I. ATTITUDES
F. Politics
6. Graft and Corruption

Continued

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1913. POLISH

[THE ROAD TO DISASTER]

The gangrene poisoning our social system is crooked politics. If the so called democr tic system of government inevitably leads to such a corruption as we have here, the old Europe should abolish that system without any regret. There is no other country where crooked politicians would rule the entire nation without any protest. When vacanies in the public offices have to be filled, ability and merit mean nothing and are not taken into consideration. Only political pull is required; the stronger the pull, the better the position that can be obtained.

A large percentage of high offices in our administration is filled by men with no ability and knowledge of their duties. All this favoritism and crooked patronage is leading only to graft and corruption, killing all morality of the whole system, and it will cause disaster and anarchy.

POLISH

I F 6
I F 3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 3, 1913.

WHAT WE DEMAND OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Editorial.)

The Citizens of Chicago elected 37 alderman last Tuesday. At present we have 70 aldermen representing the City Council, 2 from each Ward; 45 Democrats, 21 Republicans and 4 Progressives. It is not very important which party dominates the City Council, but what type of men we send there, to whom we entrust our funds, the safety and welfare of over 3 million people.

The City Council is to the city what Congress is to the Nation, and the Legislature is to the State.

Chicago is a great city with a budget equivalent to that of a small country in Europe. Many millions of dollars flow into the city treasury; crooked politicians are, therefore, tempted to enrich themselves at the cost of tax payers. The taxes we pay are intended not only for salaries of city employees, but for the welfare of the population of the city. We expect, therefore, protection for our life and property; an adequate supply of fresh, wholesome water; streets to be paved, thoroughfares and alleys cleaned of the carcasses of dead horses, dogs and cats. We demand playgrounds for our children in every Ward; that the streets be properly lighted and patrolled by police.

PROJECT 10049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 3, 1913.

They consume the largest proportion of our exceedingly high taxes, but fail to do their duty in the event of an accident or robbery; the only place in which policemen can then readily be found is in a drinking establishment. We also demand more and better schools, a more efficient fire department, a larger selection of books in our public libraries and many similar essentials so necessary for the welfare of the people of this Great City. We further demand that the City Council be more careful in letting contracts. How often they proved to be a loss to the city treasury, but a gain to the individual. That the City Council and the Mayor do not permit the people of Chicago to be exploited by gas, electric, telephone and street-car utility companies; we further demand that the City Council be obliged to enforce all ordinances which are of a beneficial nature; and that they force the street car company to give better service to the public, and discontinue the beastly and most unfriendly attitude of street car company employees toward passengers.

However, the most important duty of the Mayor and the City Council is to prevent corruption in the police department, as well as intoxication.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 3, 1913.

There is no other city in the entire Country in which the police is as brutal, savage and morally rotten as in the City of Chicago.

Whether the present City Council intends fulfilling its obligations to the voters and tax payers, time will tell. We shall, however, continue to remind them of their pledges and about the performance of their duties.

I F 6

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A.

Bicz Bozy, Vol. IV, No. 24, June 9, 1912.

/COPS ARE AT IT AGAIN/

The Chicago police gave another proof that they are not idle and do not get their pay for nothing, because last week they again accidentally shot one of the citizens.

But the robbers, as usual, are safe.

I F 6
II E 3

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 8, 1911.

CHICAGO CLEANS UP

(Editorial)

It is true that the streets of Chicago still remain dirty and full of mud and trash, that some of its buildings are falling apart and do not present an esthetic view, yet the city is cleaning up some of its other messes, messes which have detracted even more from it than the trash and the dead horses, cats, and dogs that often lie for days in the streets.

At last action is being taken to purge the police department of those depraved guardians of the public safety who give protection to the owners of houses of prostitution, to the gamblers and to other dregs of society; who accept bribes wherever they can get them; who get drunk in the saloons even while on duty; who themselves gamble and visit houses of questionable reputation; who, finally, arrest and beat peaceful citizens while they leave

PROJECT W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 8, 1911.

undisturbed the ordinary criminals with whom they live in accord, sharing in the loot obtained from the pedestrians.

Of such dirt our city is cleaning itself! And when these dissolute and venal policemen are removed from the department and replaced with real guardians of the public safety, other kinds of dirt will be cleaned up. Then the number of robberies, murders, and attacks will decrease; the orgies that go on in horrible dance halls will cease; dens of iniquity will disappear, and gambling houses will cease to function.

The practices now followed by the citizens of the Emerald Isle who have been provided with clubs, will be ended. They will no longer break open the heads of peaceful laborers who struggle legally for their existence, and exemplary order will reign at every step.

Mayor Harrison has come to the conclusion that the state of affairs existing

PROJECT W.P.A. 6.1.09

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 8, 1911.

in our city can no longer be tolerated. Besides, being showered from all sides with complaints and protests against the disorder and corruption of the police, it has not been difficult for him to determine where the seat of the evil lies, and he has hit the mark by setting after those policemen who are responsible for this state of disorder and corruption.

The commission chosen by Mayor Harrison and the Chief of Police has been conducting investigations for the past few weeks, examining the complaints against policemen of higher rank and questioning witnesses. It is said that when the investigation is completed all the worst offenders will be dismissed. The commission, which is guided by justice and impartiality, is not after scapegoats among the ordinary policemen. It is after the larger fish, such as captains, inspectors, sergeants, and lieutenants, who may be found guilty of corruption.

Chicago, then, is cleaning up. Let us hope that better order will be brought

PROJECT 300.9 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 8, 1911.

in. After the dismissal of corrupt policemen, all sorts of dens of iniquity will be cleaned up, and the number of crimes will decline.

Up to now no one could be sure of his life and property even in broad daylight. The Mayor will be doing a great deal for the inhabitants of Chicago and will deserve their esteem, if he will be able to clean up completely this state of affairs and remove other filth, of which there is not lack here.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I F 6
I F 3
I I

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

ELECTION OF JUDGES IN CHICAGO

The citizens of Chicago showed yesterday that they are capable of deciding things for themselves and will no longer allow themselves to be led by the nose by politicians, for the price of a glass of beer, a pleasant word, or even a few dollars. No attention was paid to parties, but only to the candidates themselves, and only those were elected whom the voters in general considered the best and most reliable for their respective posts. Six Republicans and five Democrats were elected; it is clear, therefore, that the voters were not voting for parties, and were independent of any political machine.

Victors For the Superior Court

Marcus A. Kavanagh, Republican, 110,398 votes
William A. McSurely, Republican, 101,963 votes
Joseph H. Fitch, Democrat, 94,412 votes
Henry V. Freeman, Republican, 90,948 votes
Albert C. Barnes, Republican, 90,545 votes

PROJECT 3CC46 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

Hugo Pam, Republican, 89,379 votes
M. L. McKinley, Democrat, 88,021 votes
Clarence N. Goodwin, Democrat, 80,723 votes
Charles M. Foell, Republican, 79,941 votes
Dennis T. Sullivan, Democrat, 79,031 votes

Victor for the Circuit Court (to fill vacancy)

John P. McGoorty, Democrat, 72,314 votes

With two exceptions, all of the candidates who had been recommended by the Bar Association, and whose names had been published in Dziennik Zwiazkowy, were elected. Candidates of the infamous Sullivan, Lorimer, Busse, "Hinky Dink," and other politicians, were shamefully beaten.

One must admit that yesterday's election was very quiet and clean. Politicians did not cheat in the matter of votes, and no bribery was noticed.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

That yesterday the citizens did not vote blindly, or in accordance with the instructions of ward bosses, is illustrated by the fact that two small ballots --one of which, having as its purpose the increase of salaries of various officials, would have cost the city an additional hundred thousand dollars per year, and the other of which, demanding some changes in the judiciary, would have been of no benefit to the people in general, but to the advantage of certain individuals in office--were cast aside. On the other hand, three proposals were accepted by vote, namely: to issue bonds in the amount of $4,655,000 for the building of new bridges; to issue bonds in the amount of $750,000 to cover various individual suits entered against the city; and to spend $1,000,000 in purchasing land for parks in the district of Austin.

Yesterday the Socialists obtained, 16,819 votes, more than even they had expected. Encouraged by this showing, they hope to elect at least two aldermen next spring.

PROJECT 30026 W.P.A.

I F 6
I F 1
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

JUDICIARY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Tomorrow, Tuesday, November 7, the people of the city of Chicago will elect eleven judges: ten to the Superior Court and one to the Circuit Court.

Experience has taught us that the elections of judges belong to the so-called quiet elections. It is true that there is some agitation, but this occurs almost exclusively in the press, and is generally very dignified and decent. There are no meetings at ward halls, no golden-voiced orators, who for a substantial consideration elevate certain candidates to the very skies, and cast others to the lowest depths of hell. There are no arguments and fights in the taverns. In a word, there is no "politics" in the truly American sense of the word.

As a result, on election day there are also no voters at the polls. Generally, only those people go to cast their votes who realize that a judge is an important

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

official, a more important public servant than an alderman, commissioner, or even the mayor himself. Granted that frequently people also go to the polls who are not at all concerned with who is going to judge them, because they know that once they appear before a judge, every judge must mete out justice in accordance with their just desserts.

We all read in the Saturday papers how our election commissioner, Anthony Czarnecki, examined a certain Swenton, manager of the Hotel Manhattan. Several hundred "citizens" registered from this little hotel, as permanent residents, such as those who will elect judges for Chicago on Tuesday. As a test, two hundred registered letters were mailed in order to make certain that these voters actually live there, or that they actually exist on this earth. The post office actually delivered about twenty letters to the people addressed, the rest were returned because the addressees could not be found. Therefore, the manager was questioned, because at the time of their registration, he had established the identity of his guests under oath.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

"Do you know Mr. Michael Hunt?" Commissioner Czarnecki asked him.

"Yes, indeed, I know him very well. He is dark, short, heavy set, about forty years old, with a small moustache."

"Do you know Joseph Busse?"

"Who does not know him?" was the reply.

"Well, then, you know people whom God has not yet created," asserted the Commissioner; "your omniscience is so phenomenal that it will have to be explained before a jury." So the manager was arrested and placed under bond, because the Commissioner, in naming people who did exist, mentioned a few purely fictitious names.

It is horrible to think that things like this occur in a country of freedom.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 6, 1911.

enlightenment, and civilization. Certain politicians, before elections, pack cheap little hotels with thousands of tramps, tell them to register under oath, and then during the election, these same people, or others using their names, vote at a half a dollar per head, in any way they are told to by those who pay them.

This is called politics, and it is such politics that, if the courts do not banish it at once from the face of this earth, and do not put its perpetrators in permanent and well-guarded places, will cause the people themselves to take up sturdy brooms and put their own houses in order. Politics of this sort is not perpetrated by the poor and ignorant immigrants, not by people who work hard from morning until night, but by people whose families have been Americans for many generations, who are wealthy and enlightened by compulsory education in the schools of this country.

Polish voters should keep in mind the fact that tomorrow, as always, many bad

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

people will vote for the worst candidates. In order to equalize these bad votes, to overcome them, tomorrow every honest voter should perform his duty as a citizen. The bad ones will all come; therefore, if the honest voters stay at home, the result of the election will not be such as the people have the right to wish for and demand.

In electing judges, one should pay even less attention to parties than at any other time. What concern can it possibly be of ours whether a judge belongs to one party or another? He does not make new laws, but merely adapts already existing laws to specific cases. An honest judge is above parties; he really should not even know that parties exist in this world, and if he does know about them, and belongs to this or that one, he does this not as a judge, but as a private citizen, whom one cannot deny what is granted to everyone else.

Therefore, everyone should go to the polls, but he should not vote for the entire ticket of his political party. He should choose carefully and conscientiously from among all the tickets those people he knows are more worthy than the others of this high honor of judging their peers.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 11, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

(Editorial.)

In this country, a corrupt politician is very seldom punished for graft, bribery or other misconduct while in office, providing he is rich, clever and has a strong influence; an example of which has only recently come to the fore, when, in Chicago, a number of politicians were charged with graft, which amounted to robbery because public funds were loaned to contractors for which graft was collected in return. In spite of the evidence and costly investigations, not one of these grafters and squanderers of public money was either convicted or punished. It is true that several of the higher officials have resigned from their positions, but as soon as they learned that nothing unpleasant had resulted, they demanded that they be reinstated, pleading innocence on the strength of being victims of intrigues. This condition exists in every state where senators and other officials can be bribed.

All varieties of scandals, big and little, noted almost every day in the newspapers, give us the impression that every public official is, to say the least, a grafter if not a thief. It appears that our courts are unwilling to punish such individuals who regard our laws as insignificant, to be trifled with, and interpreted by the press to suit individual requirements. There are, however, exceptions, when dishonest politicians are severly punished; this, of course happens only about once in ten years.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 11, 1911.

PROJ. 30275

A few Pittsburgh aldermen were recently given long prison sentences for graft. The American public was surprised too, to hear that the courts of California sentenced Mr. Abraham Ruef, who was a very powerful political boss, to fourteen years in prison for graft. The surprise was even greater because Mr. Ruef was very rich, and had many influential friends. The case was pending four years, and it appeared that he would be acquitted like thousands of others; but he was tried in several courts, he lost, and now, dressed in a striped uniform and hair closely shorn he must work in a prison factory. This is an exceptional case and will, most probably, be recorded in history. The courts of California are evidently more just than some of our U. S. Senators.

I F 6
I F 4

POLISH

PROJECT WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1911.

WE MUST TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN POLITICS

(Editorial)

At present, we have a very active political campaign in Chicago. Many candidates are seeking the nomination for office of mayor, treasurer and various city offices. Candidates from all parties are represented. Since the selection of good candidates is difficult, it is essential that citizens be very careful for whom they vote. Promises and beautiful slogans do not mean a thing; officials should be honest, energetic and efficient. A dishonest official will forget his promises and pervert all slogans no matter how beautiful, and will care only for his personal interest which will be to the detriment of the public.

It is quite true that we, as editors of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, are not engaged in politics, and that we are not interested in the election fights of the candidates, yet, as citizens of this country, and editors of a newspaper, we deem it our duty to express our opinion on certain political issues, and warn the public against corrupt politicians who seek office not for the purpose of serving the public honestly, but expressly for personal gains from city, county or state treasury, and also for eliciting graft from corporations for aiding to in enacting laws suitable to their individual needs but harmful to the general public. Another reason why we should take active part in city politics is that more than 300,000 Poles live here, and thousands of them are citizens of this country who vote and pay taxes.

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1911.

We are interested not only in the welfare of the general public and the management of the city, but also in the welfare of the Poles, who constitute such a large percentage of this city's population. Not to take an active part in politics, would mean that we have surrendered ourselves completely to unscrupulous politicians, grafters, drones, imbeciles and quite often thieves. It has been disclosed and proved that many of our public officials are dishonest and wicked, for which reason we have a city administiation that brings blushes to every honest citizen living in Chicago. It is because of this condition that we must express our opinion about the candidates who are running for the highest city offices, that our citizens and readers may be enlightened sufficiently to form their own opinion in the selection of conscientious and efficient officials to administer the government of the city.

It is interesting to know that Chicago has more inhabitants than many small countries in Europe or South America; its financial turnover is also larger. The school budget alone amounted to the colossal sum of fifteen million dollars last year. The city budget, including the public works, is more than forty-nine million dollars. In other words, we spend more than sixty-five million dollars a year for the upkeep of the city. Now if we take into consideration the financial and industrial turnover we will be surprised that it amounts to billions of dollars a year.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1911.

In a city like Chicago, the center of so much wealth and humanity, it is essential that we have an energetic and honest adminstration and it is the duty of every citizen to see that we have such an adminstration. If we permit grafters in the city hall to manage the city, public funds will surely be misappropriated; which is a disadvantage to the public. Some of the officials will buy with this ill gotten money beautiful homes, and will also deposit money in the bank for a rainy day. It is time to put an end to this practice. Every political party has both, job hunters and honest men. We should, therefore, choose honest men for our officials, men whose character is beyond reproach.

I F 6

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

SEPARATE ELECTIONS FOR JUDGES

(Editorial)

A certain American newspaper calls attention to the fact, and justifiably, that federal, municipal, circuit, police, probate, and other judges should be elected separately by the voters, instead of being elected with the candidates for different offices. This newspaper states with reason that judges should not take part in political campaigns. Moreover, their names should not be placed on the ballot with the names of other candidates because the judiciary branch of our government, be that federal, state, or municipal, should be free of political influence and atmosphere. This is a matter of importance to every man. An ordinary politician should not be a judge, because his only interest would be in money, and he would consider his office not a duty but an opportunity to become wealthy at the expense of taxpayers. A judge after all, is the personification of justice, truth, and sincerity--he is like a father who punishes misbehaving children. Consequently, he cannot be a politician--one who is accessible to bribery.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

In electing judges the people should consider not the candidate's party but his character. A judge, therefore, must be free of all partisanship. Candidates aspiring to a judicial office should be presented not on a partisan but on a nonpartisan basis. All voters would then be able to vote for judges, not under political mottoes, but according to their convictions as to which of the candidates would be a better and more just judge, which of them is more capable as an attorney, and which is a man of unblemished character.

The elction campaign of 1910 illustrates our point. Wise, just, and honest judges lost and, in their stead, worse people were successful simply because their party was victorious. Many judges were defeated in the election, not because they were bad or incapable, but because they belonged to the Republican party, which suffered defeat. Such conditions should not prevail. Judges at least should be free from politics and should not aspire to win such distinguished office through the aid of dollars and propaganda. It looks so silly to see a candidate for judge, that office which protects justice and truth, run from one meeting to another, praise himself as good material, denounce his opponents, members of other parties, and conduct politics on a large scale--at

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

times with the aid of whiskey, beer, money, and promises. The election of judges should be conducted in a different manner--on a nonpartisan basis and one devoid of repulsive politics.

I F 6
III H
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 8, 1910.

UNHEALTHFUL CONDITIONS

(Editorial)

From time to time we find that the periodical press publishes facts from the social life of this nation. It is almost impossible to believe that such things as those described could happen in a nation where every child attends school, nearly every resident attends a temple or a church, and every citizen has access to the polls, where he can express his will, and by means of which his will is brought into the open, that it may become law.

The people of this country are endowed with privileges for which other nations are continually striving, even unto death. Those less fortunate are convinced that their position would be better if for the price of their blood they could gain at least half of the freedom and the rights that our whole nation has enjoyed for more than a century.

A young man of wealthy family was recently freed by a jury in Rockford,

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 8, 1910.

Illinois. He had been charged with twelve felonies. The jury's reason for finding this individual not guilty was that he was a victim of a so-called kleptomania and hence was mentally ill. The state prosecutor was so enraged at this verdict that he ordered an immediate dismissal of sixteen prisoners charged with felonies and robberies, and awaiting sentence. "If a wealthy person can be ill with a robbing mania," said the prosecutor, "the poor can suffer from the same disease."

It can be expected, therefore, that all these sick people--one wealthy and sixteen poor--will eventually pay a call to the neighboring big city of Chicago. Once here they will begin to practice their illness on a larger scale then they have thus far.

Something is decidely out of order in the judicial department of the city of Rockford when such things can happen there.

In Chicago, a certain Brown was prosecuted for the second time during the past several weeks. He was accused of bribing representatives to the state

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 8, 1910.

legislature. The jury freed Brown, but the city prosecutor charged Brown's attorney, Erbstein, with bribing the jury. Erbstein reciprocated by accusing the prosecutor, Wayman, of committing a like transgression when he (Wayman) was an ordinary practicing attorney. Wayman then filed a suit against Erbstein and charged him with conspiracy with intent to slander.

All these attacks and counterchargeş were investigated by a grand jury. It decided they were all well founded, with the exception of Erbstein's against Wayman. And so there will be new criminal processes, new ravings of attorneys lasting for hours on end, new decisions, and new suspicions. A second process grows from the first, a third from the second; and, for all these, society pays huge sums of money, and in addition it has this satisfaction, that the courts have neither time nor strength to be occupied in judging thieves and scoundrels roaming about the city. It is difficult to counteract the impression that, in these legal actions of attorneys against prosecutors, and vice versa, we have ordinary personal fights. We should prefer that these people satisfy their accounts between themselves in some other manner. They should not burden the courts with cases (and the people with

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 8, 1910.

expenses) on things that may or may not have happened. Naturally, if Mr. Erbstein really bribed the jury, he deserves punishment. But, under such circumstances, a greater punishment should be meted out to the members of the jury who allowed themselves to be bribed. But, for some reason, nothing is heard of the prosecutor holding responsible the two members of the jury who betrayed Mr. Erbstein. The same can be applied to Mr. Layman. If Mr. Erbstein has known for several years that Mr. Layman was guilty and if his civic conscience no longer permits him to keep it a secret, then why did he keep it a secret until he came to personal differences with Mr. Layman?

In France, such personal conflicts would be settled with the aid of two seconds, two gentlemen in top hats, one physician, and a dozen bottles of champagne. This entire procedure would cost both sides several hundred francs. The parties profiting would be the physician, the coachmen, and the wine dealer; and the public would have no expenses. In Russia, there would be face-slapping and probably some slight mention of it to the local police. In Germany, several beer steins would be smashed upon the heads of the interested parties, who would later pay a fine of five marks each for "Groben Unfug," that is,

Dziennik Bizkowy, Nov. 6, 1910.

for behavior unbefitting cultured people. In England, a pair of eyes would be blackened. That would also occur in this free America if two laborers or businessmen of [illegible] personal difficulties.

We repeat: if such serious crimes as bribing of jurymen really did occur here, the only thing that can be done is to have the courts judge and let them really punish the guilty persons. But if these gentlemen drag each other to court merely to increase their mutual irritation and to [illegible] their accounts, it is shameful to spend people's money for such court processes.

The characteristic part of the [illegible] is that the two people arguing do not accuse each other of lack of knowledge or ability, as in other arguments. They do not condemn each other for professing some unproved principle or theory. They do not argue about who serves the people better. They use only one type of argument. "You did so and so for money," cries one. "Well, it was you who took money for this and that," raves the other. Everywhere and every time, the only concern is money which was taken by someone from someone, or was given contrary to the precepts of criminal law. Money has so possessed society

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 8, 1910.

that no one can see anything beyond the dollar. People argue for the dollar; they fight for the dollar and take an oath for it.

Poles also argue and, at times, rather seriously, and their arguments often overstep the boundaries of decency. Our people, however, manifest an idealism that is inborn with the Polish people. In our group, the clergy thunders against the nationalist, and the nationalist, in turn, condemns every type of foe of patriotism. A progressive figuratively murders a reactionary, and a conservative curses any type of progress. But at least these are arguments on principles in which everyone believes and on the basis of which everyone expects the salvation of our motherland. They argue and call each other names until their din reaches high heaven, but at least they do not call each other thieves and bribers. True, there was a certain group of scoundrels even in our midst, who attempted to combat their opponents by bringing charges of bribery against any who would not acquiesce in their wishes. Fortunately, our people proved themselves to be sound by contemptuously expelling from among them the false charges and the liars.

I F 6
I F 1

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 4, 1910.

/CITIZENS SHOULD VOTE/

(Editorial)

There are only a few days left before an important election. The citizen who lives among other people, who is perfectly able and qualified to vote and yet neglects to fulfill his obligation of casting his ballot on election day, commits a sin against society.

The Dziennik Związkowy wishes to take this opportunity to remind the citizens of what it has written previously relative to the corrupt conditions in the state legislature of Illinois. From all indications, conditions are no better in the county and municipal administrations. Votes should be cast in favor of candidates known for their honesty and sincerity, and most important, in behalf of candidates of Polish origin.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1910.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

OFFICIAL MURDERERS

(Editorial)

For the past several months the city of Chicago has been the field of action of official murderers. In a short space of time there were five instances in which the police, mostly dressed in civilian clothing, shot at people totally innocent of any crime. These officers usually shoot with greater accuracy than do the uniformed police when shooting at real bandits. The late Dubinski was shot by three detectives who rushed on him from the side of a house. Mistaking them for thieves, this peaceful passer-by started to flee and was shot by the three officers. This is but one instance of the numerously repeated abuses of official authority. In none of these instances were the guilty of murder punished. The chief of police of Chicago gave orders to shoot to kill, but surely he did not issue any order that policemen are permitted to shoot at will or whenever an urge moves them to do so. In spite of this, in every instance the order of the chief of police covered the guilt of the killer,

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

and the entire incident ended in a statement that "an error had occurred."

On the other hand, the zeal of the police has not reduced in the least the number of assaults, robberies, and murders that are committed in our city. Long accounts of robberies constantly find their way into the newspapers. Every day we learn that some citizen has been murdered by thieves, but the entire incident terminates at that point. Almost none of the culprits have been thus far apprehended, with the exception of one who walked inadvertently into the arms of the police.

The indifference with which the American daily newspapers edited in Chicago treat these murderous experiments of our guardians of peace and order mystifies us. We can only explain this in these terms: Thus far the victims of the police have been people none of whom were worth (to use the vernacular) more than a thousand dollars. If instead of the poor worker Dubinski, or the poor tailor Rudnik, the victim had been some prosperous businessman worth several hundred thousand dollars, it is certain that all the American

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

newspapers would have made an unheard-of din. The guilty parties would have been incarcerated, and the chief of police, together with the mayor of the city, would have fallen into difficulties from which it wouldn't have been so easy to scrape out.

But it is exactly such conditions that should disturb nine-tenths of the residents of Chicago who walk upon the streets because they are unable to own automobiles, for at any time one can walk into the line of fire of the plain-clothes police, who will then vindicate their action by the term "shot by error." Something should be done about this, or else society as a whole will be guilty of the death of those people who might in the future perish in place of the actual thieves and murderers.

That there will be new victims was verified by the assistant to the chief of police in an interview with newspaper reporters.

"Similar instances will occur in the future," said the assistant, "and I know

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

of no means to put an end to this. It is deplorable that some police officers lose their self-restraint and shoot unnecessarily. No one feels this more greatly than I. The policemen on duty are themselves the judges of the circumstances, and if they lose their head and shoot, and even injure or kill unnecessarily, I cannot see what their superiors could do in this instance."

Well, if the assistant to the chief of police states that nothing can be done about this, then it is high time for the people to do their own thinking and find some way to prevent the repetition of occurrences of this type. In the first place, the court authorities should become interested in this. The mere fact that someone is a policeman does not exclude him from being under the authority of the prosecutor, the grand jury, and the entire court machine. And if there are policemen in the service of the city of Chicago who lose their heads at a time when they should keep it, we have a mayor of the city whose duty is to dismiss these weak-headed heroes. A policeman should possess not only a strong fist but also a strong head capable of holding more good things than the head of an average citizen. Moreover, his head should contain

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

a brain at least of such caliber as every employer demands from his employee, regardless of the amount of remuneration paid for services rendered.

Why, for example, is the police of England--the best in the world, wise, polite, sober, dignified--able to master every situation without "errors" in a city such as London, where the worse elements of England gather? The police of Paris, a city which is the center of all scum, not only from France but from the entire world, does not shoot at anyone, and yet it protects three million people a great deal better than does the chief of police of Chicago. Even in Berlin, despite the inherent brutality of the Prussians, the police do not fire at people as if they were hunted animals. In Warsaw and in the capital of Russia, whenever the police has the desire to shoot, a formal declaration of a state of war is announced to all residents that they might be prepared to meet the worst if the warning is not heeded.

But even in other large cities of America such abuse of police power as that practiced in Chicago is unheard of. The root of evil lies in the so-called

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1910.

political corruption. The chief of police here is a serf of the mayor, who hires, fires, and rehires him at will. These two dignitaries are more concerned with political influences, with building their own machine, with future elections than with the life and welfare of the citizens who pay for their salaries.

In many other cities, the chiefs of police are business people, independent of politics and not afraid of losing their position, regardless of who the mayor might be. In localities of that type the police also performs its duties and does not shoot "by mistake" at peaceful citizens. It is high time for the people of Chicago to make every effort to regulate this department of municipal government and do away with such barbarian disorders.

I F 6
II E 3

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 9

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

/OUR INCOMPETENT POLICE/

(Editorial)

Killings "by mistake" are making our "zealous" Chicago police more notorious every day. Policeman Otto Klein, attached to the Maxwell Station, fatally wounded Mr. A. Rudnik, a victim of mistaken identity, when the latter did not heed his command to stop. The policeman, without any thought of the consequences, shot after the fleeing man, killing him. Upon investigation, it was definitely established that the victim was a law abiding-citizen, who, evidently mistaking the police officer for someone else, had decided to run away. Such unthoughtful shooting at people, as if they were hunted animals, brings shame upon our local police, which, under other circumstances, does not manifest such bravery, unless it is to murder the unarmed. Several months ago, some members of the Chicago Detective Bureau shot an innocent Pole, Mr. John Dubinski, under similar circumstances. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Axel Ludman, an innocent man, was also slain. Now a third innocent

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

victim has become a target for the bullets of the gunwielders. Indeed, killings such as these show an evident disregard of human life on the part of the police scoundrels. They overlook actual bandits and murderers and slaughter law-abiding and peaceful people. They cannot track down culprits who plant bombs destroying human life and property. Several murders have been committed in Chicago, but so far the Chicago police has not been able to apprehend the guilty persons. Gambling and vice are flourishing openly in this city, but our celebrated police pays no attention to this. Under the very noses of the police, to use the vernacular, in the immediate vicinity of the West Side Police Station, thieves robbed the Chotinier Brothers of ten thousand dollars and, in addition, beat their victims severely. But, even in this instance, the police is unable to find the culprits. One home on the North Side was robbed on four different occasions at close intervals. But here also the police is unable to track down the burglars. Out of every hundred cases of robbery, larceny, murder, and assault, only two or three are successfully handled by the police. It seems as though our publicly maintained keepers of public

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

safety are only capable of shooting at innocent people, drinking in taverns, sleeping in some corners or molesting young girls and peaceful passers-by. It seems that our city has the most incompetent police force. Because of this every citizen should prevail upon his alderman to remedy these shameful conditions in the police department. As if it were not enough that the innocent citizens are attacked and murdered by bandits, now we find that the police also aids them "by mistake" in their nefarious deeds. People of Chicago are uncertain of life or property in a city where several million dollars are spent annually on the police.

I F 6
I D 1 a
III A
I C

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1910.

POLES TOO HIGHLY ASSESSED BY UNSCRUPULOUS APPRAISERS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We read lately, in local American papers of the protests being raised by different industrial and business firms against the over-rating of properties and tax assessments. In almost every case the authorities acknowledge their error and reduce the taxes. This is particularly true when the big firms, the wealthy, and such intelligent people who know how to manage the situation, enter the play. But the small owner of real estate is even more unjustly imposed upon, especially those Poles who cannot help themselves with the excessive charge.

It was, however, not compulsory that he pay without protest, but because of ignorance in such proceedings, combined with a limited knowledge of English, he submitted without objections.

Polish citizens and realty owners of Wards four and five, in the community of Bridgeport, will not permit such unjust treatment. The Citizen's Club is a great benefit in their cause. We are informed by the secretary, Mr. K. J. Karpinski, 1058 W. 32nd Street that if any member having difficulties regarding his tax bill, will present it to Mr. F. R. Pruszynski, 946 W. 33rd. Street at the main office, the executive committee will deliver it to the proper authorities.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The time for protest is short, therefore, we advice that excessive tax bills be turned in for adjustment immediately upon receipt of same. It is advisable that such clubs be organized in other Polish settlements for the benefit of citizens having similar interests.

I F 6

POLISH

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1909.

AN APPEAL TO POLISH VOTERS

Not many voters are aware of the importance of the coming judicial election in Cook County; all should stop, therfore, and think before they cast their vote. It is impossible to know all of the candidates personally, therefore, I as an attorney knowing personally practically all of the candidates as well as their record and as an active citizen taking part in the affairs of city government, am in a position to render information and advice to my clients and voters of my ward. The important issue at hand is to elect judges who are guided by integrity, and honesty, without selfishness. I, as a true Democrat, regret to say that the members of the bench in all of the courts of Cook County, with rare exceptions are members of the Republican Party, and since there are but nine Democrats judges in all of the branches, it is to these 9 men that credit for their splendid record must be given; the balance of the bench which is 47 judges are Republican, therefore, there seems to be irregularity as to the just division of high positions where justice should prevail supreme.

The Democratic party has assembled a number of presiding judges, and also some leading attorneys to become candidates to the bench, for election or re-election. Some of the names we find on the Democratic ticket are men well-known for integrity and honesty such as has been displayed by the judges: Baker, Clifford, Mack, Adams, Brown, Honore, Kersten, Walker, Windes and other prominent, private citizens such as Brown, Arthur, Burke, McGoorty, Morrill and Murray.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1909.

After looking over this list we can rest assured that we are giving the right men our support. We have, therefore, nothing to be ashamed of. Citizens, do not forget, that on Monday, June 7th, the election for judges is to be held, and it is your duty to vote. Be sure to vote the Democratic ticket and assure yourselves of honest judicial administration in Cook County.

POLISH

I F 6
I F 5
IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1, 1908.

HONEST PUBLIC SERVANT

The Chicago newspapers published a report that State Treasurer John F. Smulski, has returned to the State treasury $153,158.44; the accrued interest on money entrusted to his care for the past twenty-one months.

It was the custom of former treasurers to pocket such sums, thereby depriving the State of this profit. The example demonstrates that an elected official can remain honest, even in public office. Governor Deneen, a personal friend of Mr. Smulski, has cleansed the State Department of greedy and cheating politicians, replacing them with efficient and conscientious men.

The corruption practised by these former state officials, who divided the public funds among themselves, is not surprising. The money, however, has now been returned to the treasury. The Administration is grateful for its selection of honest men; and the gigantic vote given them at each election is a substantial proof of their integrity.

POLISH

I F 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 31, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLITICS AND CORRUPTION

Politics is the worst kind of two-edged weapon. Every politician, big or small, states, and sometimes even believes, that he works for the good of all humanity, his country, nation, city and even for his own community. Sometimes, a politician will admit that he actually works--for the good of his party, his class or his own interests. In such cases, however, he will not fail to add that on him depends the good of the whole nation, and even humanity. In the false pretensions of such politicians there is a very strong tendency to justify that old saying, "The end justifies the means.". Some of these men, big and small, will try to persuade the people to believe that their object of going into politics is for the good of humanity or of the nation. He will say: "How can I be bound by such trifles as, the life of the individual, the right of ownership of this or that group of society or any other idealistic nonsense."

Such men will sink deeper and deeper into the bog of corrupt means, which, in his eyes, were intended to serve a good purpose, but in reality he harms not only himself, but also his whole nation. Such a man, if strong enough, might lower the morality of all humanity. Lowering of this standard causes a great harm to all of us, and especially to those in whose favor it was lowered.

I F 6
I F 5
I F 3
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 77, March 31, 1904.

KEEP HIM OUT

Alderman Stanley H. Kunz of the sixteenth ward has served five odius terms in the city council. He is now seeking re-election.

Alderman Kunz voted the wrong way whenever he had the chance. He has worked against the interests of the city, and consequently against the interests of his ward. He has betrayed his city and his ward and thereby caused them damage.

He has no conception of the duties of his office. He looks upon re-election merely as a new ticket of admission to a happy grafting ground. He is shameless. He goes up and down his ward boasting of his bad record, and asking votes on the strength of it.

The decent and respectable elements of the ward are united in the support of his opponent K. B. Czarnecki, whose qualities give promise that he will be a useful and valuable member of the city council and a credit to his ward.

The voters of the Sixteenth ward have a double reason for voting for Mr. Czarnecki. One is to get our Czarnecki in. The other is to get Mr. Kunz out.

I F 6
I F 5
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1893.

MR. PETER KIOLBASSA RETIRES FROM OFFICE

(Editorial)

Yesterday Mr. Peter Kiolbassa formally retired from office as city treasurer and made a final accounting of the funds under his care to his successor. These amounted to $1,884,680 in cash, aside from special funds. Besides this, Mr. Kiolbassa returned $43,991 to the treasury as the remainder from accumulated interest on city funds. The return of this money aroused considerable comment. As is generally known, the interest that accrues on the city's funds deposited in various banks, amounting sometimes to over a hundred thousand dollars, heretofore belonged to the city treasurer. In the campaign before his election, Mr. Kiolbassa promised that he would turn the interest back to the treasury. In spite of the sarcasm of an unfriendly press, he proved himself honest and honorable and kept his promise.

In the course of his two years in office, the accumulated interest amounted

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1893.

to $106,991.52. Of this sum, Mr. Kiolbassa spent, for his own salary and the upkeep of his office, $63,000, in this way saving the city that amount of money. The remaining $43,991.52 was received yesterday by the new treasurer. Thus, Mr. Kiolbassa has presented to the citizens of Chicago the sum of $106.991.52. It is an exceptional action and the first of its kind in the history of Chicago. Mr. Kiolbassa has earned the respect of all honest people and is a source of pride to all the Poles in America. In truth, Mr. Kiolbassa promised the voters that he would do this. It is well known, however, that political promises are rarely made to be kept. Of course, there were many people, even honest people, who doubted that Mr. Kiolbassa would keep his promise. Only God knows how many of these people would have acted as he did were they in his place. His promise was the cause of constant attacks against him by the unfriendly press during his two years in office. Today--of his own free will, for nothing compelled him to do so--Mr. Kiolbassa made good his word because of his own inherent honesty. By returning to the city treasury money which was legally his own, he silenced his enemies and brought new glory to the Polish name.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 21, 1893.

. . . . . .

All the American newspapers are paying homage to our Mr. Kiolbassa. Where other city treasurers have left office rich, Mr. Kiolbassa left without material gain, but with his head high--an honest man.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 14, 1893.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

COST OF ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO

(Summarized Editorial)

It is a well-known fact that election costs in Chicago run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the hotly contested election just passed, reliable estimates have it that the Democratic party, supporting Harrison, spent at least a hundred thousand dollars; Allerton and the Republicans are supposed to have spent at least half a million dollars. A good part of this money goes to the groups of election workers that each party maintains at the polls.

The question is: Where does all this money come from? Sometimes the party pays the campaign and election costs, but oftener it is the candidate himself, or a few wealthy private individuals, who meet the expenses.

Pessimistic people have begun to fear that at this rate it will be impossible for any man who is not a millionaire to run for public office. It

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 14, 1893. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

may be. On the other hand, there have been occasions when the heaviest bag of gold served only to bring about the greater defeat of its owner. So it was with Allerton, and so will it be more than once in the future. It is difficult, if not impossible, to buy the votes of a whole populace.

I F 6 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1892.

THE POLICE FORCE AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Chief of Police Mc Claughry has recently promoted two hundred second-class policemen, that is, reservists, to regular policemen. They have been placed on the payroll, for which money has been found.

Meanwhile, according to reliable sources, promotions will be made and higher rating will be given to those who will exert influence in the nomination and election of Aldrich. Only those will be accepted for promotion who will definitely prove that they are ardent supporters of Aldrich and Washburne. A suitable method has been reached whereby undesirable candidates will be eliminated. It has been put into affect effectively. Washburne has introduced a so-called civil service examination, which in reality is a farce, for by this kind of test it is easy to pass those that are favorable to the machine and disqualify those that are adverse. As soon as a Democratic

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1892.

alderman posts someone for a promotion, the examination questions are made so complicated that it is impossible to pass them.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I F 6

POLISH

PROJECT 30C46 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1892.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE SOLD

Without informing the Diet, without consulting the groups, without any authorization, the central body of the Polish National Alliance has signed over the entire organization to the Ligi Wolnosci, or Liberty League, and the "Powszechnego Kongresu Republikanskiego," Universal or General Republican Congress. All the groups were enthusiastically informed of this transaction by the central office. Further discussion was not permitted. Congratulations!

The central body can perform another unusual act by informing its members of a detailed description of these facts.

I. ATTITUDES
G. War

I G
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 9, 1929.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO WAR DEBTS

The war debts of the allied European nations to the United States have been computed at 22,400,000,000 gold marks. This figure was originally larger, but the United States agreed upon making certain remissions to its allies during the World War.

At present propositions have been made in the countries of the former allies to liquidate the debt in a single payment. The plan of settling the debt by yearly instalments, as already agreed upon, is not favored any longer, and payment in a lump sum is proposed instead.

The United States should accept with enthusiasm this offer from the European Nations, which for the past ten years have not even paid the interest on the debt.

Enthusiasm, however, is not evident here, and the reason why this is

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

so is that the debtors want to have a further cut of at least 50 per cent in their debt as conditional to paying in a lump sum.

As a result of this, the United States would receive 11,200,000,000, this is one half of the 22,400,000,000 gold marks owed her. The 11,200,000,000 gold marks loss would have to be borne by American interests. Were the proposal to be accepted, the American people would have to pay the debts of France, England, Italy, and Belgium to the American Government. No matter what form of reinbursement is used, the Americans will have to stand a big loss. That is why the proposal of the European nations does not awaken any enthusiasm in Washington.

The governments of the debtor countries are considering the following method:

N.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 9, 1929.

Germany owes the United States enormous sums for reparations; in fact steps are being taken with Gilbert of Germany for the collection of the debt. If Germany agrees to pay 1,500,000,000 gold marks every year for 62 years, the German debt, plus interest at 5%, will amount to 20,000,000,000 gold marks. Therefore, the German Government should establish a 20 billion gold mark obligation sanctioned by the United States Government, and the obligation purchased by the American public in the form of bonds (American capital is the most stable in the world today). There would be immediately 20 billion gold marks on hand, from which the United States Government could get 11,200,000,000 gold marks, and the rest would be disposed of in a suitable manner.

Germany would be relieved instantly of the paralyzing reparation debt to the Allied nations; the economical crisis would be ended, and there would be only the debt due to private American capital for the bond issue, which would be eventually paid over the 62 year period.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 9, 1929.

The Allied nations would also be relieved of debt; there would be about 9 billion left for rebuilding of destroyed territory. France would take 7 billion; Belgium, 2,400 million.

This, as a matter of fact, is too small a sum for reparation. By right the German payments should be increased yearly, as much as the financial position of Germany allows, but this type of procedure would bring about additional problems in the settling of reparations. To avoid this, certain allowances have to be made.

This is now the former Entente Powers view the situation. They understand that a plan such as the one proposed does not appeal to the American Government, since half of the total debt kept by the Entente countries would have to be paid by the American people. The plan, therefore, will be of benefit to the European powers alone, which will not pay their full share if it is adopted. Therefore, the American

attitude towards Germany is not as stern as would be expected.

Although the attitude toward this settlement is antagonistic from the popular viewpoint, the press is commenting a great deal on the statement by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who said, "Economic peace in Europe is worth ten times more than all our credit." Therefore, the project under which the Entente Powers are working has as its aim the fulfillment of peace.

Nothing more, assert the heads of Europe, could be added to favor peace than the removal of the burden of reparation. Upon this foundation the French press entertains the hope that the United States will finally agree upon the 20 billion transaction, undoubtedly the greatest in the history of the world.

There is no question that the United States is the sole creditor and profit-maker in the world conflict.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 9, 1929.

During the war the world admired the Americans' idealism and uninterested part in the conflict; today it admires their talent and intelligence in making a profit out of it.

During the one hundred years after the Napoleonic wars, the House of Rothschild in France grew into a power of financial might. The prominence of the Jews in the financial world rose from the ruins of war and revolution. The World War brought up not only one family to financial dictatorship in the world, but also the entire race. Sombart, the German economist, claims that the psychical origin of American capitalism has been greatly influenced by the spirit of the Jews.

PROJECT WPA

I G

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]. 12, 1944.

[illegible]

(Editorial)

A very interesting [illegible] certain [illegible], of the United States Army, [illegible] of Plain Talk; it was titled "Preparation for [illegible]"

Captain [illegible], [illegible] on the [illegible], [illegible] practically impossible.

To work out [illegible] the enemy's strength, would [illegible] difficult, [illegible]. Since [illegible] accurately when [illegible], [illegible] possible [illegible] a more definite [illegible]. But, [illegible], it would not be wise or practicable [illegible] possible enemy.

Despite [illegible], [illegible].

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 12, 1928.

In the event of a war between two evenly matched powers, we predict war in the air. Many persons may think this impossible; it has however, been evidenced in many ways. In the event that the strength of the enemy be equal to that of its opponent, or if the strength of the battleships on one side be equal to those on the other, the result would be that counteractions, too, would be equal. We would find ourselves engaged in a long lasting war, depending entirely on the effort expended in breaking down and exhausting the spirit of the foe, and with a final victory to the faction, which could most readily replace the loss of men and war equipment.

Some people believe that the mechanizing of war would hasten its end. However, if the United States would happen to find the enemy equally prepared in this respect, the war would have to be fought on an equal basis, and would last for many years, as did the past World War.

The fact is, that we, Americans, were not prepared for war. It is characteristic, that we prefer not to lead other nations in the preparation for war. It was for that reason, that we were forced to pay a high price at the beginning of the war. It was our luck, however, that we did not

I C - [illegible] - POLISH

[illegible], [illegible], Inc.



here to [illegible], [illegible] neither.

There is [illegible] all for [illegible] sible [illegible] life, [illegible] [illegible] tion; it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POLISH

I G
III D
II C

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 25, 1927.



TO COMMEMORATE THE MEMORY OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

A gold star was the insignia of a life sacrificed on the battle field. Such gold stars were in evidence in many Polish communities in Chicago. Statistics report that over 300 of the dead soldiers of Chicago were of Polish-American descent. In commemoration of these heroes, the Reverend Francis Kulinski, chaplain of the American army, organized the Fathers and Mothers Gold Star Society, for those whose sons gave their lives for the ideals of this country.

This society is the pride of the Polish element in America. Americans and people of other foreign elements cannot accuse the people of Polish descent, of refusing to enlist and participate in the war because of national discord on the battlefield. The purpose of this organization is to honor the memory of the dead soldiers by celebrating a Holy Mass, and decorating their graves annually. The most important aim however, is to erect a monument at Saint Adalbert cemetery, for an estimated cost of $25,000. Very few of our people are aware of the fact that there are many soldiers of Polish descent buried in different sections of our cemetery; and that with the passing of time, the memory of these great men will erase itself and leave the future generation ignorant of the circumstances which caused the great sacrifice made by the Polish-American youth, during the World's war. Coming to the aid of this Gold Star Society, in pursuit of this honorable objective, was his Emminence, Cardinal Mundelein, offering a sizeable section of land on Saint Adalbert Cemetery, for the distinct purpose of assembling the remains of all Polish soldiers who lost their lives in this war, and bury them in one designated section.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 25, 1927.

In the future, this section will be used as a gathering place for the Polish people of Chicago, where in the presence of God, they can express their gratitude to those who sacrificed their life and suffered the hardship of war; here also, youth shall accumulate that spirit necessary to face the daily battle of life. Future generations shall, with pride, read of the fact that the Pole is able and competent to defend any just and worthwhile cause; and they shall be happy to know, Polish spirit, lies there, buried far from its native land, but in this humble manner makes the Polish name honorable.

In the coming year, the tenth anniversary of the Armistice, all America will observe this day, and with it, the Gold Star Society will introduce an important moment to the Polish element in Chicago, by unveiling a monument, the description of which follows: The cost of this monument is $25,000., it will be of Barre granite construction thirty three feet in height, the top of which will bear a group of three soldiers, one of which will be an American soldier, another an American marine, and the third, that of the Polish volunteer of General Haller's army. The height of these figures which are cast in bronze, is six and one half feet.

We appeal to all Poles of Chicago to help make this honorable gesture a complete success. At this time we find that we are still in need of $10,000. Therefore, on the fifteenth day of May, 1927 we shall conduct a tag-day, which, we believe, will create this necessary balance.

POLISH

I G
I D 1 a

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 5, 1927. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANGERS OF WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The Republic of Mexico, with President Calles as its leader, is conducting a religious war in Mexico, as well as an economic war with its powerful neighbor, the United States. This is a typical economic war between two countries. The most important reason for this conflict is the exploitation of Mexico by American industry. At one time, President Diaz opened the door of Mexico to the United States for exploitation, hoping that better uniform economic conditions would ensue.

In the year of 1901 it relieved foreign capital of taxes, the importation of machinery and the exporting of oil was also free from taxation. In the year of 1907, the United States settled, and assumed property ownership in Mexico. An English Association, Pearson Co., did likewise and Holland followed in 1923. This started a dispute among these nations. In the year of 1923, American co-operations offered president Huerta $200,000,000, for exclusive rights and options to their oil fields. However, a revolutionary outburst, in Carranza, made it impossible to reach an agreement. Because of financial pressure at end of 1913, Washington, broke diplomatic relations with Mexico, and in the month of April 1914, stationed an army at Vera Cruz. This action did not meet with the approval of European nations. An open warfare was started.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 5, 1927. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The United States had an entirely free hand. An Expedition under the command of General Pershing, was sent to Mexico to take disciplinary action, which resulted in attacks and invasions by Mexican bandits along the borders of United States. Mexico will reply that the constitution of Queretaro of 1917, included articles of defiance against foreign finance. The most important part is: "The land ownership rights are restricted and confined, only to the nations of Mexico, and concessions to mine, coal, and established water power projects. Mexico can also grant the rights to all foreigners, providing they do not seek the influence of their governments" thus: American may not acquire land or any territorial rights within the radius of 100 miles of the border.

It is lastly stipulated, that foreign stock companies are not privileged to acquire tillable land. This enactment caused the United States to be angry, and created a panic in the stock market. It was understood that the investment of American capital is estimated at $2,000,000 dollars; some of the American productive co-operation branches controlling 90 percent of ownership. Any addition to the amendment of the constitution, would be a loss of great wealth. Under pressure, Washington, in 1919, brought to attention, the conditional paragraph of foreign ownership in Mexico; and president Obregon, was officially praised by the-administration in Washington. According to this agreement condition, the amendment will bind only those foreigners who in the future desire to exploit the wealth of Mexico.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 5, 1927.

However, President Calles, in spite of the tradition set by his predecessor, and without regard, began applying rules to the constitution. After conducting a series of acceptances, he designated the first day of January as the date when all foreign interest will be under government jurisdiction. This resulted in a severe reprimand by the United States, in a note, in which they expressed their readiness to object, unless Mexico conforms to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in Hague. The Calles administration will dissolve the oil industry, supporting the action of a revolution among their workers. It will effect the reducing of production, and the increasing unemployment.

In this conflict, noble opinion would favor the nation in which they set up a dominion of foreign capital. In addition to this unwarranted conflict, the question of religious persecution was added. This, of course, is a conspiracy instigated by the enemies of the church; using unemployment as a tool for discontent and corruption, and creating thereby an artificial stimulus for religious conflict. They wish to place capital and religion on one battlefront, this manuever should not proceed. With a non-partisan view, one can readily determine the real enemy - American capital; and the imaginery one - religion.

80049 W.P.A. PROJECT

I G
I H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol.XXVII, No. 115, May 16, 1923.

JUDGE JARECKI APPEALS TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

County Judge Edmond K. Jarecki, with the assistance of Anthony Czarnecki, secretary of the Electors State Commission in Cook County, and Lawyer Freda D. Maguire, appealed to the president in the affair of the disabled World War Veterans, who are now being deprived of suitable care and are confined in crowded hospitals.

Judge Jarecki informed President Harding, that since the year 1920, at least a thousand of these unfortunate veterans, who became mentally ill as the result of that horrible war, were placed in state institutions, which were already filled beyond capacity.

During the past few days the number of patients has increased. Jarecki claims that for the past few weeks, he was forced to send these veteran mental cases in large numbers to these state institutions.

President Harding instructed General Sawyer, the White House Physician, to

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 115, May 16, 1923.

undertake immediate action in this important affair presented by Judge Jarecki in the session, which is to take place on Friday.

In his address to the president, Judge Jarecki cried out:

"With the aid of records we may confirm that a large number of these veterans, who have lately been confined to these state institutions as mental cases, originate from good families. Until now the government has done a great deal for the veterans, who were wounded and disabled in the World War, but for the veterans afflicted mentally, the result of a distorted brain, suffered during the war, nothing has yet been done. For this reason, we must undertake immediate interest in this affair of building federal hospitals for these mental unfortunates."

HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED.

"Everyone is well aware of the fact that the present number of hospitals

30046 A.P.A.

does not fulfill our needs. The state hospitals in Elgin, Kankakee, and Dunning are so filled that it is impossible for us to hospitalize any more veterans and give them suitable care, meanwhile, the number of sick steadily increases."

" Everybody knows about it, and this fact gives a new argument against the government to the subversive elements and the instigators of revolutions. They stand upon corners and as "Soap-Box Orators", they make speeches to the youth, in which they hint at facts just previously explained and sow dislike for the American Government and its system of governing. In this way they poison American Society."

A DEMAND FOR BETTER CARE OF VETERANS.

"I, on my part, observe this to be my holy obligation to care for those unfortunates and demand for them justice, as well as provisions against the harm, which is being done to them. This is why I appeal to the authorities

W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 115, May 16, 1923.

in Washington, presenting to them the entire situation and begging them to take immediate interest in this important affair. With my faith in the American government, I have assurance that my pleas and plans shall not be discarded."

Judge Jarecki's appeal aroused great interest in administrative circles. We have great hopes that this magnificent work of Judge Jarecki will bring results, for which the World War Veterans will be grateful to him the rest of their lives.

I G
II B 1 c (3)
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL HALLER'S VETERANS

News of Brighton Park

On last Tuesday, January 3, the Polish Army Veterans' Post Number Nine held its annual installation ceremonies, at which Diplomas of recognition for work on behalf of Polish veterans were presented to the Reverend James Skrzycki and to the members of the Citizens' Committee of the ward, Messrs. J. Kieradlo (president of the Committee), J. Wrobel, T. Wiertlak, M. Cichoszewski, K. Marcinkiewics, J. Cichoszewski, F. Romolewicz, W. Derdzinski, and M. Pawloski. These are the men who have steadily worked to help the Haller's army veterans from the time when they sent them in the days of the war to fight for the freedom and independence of Poland. They did not forget to give the veterans a proper reception on their return from war, and, they have continued to aid them up to the present time. When the diplomas were presented, each recipient addressed the meeting. The speech of the Reverend J. Skrzycki deserves particular mention; as first speaker he lauded our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

enthusiasm and devotion in our patriotic efforts. The next speaker was the director of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Synowiec, who described in glowing words the experiences and the sacrifices of Haller's veterans and lauded their present activities, which deserve wholehearted support on the part of the Polish community.

After several others had delivered short addresses, the Reverend Mr. Skrzycki, again took the floor and donated to the post twenty-five dollars for wounded veterans, for which he received sincere thanks. Thereafter Veteran Karpiszewski, formerly employed at the stockyards and now unemployed, received a gift of five dollars.

The meeting passed a resolution to participate with the Citizens' Committee of the ward in the parish bazaar, and it donated a score of Hallerczyk (Haller's army veteran) calendars. After singing of several soldier songs, the meeting came to an end with the chanting of the patriotic "Oath" by the Polish poet Konopnicka.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C
III H
III B 2
I K
III E

POLISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 71, Nov. 2, 1921.

HOW MANY OF US IN CHICAGO FEEL BEING CHILDREN OF POLISH EXTRACTION?

Only once in the lives of Poles, men, women and children, of the city of Chicago, have we the possibility of witnessing and heartily greeting one of the greatest army leaders in the world, Marshal Foch, coming to America from France, and who this Sunday will be greeted by many groups and organizations, or, in other words, by every loyal Pole.

Germans and other foes of the Poles in Chicago openly allege that the American Polish citizen, speaking in general about the massive Chicago Polonia, will not understand and will, therefore, be unable to benefit from the marshal's presence for the cause of Polish affairs.

Those who offered their chests as targets during the war for Poland; those who fought and shed blood in order to protect the world from the German whip and boot, and who are experienced in knowing what is best for anything that is Polish, have already given an answer to their enemies with this public announcement. This Sunday, attired in the same uniforms that

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 71, Nov. 2, 1921.

we wore when we fought in France and Poland, we will be present to greet Marshal Foch. The Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Alma Mater, the Women's Alliance, the Polish Falcons' Crganization, the Polish World War Veterans Organization, the Polish Armies Alliance, the Catholic Foresters Society, and many other groups will take an active part in the coming parade and demonstration in honor of Marshal Foch. Every Polish pastor in Chicago was informed and invited to encourage every Polish member residing in the parish to participate in this great fête for a great man, Marshal Foch. From Polish pulpits came the request and the urge to be present at the parade, which will march beneath the colors of a Polish banner. He who is alive and believes in God and loves Poland, let him stand under the banners of free America, Poland, and friendly France, next Sunday.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 70, October 31, 1921

GENERAL FOCH AND OUR IMMIGRATION

Marshal Foch, the victorious chief commander of the entire anti-German coalition armies in the World War, will arrive in Chicago next Saturday.

Chicago is the capital of our large Polish organizations in America, therefore our Chicago Polish settlement, represented by the managements of our organizations, may receive Marshal Foch in the name of the whole Polish American Immigration, expressing thereby its sentiment.

The whole city is preparing very energetically for the reception of this greatest military leader, for we wish to give him a grand reception.

We are positive that great throngs of people, such as never had been witnessed before in Chicago, will come out to greet this great conqueror of Germany and her Allies.

Now, it is our great duty to see that our Polish immigration does its part,

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 70, October 13, 1921

that it should not be last, that it should come out in great numbers and demonstrate very strongly the sentiments of our Polish immigrants in America, towards that great son of France and great defender of the Polish cause at every opportunity.

We should demonstrate very loudly, and prove - not only our numerical strength, but also the knowledge of political affairs and by that action show that we appreciate the friendly attitude of France and her greatest warrior towards us. A proper demonstration of our immigrants may have a very powerful influence upon Marshal Foch and his attitude toward Polish cause, including whole France.

A proper demonstration on our side, in honor of the great commander-in-chief of the allied armies will not only be a great surprise to him, but will also increase his authority at a French conference which will be held in Washington, D. C. At the same time he may render a great service to Poland

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 70, October 13, 1921

PROJECT W.P.A. 3049

We will appear as Americans of Polish descent. As citizens of the United States we will play a very important part.

We should not neglect this great opportunity, of making the visit of this great man very pleasant for him. We should bear in our minds that Marshal Foch is now the idol of the people and very important person in the world.

We have a great opportunity now to honor a great man and at the same time to help Poland.

I G
III H

POLISH

PROJECT 300
WPA

Dziennik Zjenoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 69, Oct. 30, 1921.

POLONIA WILL GREET MARSHAL FOCH; ORGANIZATIONS PLAN A HUGE CELEBRATION

All Polish national organizations have combined with the aim of selecting a program to greet our friend and military genius, Marshal Foch of France, an honor that should not be neglected by any one of us.

Marshal Foch is coming to America at the request of the World War Veterans' organizations. He will be their guest during his entire stay.

It is our ambition to make this glorious fete in honor of this very dear friend a never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

I G
III H

POLISH

PROJECT 6400 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 67, Oct. 27, 1921.

CHICAGO'S POLONIA WILL GREET MARSHALL FOCH

Marshall Foch, the great leader of the French and allied armies, will come to Chicago, Sunday, Sept. 6th. A massive parade will be staged in his honor.

Marshall Foch is not only a representative of France, but as we know, is one of the best friends of the young Polish Republic; and for this reason alone, the entire Chicago Polonia should be present in voicing their warmest greetings.

A Polish welcome committee will be selected from one of the largest Catholic organizations, the Knights of Columbus.

The entire manifestation if properly executed as we hope it to be, will then be one of our most glorious events.

Mr. Hulihan informs us that over thirty-five thousand members of the K. of C. will take active part.

We will have permission not only to display the American banners, but those of the other nations also. Everything will be allowed that will add to the splen-

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 67, Oct. 27, 1921.

dor of this occasion. It will be a day of honor for the Poles. The time is short, so remember to do your bit.

I G
III H
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 17, April 28, 1920.

POLISH WAR HEROES ARE GIVEN GREAT WELCOME IN FRANCE AND BACK IN CHICAGO

The first contingent of Polish troops who served in France arrived in Chicago on April 23, 1920, at 11 P. M. The Union Station was filled with throngs of Polish people since noon time. The sidewalks in front of the Union Station were also filled with friends and relatives of the war heroes. Many religious and national societies took part in the welcome.

The Citizens' Committee from Town of Lake, headed by Mr. Bronislaw Koralewski, supplied the automobiles for the returning heroes. Mr. M. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, invited all the returning soldiers to the hall of the Union for a dinner given by the Polish National Department. The speeches at the dinner were rendered by Mr. M. L. Piotrowski, who spoke for the Polish National Department and the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and by Mr. J. Magdziars, who spoke for the Polish National Alliance. The representative of the

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 17, April 28, 1920.

W.P.A. 6 APR

Polish Falcons spoke also. Other speakers were Mr. Chodzinskas and Mr. Milewska.

Besides the dinner the Polish heroes were also presented with flowers and other gifts. The meeting was very emotional. The wives, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends of the returning soldiers were there. There was great joy for it brought tears to the eyes of the greeters! Reporters of the American papers took pictures at the station and in the street.

The returning Polish soldiers who served under General Haller in France are looking fine; in fact they look better now than at the time they were leaving for France.

In such high spirits the soldiers from the Haller's Army are being greeted in Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and other cities.

POLISH

I G

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 20, May 13, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SOLDIERS RETURN

A CONTRAST

The other day a group of about forty soldiers, members of the Polish army came into town. They left the train at the station, came to 92nd St. and Commercial avenue, looked around and then went on their way. There was no one to meet them; no welcome sign to greet them, and few who paid any attention to them.

Perhaps they recalled in their minds the scene of their departure, bands playing, flags waving, people cheering and all that went with a typical soldiers farewell.

They came back victors for the Allied armies of which they were a part and parcel, accomplished everything that the people desired. The war has been over for a year and a half now, however, and the enthusiasm of the people has subsided.

People of today are no different than they were years ago and centuries ago. Public gratitude is just as fickle and as short-lived toay as centuries ago. We sent our soldiers away like heroes, but we are found wanting when they return.

What happened in the case of these soldiers has happened with our own American boys, and what happened in our town is typical of the scenes that prevail all over the land.

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 20, May 13, 1919.

We are all the same and we are all deserving of the same censure. The other day the writer chanced to be downtown at one of the big railroad stations, and on trucks were flag-draped caskets of American heroes who have perished on the battle-fields of Europe. A few soldiers stood on guard, some people looked at the flag-draped biers and asked questions; occasionally some one raised his hat, but one glance was enough for most of them, as they hurried on their way. To them the war is over, and with it has departed all their feeling of appreciation toward the men who made the great sacrifices for them and the world. It is sad, but nonetheless true.

We have heard some of the boys who have been there complain, and we can imagine what others think, and one can't blame them either. But then the human race is made out of the same sort of clay today that it was centuries ago, and civilization has failed to make it any more appreciative than it was in the early or so-called dark ages.

I G
III H
III B 2
IV

POLISH

PROPERTY OF W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 17, April 23, 1919.

BUY VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union:

The Poles were always grateful. This springs from the Polish nature. Whoever in a great cause demonstrated to us a friendly heart and gave us a hand, to him every Pole has a duty to show his gratitude.

In Europe not one of the men of state dared to swallow the words, "Independence for Poland." President Wilson did not only utter these words but put up the independence of a United Poland as one of the conditions of a world peace, and these were not empty words. To overcome Prussian autocracy and to liberate from slavery Poland and other oppressed nations, he put up all the powers and means of the United States. Today when the German power has been conquered, President Wilson is endeavoring for the fulfillment of these preliminary demands. President Wilson was the first to recognize the Polish government with Premier Paderewski at its head. Behind him went France, England and Italy. President Wilson did not only do for Poland what he promised, but secured for us indemnity

HPA

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 17, April 23, 1919.

from Germany, which a relative commission calculates at a billion dollars.

With the recommendation of President Wilson, the food commission as well as the main command of the Red Cross are conducting activities to feed Poland. He sent two cablegrams from Paris to Congress in Washington about awarding the one hundred million dollar fund for feeding devastated countries, and Poland was in the first line.

In return for this ought we not feel grateful in the presence of President Wilson and the government of this country? This country, to conduct such a war and to defeat such a terrible enemy, made itself liable to great costs and in order to cover these costs, is contracting a loan in bonds. This loan should hold up the credit and the outside defensive position of the United States.

In this persuasion we owe it, dear members of the Union, to lead in the buying of Victory Liberty Loan Bonds. The conditions of purchase are exceptionally beneficial. The interest reaches 4 3/4%, and it is

W.P.A. 30049

exempt from income tax and other fees. The payment can be completed in a period of six months.

These conditions make this loan an investment of exceptional value and on account of that I beg you, members of the Union, to support this cause with all your might. Buy Victory Liberty Loan Bonds. He who buys such a bond helps Poland.

Poland needs our help today, and we cannot succeed except in a harmonious, honest understanding with President Wilson and his government.

Members of the Union, let us show ourselves grateful and faithful. Contribute toward the success of this cause.

Yours always devoted,

M. L. Piotrowski
President P. R. C. Union.

I G

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 48, Nov. 28, 1918

"Peace Work of the American Red Cross."

All nations, whether they have been friends or enemies of the United States, are to be helped by our government if they desire it, says President Wilson, and the American Red Cross is fully in accord with this policy.

As rapidly as the restauration of peace and order permits, the American Red Cross will help the nations of Europe to regain their normal lives.

Its representatives will be found everywhere relieving starvation, sickness and sorrow as far as its funds will allow. The relief work now going on in France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Siberia, and elsewhere, will be continued and as soon as conditions present and opening, the same service will be given to the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, Russians, Poles and other nationalities in need and desiring our aid. The American people will share their abundance with those who are suffering and thereby prove that their generosity did not depend upon the excitement of war, but can respond as freely to the demands of peace.

According to reports reaching Red Cross National Headquarters, the suffering in Europe will be unprecedented unless relief on a large scale is given, and to meet this situation promptly, the American Red Cross will need continued financial support from the American people.

The week before Christmas, December 16-23, has been set aside for this purpose. It will be known as the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. During this

PROJECT 9004 W.P.A.

week it is hoped that the entire American people will enroll as members of the American Red Cross so that the message can go out to the world on Christmas Eve. The nation is in sympathy with this Red Cross policy.

What finer Christmas gift can be conceived? Our own soldiers and sailors, as well as those of our Allies, who will be under arms for many months yet, will be cheered by such an announcement knowing that the attention of the Red Cross, which they have learned to value highly, will be continued.

Victims of the war, in all countries, will be equally encouraged by a unanimous enrollment in the Red Cross. Such approval of its relief work by the American people will be an antidote to the pessimism which might take possession of these sufferers when they survey the wreckage of the last four years.

The chief aim of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call is to enroll members at one dollar a year, a sum so modest, virtually every one can afford to join. Membership in the Red Cross will enable men and women to register his or her approval of the Red Cross spirit, and in the aggregate, a general response to the Roll Call will furnish millions of dollars for the maintenance of relief work this winter.

The more generously we respond to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, the sooner will devastated Europe be rebuilt and the sooner will the nightmare of war be banished. Let every one answer "Here.." when the roll is called.

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

NEWS FROM NORTH CHICAGO
ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE POLISH DIVISION OF THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

The Polish Division of the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive Committee held an organization meeting on Tuesday, September 24, 1918, at Our Lady of Rosary parish hall.

Mr. Max Przyborski was unanimously selected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. F. Mazewski was made secretary. The chairman expressed his gratitude for the honor bestowed upon him. He then appealed to every one present to fulfill his obligations faithfully so that the Poles in America may demonstrate to the world at large that our people always occupy first place in matters in which the welfare of America and of Poland are concerned.

"We appeal, therefore, to you, fellow Poles," said the chairman," to demonstrate your loyalty to the United States by purchasing American Liberty Bonds. If the Poles wish to show how much they are inspired, and how anxious our people are to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

attain victory over our common foe, the best way to manifest it is to buy Liberty Bonds through the Polish Committee. Every purchaser who does so will be recorded as a Pole and a good citizen of this country."

The Polish Committee on Liberty Bonds will issue subscription blanks every evening at 7 o'clock, beginning on September 30, 1918, at Our Lady of Rosary parish hall.

"And so every right-minded Pole should make application to this Polish Committee at the designated place. We shall thus be certain that we, as Poles, will receive due credit, and that our people will gain first place for their purchases of bonds. This will prevent other nationalities from obtaining undue recognition.

"Permit us to remind you that we Poles are of the Allies. Every /member of an Allied Nation/ has his individual duty to perform and has an individual obligation to fulfill. Those of us who cannot fight in the front lines should not feel that they are unable to contribute to make the victory of our cause a reality. It is the duty of every good citizen not in actual combat to lend money to this Government and to endeavor to persuade others to do likewise. The purchase of these Liberty Bonds should not be delayed but should be made as soon as they appear.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

If every soldier, for example, were to pause and consider whether or not to fight the enemy as many of us stop and consider whether or not to lend money to the Government, final victory would be uncertain. A coward is he who can but will not fight, but equally a coward is he who in a time when a soldier does not pause to consider whether or not to fight considers whether or not he shall lend money to the Government or delays in making his loan. Such a person is a financial coward.

"What right have we Poles /to delay/, who will benefit by the freedom won by our soldiers? The blood of that soldier fighting in France calls to us to give and to give now and until the end of the war, until our final victory is attained. He who does not understand this call can have no place among our people, nor will there ever be a place for him. If we wish to see the dawn of a better and brighter future, we must give either our money or our blood. We must give one or the other, or even both, because it is in behalf of democracy."

Promotion Committee:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

Max Przyborski
F. Mazewski
W. Zdanowicz
F. Kusiewski
J. Janas
B. Kaczmarek
M. Szeluga
F. Walczak

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30-7

I G
III B 2
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

FOR THE POLISH ARMY AND LIBERTY BONDS

The St. John Cantius Society, Group 194 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, whose president is Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, decided to contribute two hundred dollars out of the Society's treasury toward the Polish army in France, and to purchase Liberty bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

MEETING OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

A meeting of the organizing committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan was held on Monday September 23, 1918, at 105 West Monroe Street. Mr. Streychmans was the presiding officer.

The Hon. Judge Edmund Jarecki was selected as permanent chairman of the Polish committee, and, after a popular request, reconsidered his formerly planned resignation. Judge Jarecki appealed to all those present to assist him in the fulfillment of his new duties, so that he might perform the task adequately. "No one questions the loyalty of our people," Judge Jarecki said. The important thing is to maintain and uphold our reputation, and endeavor to show others how we Poles are inspired with this zeal for victory that unites all good-thinking citizens. People describe you as you seem to be. Let us Poles therefore make certain that other nationalities see our efforts and write

PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

about us. That will greatly assist our Polish cause. In view of the fact that now at the time of subscribing for Liberty bonds every nationality will be individualized, we remind you to mark your nationality in the square on the application where it reads Polish. In that way the Polish element will easily obtain first place among all other nationalities making such purchases.

The list of ward vice-chairmen and other officials in charge of the sale of Liberty bonds will be given in the official report. It might be timely to mention here that the bonds can be obtained either through a national organization authorized to make such sales or through trade organizations. A committee to plan sales promotion was chosen at this meeting.

Mrs. Mary Sakowski, who was chosen general vice-chairman of the auxiliary committee, and Mr. A. Baranowski invite all women who wish to take an active

30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

part in the sale of bonds to meet on Wednesday, September 25, 1918, at 3 P. M., at the Polish National Alliance building. Matters of utmost importance will be discussed at this meeting and all good thinking women should try to attend.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

MASS MEETING TO PROMOTE SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS

A mass meeting in support of the issuance and sale of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan was held on Sunday, September 23, at St.Adalbert's Parish hall. Representatives of nearly all societies existing in or about St. Adalbert's Parish were present at this meeting.

The meeting was opened by the Reverend Father Casimir Gronkowski, pastor of the local parish. He first explained the aim and purpose of the meeting and then called upon Mr. Anthony Gorecki to act as chairman, while Mr. Ignace Frasz was selected as recording secretary. It was decided to have a big demonstration and parade in the vicinity of the St. Adalbert's Parish, on October 12, 1918. Following this parade a large mass meeting is to be held at Pulaski Hall in behalf of the Liberty loan. In that way the Polish element will aid this country to defeat our common enemy--the German aggressor. Both the Polish and English languages will be spoken at this forthcoming mass meeting. The following were selected as members of a committee to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

arrange the proposed mass meeting: I. Frasz, Reverend Father Casimir Gronkowski, O. Grochowski, John Taul, Ignace Tyrakowski, Francis Kaminski, and Anthony Gorecki. Mr. Joseph Kaminski was selected as grand marshal of the parade, while Messrs. Stephen Nowakowski and S. Wozniak are to act as his aides. A more detailed program will be presented in a future publication.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

CHICAGO POLES AND THE FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS
Resolutions Adopted at Conference of Representatives
of Chicago Poles at the Headquarters of the
Central Committee, Thursday,
September 19, 1918.

Representatives of every Polish district were present.

Mr. Felix Strechmans, Federal Director of Liberty Loans, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, vice-president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, was called upon to act as recording secretary.

In accordance with the plan adopted by headquarters, the creation of a central executive committee of American Poles was in order. This committee is to be composed of representatives of every ward and every

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

suburb inhabited by Poles.

Officials of the Polish Central Committee will be selected on Monday, September 23, 1918, at the headquarters of the main committee, 105 West Monroe Street.

Individual wards and suburbs were grouped into districts. A district vice-president will be selected to conduct the campaign in his or her district.

The following districts were formed:

First District: Wards Four, Five, Twenty-nine and Thirty. In other words, the area in and around the following Polish Roman Catholic parishes: Our Lady of Perpetual Help, St. Barbara, SS. Peter and Paul, Five Holy Martyrs, St. Joseph, Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. John of God.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Second District: Wards Eight and Nine, or the following parishes: St. Michael Archangel, St. Magdalene, Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Florian (in Hegewisch), St. Florian (in Kensington), Ascension of Blessed Virgin Mary (in West Pullman), and the suburbs of West Hammond, Harvey, Blue Island, Posen, and Chicago Heights.

Third District: Wards Eleven and Twelve and the Township of Cicero. It will take in the following parishes: St. Adalbert, St. Ann, St. Casimir, The Good Shepherd, Our Lady of Czenstochowa (in Hawthorne), and St. Valentine (in Grant Works).

Fourth District: Wards Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen and Twenty-eight, comprising the following parishes: St. Helen, St. Stanislaus Kostka, Holy Trinity, St. John Cantius, St. Mary of Angels, Holy Innocents, St. Stephen, and St. Hegewisch.

Fifth District: Wards Twenty-seven, Thirty-three and Thirty-five,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

comprising the following parishes: St. Hyacinth, Immaculate Heart of Mary, St. Walter, St. Ladislaus, St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr, St. James the Apostle, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Constance, and the village of Niles.

Sixth District: Wards Twenty-four and Twenty-six, taking in the following parishes: St. Josephat, Transfiguration and the village of Evanston.

Seventh District: Townships of Lyons, Summit, Argo, and Lemont.

The following gentlemen were elected ward and local vice-presidents: Fourth Ward--Joseph Mendrzycki, 1046 West Thirty-second Street; Fifth Ward--B. F. Zintak, 3663 South Paulina Street; Eighth Ward--Adam Bloch, 8723 Commercial Avenue; Ninth Ward--James Bzdak, 137 East 118 Street; Eleventh Ward--Joseph S. Zientek, 2001 West 18 Street; Twelfth Ward--Victor Pijanowski, 2242 Marshall Boulevard; Fifteenth Ward--Hon. Joseph S. LaBuy, 1001 North Oakley Blvd; Sixteenth Ward--Alderman V. S. Zwiefka, 1226

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Dickson Street, Seventeenth Ward--Jos. Ruszkiewicz, 1536 West Chicago Avenue; Twenty-fourth Ward--Leon Winiecki, 2726 Southport Avenue; Twenty-sixth Ward--Thos. Krowka, 4938 North Western Avenue; Twenty-seventh Ward--John Szwaba, 2801 North Central Park Avenue; Twenty-eighth Ward--Ignace Wroblewski, 2290 Frankfort St.; Twenty-ninth Ward--A. Mazurek, 1646 West Forty-seventh St.; Thirtieth Ward--B.F. Kowalewski, 1259 West Fifty-First Street; Thirty-third Ward--L.F. Zygmunt, 2300 Lorel Avenue; Thirty-fourth Ward--F. J. Majka, 2705 South Kolin Avenue; Thirty-fifth Ward--J.J. Blazejczyk, 4400 Augusta Street; Townships of: Cicero--S. M. Haremski; Blue Island--Peter Feliszak; Posen--Reverend John Robakowski; Harvey--Walter Borys; Chicago Heights--Henry Radajewski; Evanston--Reverend F. Feldheim; North Chicago--M. Przyborski; Lemont--Vincent Buszkiewicz; Summit--Reverend Thomas Bona; Niles--Paul Williams; West Hammond--Paul Kamradt.

Each of the above-mentioned ward and district officials is to organize a local committee, taking into consideration all the parishes situated in

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

in a ward. The names of such committeemen are to be presented at the headquarters of the central organization at a meeting to be held on Monday, September 23, 1918.

Committees on press and publicity, organization, and mass meetings are to be formed, and enough members selected to serve on them at the next meeting.

The following were selected to form local committees to contact ward vice-presidents:

Fourth Ward--F. J. **Palt,** 3205 South Morgan; Fifth Ward--Frank Derdzinski, 1658 W. 38th Street; Eighth Ward--Julian Sadowski, 8834 Commercial Avenue; Frank M. Rydzewski and Alderman L. J. Furman, 8745 Commercial Avenue; Ninth Ward--John Borkowski, Bruno Prystalski, S. Strzelecki, James J. Lewandowski, Joseph Spiker, John Demka, L. Kanoza, Francis Kozlowski, John Boza, F. Malak.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30272

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Eleventh Ward--Reverend S. Chylla, John S. Rybicki, Honorable /Judge/ I.F. Dankowski, M.S. Bystrzynski, J. Dumanowski, John Dyszel, Ignace Franz.

Twelfth Ward--Stanley J. Kuflewski, Leon A. Wachowski, John Paprocki, Albert Wachowski, Peter Jezierny.

Fifteenth Ward--Reverend Peter N. Pyterek, V. Jozwiakowski, Peter Mindak, Leon C. Nyka, John Kempczynski, F. Janiszewski, John Ruszkiewicz, Paul Drymalski, John S. Konopa.

Sixteenth Ward--Stanley Kunz, John Czekala, W. Schrojda, Peter Rostenkowski, Bruno S. Mindak, John A. Piotrowski.

Seventeenth Ward--T. Wejna, W.J. Suwalski, S. Adamkiewicz, S. Walkowiak, John Jankowski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30[illegible]

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Twenty-fourth Ward--Joseph Pionke.

Twenty-sixth Ward--Reverend F.J. Wojciechowski, Anton Petelczyk, Joseph Hotys.

Twenty-seventh Ward--Stephen Kolanowski, A.F. Soska, Felix Gorski, Joseph Glomski, Simon Sikorski, N.S. Budzban, Mrs. A. Baranowski.

Twenty-eighth Ward--V. Slosarczyk, M.Adamowski, Albert Nowak, John M. Nowicki, Walter Armknecht.

Twenty-ninth Ward--Roman Kowalewski, A. Wlodarski, Edward Trandel, S. Klechamer, Frank Perlowski.

Thirtieth Ward--C. Tomkiewicz, W. F. Synowiec.

Thirty-third Ward--J. Lisack, F. Pawlowski, J. Rathnow, Stephen Druzba,

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30273

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Ignace Kubczak, J. Januszewski.

Thirty-fourth Ward--John Sierocinski, Walter Pietras, Francis Dumanowski.

Thirty-fifth Ward--P. Kusinski, Joseph Walienski, John Kulik.

Townships: Cicero--V. Kasperski, F. Skrzydlewski, and Anthony Maciejewski.

Blue Island--Stanley Swiercz, John Synakiewicz.

Posen--John Mech, Bruno Grzondzinski.

Chicago Heights--Joseph Ziemba.

Lemont--Walter Chojnacki.

Summit--Frank Brodnicki.

WPA ILL PROJ 2027

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

Niles--William Jawrzynkiewicz, Francis Fuhl.

Evanston--A. Cieslak.

West Hammond--Reverend M. Nowakowski, Adam Stachowicz.

Harvey--Reverend Dominic Zinc.

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

POLISH COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE SALE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY BONDS

A meeting of the Polish division to promote sale of Fourth Liberty bonds was held on Thursday, September 19, 1918, at 105 West Monroe Street. The most prominent municipal and civic leaders were present. The main topic of discussion was how to organize the Polish people in the individual wards and vicinities outside of Chicago.

Mr. P. Streychmans, the chairman of the meeting, informed those present that, in his effort to satisfy the wishes of the Polish element, he succeeded in having a clause inserted in the subscription blanks instructing that the nationality of the purchaser be shown. In that way the credit which large business institutions receive for financing the loans will be given to people of the various nationalities who purchase these bonds. He explained, for example, that in the stock yards, steel mills, and other similar business concerns, the credit was given to the firms, whereas in reality Polish laborers

WPA (ILL.) FOREIGN

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

employed by these companies bought the greatest amount of bonds. But now such will not be the case; the bonds which will be purchased out of the earnings of Poles will be credited to them.

Mr. Steychmans stated that the distinguished president of the Polish committee, the Honorable Judge Edmund Jarecki, had resigned on account of business pressure and that it was in order to select a new president for the Polish group.

It was decided to organize individual wards and districts first, and then at the next meeting, which is to be held on Monday, September 23, 1918, at the same location, the election of a new chairman, secretary, and other officials will take place.

Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, the present secretary, was ordered to communicate with various prominent Polish leaders who were recommended at this meeting

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

for the individual Polish wards and districts, and will give a detailed report at the next meeting. Due credit for his untiring work must be given to Mr. Jozwiakowski, who, despite his numerous business activities, has never failed to co-operate in any activity which would help the good name of the Polish people. Upon a motion made by Mr. John Rybicki, it was decided to divide the neighboring Polish wards into districts, each one under the charge of a vice-president who would control the activities in the district. The motion was passed and such a distribution was made.

The Honorable Judge Joseph LaBuy, the incumbent candidate for the same office, has, despite the strenuous campaign that awaits him, promised to exert all his efforts in this drive to sell Liberty bonds. Thus, as in the past, the Polish element has always come to the fore whenever and wherever the defense of true democracy was necessary or its safety threatened.

I G
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

DEPARTURE OF POLISH RECRUITS TO ARMY CAMPS

A group of Chicago Poles, numbering approximately a hundred men, have left this city for Camp Kosciuszko in Canada. They are all volunteers for the Polish army. After intensive military training they will embark for France and there fight for the liberation of their long-oppressed country, Poland.

On August 19, 1918, the district known as the Town of Lake for the fifth time played host to Chicago's Polish volunteers. As early as nine o'clock in the morning the recruits with their families and friends began to gather before the recruiting station located at the pavilion at 47th Street and South Ashland Avenue. There they awaited the arrival of the recruiting officers. Shortly thereafter several hundred school children of St. John the Divine's parish made their appearance with bright-colored banners and flags. When it was ascertained that all the volunteers had arrived, a parade was formed, and all marched to the Church of St. John the Divine.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

The parade was led by the local civic committee and followed by banners of the Allied forces. Then came the band under the direction of Mr. Walter Lagocki, next a long procession of schoolboys and schoolgirls, and these were followed by Army officers. They in turn were succeeded by the newly organized volunteers. The parade was closed by literally hundreds of relatives and friends of the recruits.

The procession set out from the recruiting station at 47th Street and Ashland Avenue, marching thence to 51st Street, from which it turned into Throop Street, proceeding to the Church of St. John the Divine. Here they found waiting a mass of people, members of the parish.

Many who came to the church discovered that it was filled to capacity. So large was the attendance that the majority of those present were obliged to remain outside the building.

A solemn mass was celebrated by the Reverend Stephen Szczepanski, assisted

WPA (111) PRO 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

by the Reverend Julian Grzesinski as deacon and the Reverend C. Pijanowski as subdeacon. The master of ceremonies was the Reverend Stephen Bubacz. The following pastors of neighboring Polish Roman Catholic churches were also present, namely, the Reverend Fathers L. Grudzinski, A. Klowo, and F. Karabasz. These occupied seats in the presbytery of the church.

During the mass the church choir, under the direction of Mr. Frank Malinowski, the parish organist, offered well executed musical renditions appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Malinowski sang the beautiful offertory prayer.

An inspiring and patriotic sermon was preached by the Reverend John Stoinski. In brief but well-chosen words this young priest and patriot called upon the young Polish recruits to perform their duty conscientiously there where thousands of our fellow Poles have already gone. In conclusion the reverend speaker gave points on how we Poles should love the land of our forefathers. He then bade a fond farewell to the recruits and gave them his blessing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

The ceremony was concluded by a solemn benediction, followed by the singing of our Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland," in which every one participated.

With the termination of the religious ceremony the parade marched to the auditorium at Sherman Park. Here an appetizing banquet awaited the recruits, provided by the local civic committee. The guests were waited upon by young ladies of the local White Cross organization. The food and the service were of the utmost perfection.

Before the banquet was served, the orchestra, under the baton of Mr. W. Lagocki, played the American anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner". The Reverend L. Grudzinski then said grace. Among those present at the table of honor were the reverend fathers who had participated in the religious ceremony, many civic bodies from various districts, recruiting officers, and members of the press.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

Ater the banquet the first speaker was the Reverend I. Grudzinski, pastor of the local parish. On behalf of the local civic committee and the whole Town of Lake he greeted the volunteers and the guests. The speaker then called upon the Reverend Stephen Bubacz to act as master of ceremonies. The toastmaster, after bidding welcome to those present, called as the first speaker Mr. Leon Nowak, the secretary of the local civic committee. Mr. Nowak with vigorous enthusiasm turned to the volunteers, urging them ever to remember that they are Polish soldiers and as such should never retreat but always go forward and thus assure victory for the American as well as the Polish cause. The next speaker was Mr. Edmund Misiewicz, a member of the civic committee. In his speech he referred to the words of President Wilson that Poland must be a free and united nation, with access to the sea. He therefore urged these new Polish recruits to fight as our forefathers had fought before them. He was followed by the Reverend A. A. Klowo, a well-known Polish patriot and priest. On behalf of our Polish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

clergy he promised the recruits that they as well as all the Polish people will ever remember the deeds performed by the Polish volunteers. The next speaker was Mr. John Przyprawa, a recruiting officer, who also left with this contingent for the training camp in Canada. The speaker delivered a really military speech interspersed with humorous passages, adding to the entertainment of those present. Turning to the recruits and his comrades, Officer Przyprawa reminded them or rather urged them to resolve not to return until the oppressors of Poland are vanquished, until Poland again takes its proper place among free and independent nations. In conclusion Officer Przyprawa on behalf of the new recruits thanked the local clergy as well as the civic committee for the reception accorded to the volunteers. He also thanked all those who have even in the slightest degree contributed to making the occasion a success.

The last speaker was Mr. S. Jankowski, a prominent Polish leader and a member

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

of the local civic committee. In brief but sincere words he bade a fond farewell to the recruits, wishing them Godspeed in their mission and hoping for an early and safe return.

All the speeches were so well rendered and delivered with such enthusiasm that they were frequently interrupted by bursts of rousing applause.

Finally the toastmaster, the Reverend S. Bubacz, bade the volunteers farewell, praying for their safe return. Following this all present sang the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland," and the reception was concluded.

At the termination of the program ladies of the families of the members of the civic committees gave appetizing sandwiches to the volunteers, and the members themselves presented cigars and cigarettes.

After this the /local/ civic committee, headed by Messrs. Bruno and Roman Kowalewski, well-known bankers in the Town of Lake, invited the recruiting

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

officers, the newly enlisted volunteers, the several civic committees, and the families of the recruits to enter waiting automobiles. The cars were decorated with bright bunting and flags. They left at a given signal, passing through Garfield and Michigan Boulevards and stopping at Grant Park. The automobiles decorated with Polish and American flags deeply impressed the spectators. Wherever the caravan of automobiles passed, American people enthusiastically greeted our Polish volunteers. The leading car had two standard-bearers holding an American and a Polish flag respectively. The second automobile contained six flags of the Allied nations. The third was occupied by officers of the central recruiting office. Immediately following the automobiles was a truck lent by the Perlowski brothers, noted Polish furniture merchants. This truck was occupied by the orchestra, playing continuously merry tunes and marches. Then came automobiles filled with the new recruits and their guests.

After their arrival at Grant Park a procession was formed in the same order

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

as that previously described in connection with the march to Sherman Park. The parade marched on Michigan Boulevard to Randolph Street, on Randolph to La Salle, on La Salle to Jackson Boulevard, on Jackson Boulevard to Dearborn Street, and on Dearborn Street to the Grand Trunk Railroad Station.

Wherever these Polish volunteers passed, the streets were filled with spectators. They were greeted with tumultuous applause and hearty cheers. Upon their arrival at the railroad station the recruits immediately occupied their respective seats in the special cars awaiting them. Here they bade farewell to their families, their sweethearts, and their friends. During the entire time the orchestra continued to play cheerful tunes, endeavoring to lighten the burden of parting. Finally it played three national anthems, Polish, French, and American. Then followed final and fond farewells, and the train slowly pulled away, taking with it those brave sons of our country, of our Poland. They have gone to liberate our land from the chains of servitude in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1918.

which she was placed by our three worst enemies, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

A vote of appreciation and recognition is due to Officer John Przywara. He has left his remunerative post as inspector to join the rank and file of soldiers. His sole aim is to fight for the liberation of Poland even if it costs his life. Sincere recognition is also due to the clergy of the Town of Lake, to the civic committee, to the ladies of the White Cross, and to all those who have in any way contributed to making the affair a success.

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy might mention that the farewell affair of August 19, 1918, will ever remain a pleasant memory not only to the volunteers but to all who participated in the event.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 16, 1918.

HUGE MASS MEETING AT ST. ADALBERTS PARISH

Through the efforts of Mr. S. Krzywonos, the well-known Polish army organizer, a huge mass meeting was held on Thrusday, August 15, 1918, at Pulaski Hall. The meeting was held for the benefit of the Polish army. The hall was filled to overflowing. This may be attributed to the zealous work of Mr. Krzywonos. He, together with several recruiting officers, helped to make the affair a success by giving to it wide publicity.

The meeting was a success in every respect. The program as presented by Messrs. B. Rybowiak, M. Domanowski, and S. Kujawski and Mmes. Wanda Paczkowska, Sadowska-Zaja, and C. Kulczycka helped to contribute to the success of this affair, and the orchestra under the baton of Hibner added to the impressive effect. This orchestra is ever willing to contribute its efforts voluntarily and without remuneration when a Polish cause is concerned. Public recognition is hereby given to all the participants who have so willingly contributed their time and their efforts to making the success of this affair a reality.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 16, 1918.

The songs and the other musical numbers unquestionably contributed to the variety of the program. The most impressive factor of the entire evening was the speech of Mr. S. Krzywonos. Despite his hoarseness, the result of numerous previous engagements in behalf of the Polish cause, he talked during the intermission of the program. He was the sole speaker of the mass meeting. We firmly believe that after Mr. Krzywonos' speech St. Adalbert's parish will awaken and renew its efforts to supply recruits for the Polish army. Thus far this parish has been remiss in supplying its proper quota of volunteers.

Those who were present at the mass meeting have promised to co-operate with Mr. Krzywonos in his organization work. In view of the enthusiasm that prevailed at the meeting it can be said that the Polish army will gain a considerable number of new recruits. This action will assure a strong military force for the Polish cause. It must be remembered that the stronger the Polish army becomes, the sooner will a free and independent Poland become a reality--a Poland with free access to the sea.

An appeal is therefore made to all Poles living in the vicinity of St. Adalbert's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 16, 1918.

parish to concentrate their efforts to gain as large a number of volunteers for the Polish army as possible. It is certain that should any assistance in that direction be needed, Mr. Krzywonos will do everything necessary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 30, 1918.

THE PRESENT WAR AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON HUMANITY

(Address by Albert Wachowski, President of the Polish League of Building and Loan Associations, delivered at the Universal Convention of Building and Loan Associations Last Week in Newark, New Jersey)

We are gathered here today, not so much to examine what we have done or what we have neglected to do in our association during the past year, as to give ourselves completely to a great enterprise which we have begun in opposition to everything that has been said during the past year, at a time when we are at war with the Central Powers of Europe,--supporting and aiding our hard-pressed Allies. However, it seems to me that the average citizen does not yet understand how fundamental is the cause for which the world is fighting, and how great a benefit it is that we were able to enter this struggle on the right side, how important and what a turning point in history the result of this war may be, and how fortunate it is that we have a president who was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 30, 1918.

able to convince the people that the object of the war is progress in human liberty and not, as it seemed to narrow-minded observers, a struggle for conquest and economic gains.

At first, this war gave the impression of being a great struggle between powerful nations for more land, more subjects, more wealth. It was natural that, judging from previous human experience, small nations standing in the path of this terrific struggle for national supremacy should be swept away, that such will be the result of the struggle between great powers, and despite sympathy for these small nations, it will be said of them, "Well, such is life--such is the fate of the small man and the small nation". And then, despite the shameful procedure of the Central Powers, certain citizens tried to restrain this country from any action, forgetful of our moral obligations to the nations of this world. With one noble move, President Wilson swept aside these doubts concerning the division of the world and its organization; but he made the issue clear that this war is a war to safeguard human liberty for all the peoples of the world, and not for us alone, so that the weak and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 30, 1918.

the strong alike can decide the course of their own lives as free people. This is a program to which every one of us can subscribe, for which every one of us can work, suffer, even die, for we believe that human liberty is the cornerstone of human progress.

The best part of it, however, is the fact that President Wilson seeks to make this the program of the Allies, of all the world. Never before in history have so many nations united in the conscious aim of making the world a place where everyone has a right to live, and this we owe to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Let us stand with him until his goal is achieved. And on the other hand, we must express our hope that this war will not only have its salutary effect upon the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Serbs, but also, to no less a degree, upon subject peoples who are fighting, not on the side of the Central Powers, but on the Allied side, our side.

Despite the fact that we have been a peace-loving people, we have instituted a recruiting system for our army that is far better than that used by anyone

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 30, 1918.

else. It was instituted without any difficulties, without any trouble whatsoever, and with the complete agreement and enthusiastic support of the entire American nation. It is the most democratic system ever adopted and, with a few changes, it can be regarded as an example of how a free nation recruits and maintains an army. We were in a position to meet all our bills and in addition, to lend great sums to our Allies to help them in their troubles. Above all, however, it must be emphasized that the most important thing is the fact that we have begun to send soldiers to the battle front in France, not by the hundreds but by the thousands and millions.

Victory for the Allies means freedom for Poland. Poland, like America, has always been the friend of the weak and the oppressed. For centuries it withstood the attacks of barbarians from the east, and richly deserves the title it has been given, "Bulwark of Christianity".

Even after the partitions we find sons of Poland in France, Italy, America, Hungary, and other countries, fighting wherever the cry for freedom could be

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 9975

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 30, 1918.

heard. And, like America, Poland has never drawn its sword for purposes of conquest, or to extend its boundaries at the expense of its neighbors.

Prussia and Russia both enjoyed complete freedom and autonomy under Polish rule. More than once Austria was saved by Poland, always without territorial gain to Poland. Poland was the oldest republican country in Europe, and is now being aided by the oldest existing Republic. Despite the fact that Poland is drenched with blood, overrun by Prussian hordes, its people dying of hunger, it has men not only in the army of that Republic, but it has an army in Russia and in France, consisting mainly of volunteers from America, fighting not only for their own freedom but for the freedom of all oppressed peoples.

Our victory will be the triumph of justice and progress, for small nations and people, for women and children. There shall be liberty and freedom for all.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

GREAT CELEBRATION IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH
Polish and American Service Flags Consecrated

St. Casimir's Parish held a great celebration yesterday on the occasion of the consecration and unfurling of two service flags, Polish and American. The entire community was decorated for the occasion, and almost every house on the streets through which the parade was scheduled to pass was decorated with Polish and American flags. Both of the service flags that were consecrated by the pastor of the parish, Reverend Wojciech /Albert/ Furman, are very beautifully made, especially the Polish flag, which is a masterpiece and is undoubtedly the first of its kind in this country.

In accordance with the prearranged program, members of local societies and the Citizens Committee began to meet in front of St. Casimir's Church, 22nd and Whipple Streets, at about two-thirty in the afternoon, and formed ranks for the parade. Despite the terrific heat, Whipple Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

was so crowded at three o'clock that it was almost impossible to pass through. The marshal of the parade, Joseph Hojnacki, recruiting officer for St. Casimir's Parish, did much to form the parade; he was assisted by the local /parish/ Citizens Committee.

Promptly at three-thirty, the order to march was given, and the parade moved forward in the following order: A troop of mounted police; a drum and bugle corps of veterans of the Spanish-American War; a company of soldiers of the regular American Army, consisting of eighty regulars and a quartermaster's corps under Sergeant Edward Major; and the Polish and American flags. Behind the flags marched the figures of "Uncle Sam" and "Liberty," portrayed by W. Cichon and Miss Helen Herman, following whom five young women dressed in American costumes carried an American service flag containing 521 stars, signifying that St. Casimir's Parish has given 521 young men to the American Army. Close behind the service flag there marched about a hundred mothers and fathers of soldiers.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

Then came the orchestra, followed by a uniformed company from Circuit II of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, at the head of which were John Rybicki, president, and W. Lubicz, vice-president. Following the Falcons came our able Polish nurses, with E. Misiewicz, of the Central Citizens Committee, and five young women in Polish costumes carrying the beautiful Polish service flag, upon which were 104 Polish eagles, signifying that St. Casimir's Parish has given 104 young men, now either in training or in France, to the Polish Army. Following the Polish service flag marched the Polish Army officers John Przyprawa, S. Krzywonos, J. Kostecki, and B. Zub, and the recruiting sergeants Wlosinski, Zbroniec, Kuzminski, Hojnacki, and Deplewski, followed by a considerable group of new Polish Army volunteers, who will leave tomorrow for the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Canada. Following the volunteers came about forty members of the Citizens Committees from St. Casimir's Parish and Brighton Park, and the representatives of the press, followed by an orchestra conducted by E. Rendak. The following local societies brought up the rear: the White

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, July 29, 1918.

Eagle Dramatic Society, with its own service flag containing fourteen stars; St. Isidore Oracz Society, Group 406, P.N.A. (Polish National Alliannce); St. Stanislaus Society, Group 747, P.R.C.U. (Polish Roman Catholic Union); St. Agnes Society, Group 500, P.R.C.U.; Polish Crown Society; the Holy Mary of Good Counsel Society; the Polish Women's St. Mary of Perpetual Help Society, Group 40, Polish Women's Alliance of America; St. Mary of the Rosary Society, Group 204, Polish Union; New Poland Society, Group 736, P.N.A.; St. Casimir's Society, Group 219, P.N.A.; the Pulaski Volunteers Society, Group 418, P.N.A.; the Bar Confederacy Society, Group 901, P.N.A.; the Holy Cross Society, Group 70, Association of Poles in America; Polish Knights Society, Group 194, Polish Union; Sons of Poland Society, Group 98, Polish Union; the Fourth Regiment of Uhlans Society, Group 198, P.R.C.U.; and the Star of Freedom Society, Group 473, P.N.A.

Starting in front of St. Casimir's Church, the procession moved down Whipple to

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

22nd Street, then to Sacramento, to 25th Street, to Albany Avenue, to 26th Street, to Kedzie, down Kedzie to 22nd Street, then to Albany, to 24th Street, to Whipple, and back to the Church, where a triumphal arch had been erected, upon which waved the flags of all the Allied nations. Beside it, a speakers' platform had been set up.

In Front of the Church

At the conclusion of the parade, the people gathered in front of the Church around the speakers' platform that had been built for the occasion. First of all, the Reverend Furman, pastor of St. Casimir's Church, performed the ceremony of consecration of the service flags, with the assistance of the Reverends L. Sychowski and J. Zelezinski. The American service flag, as mentioned before, contains 521 stars, while the Polish flag has 104 eagles. At the conclusion of this ceremony, and after the singing of Polish and American national anthems,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

the flags were unfurled on a specially built arch, upon which waved the flags of all of the Allied nations fighting for the world's cause.

Leon Sliwa, president of the local Citizens Committee, then opened the program with a short address, after which he called, as the first speaker, S. Krzywonos, organizer for the Polish Army. The speaker thanked the company of soldiers of the American Army for their participation in so significant a celebration. The next speaker was Mr. Skaags, well-known friend of the Poles, who has written several books about Poles. He is familiar not only with the history of Poland, but with the history of all nations. In addition, he is an excellent speaker. He based his statements upon facts, proving conclusively that Germany must be defeated. Since he is, as we mentioned above, an authoritative historian and a friend of the Poles, he gave Poland full credit for its sacrifices, not only at present, but at all times, and not only for its own people, but for the people of all oppressed nations. Several times he referred to the bravery of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

Kosciuszko and Pulaski, who fought for the freedom of the United States. He spoke also of the patriotism and loyalty of the Poles in this country, who, he said, are the most capable citizens in the United States. It is a great pity that we cannot give his address in its entirety.

Just as Mr. Skaags finished his address, a terrific wind arose and rain started coming down in torrents. Everyone took shelter wherever he could to avoid getting wet. As the rain continued, it was decided to resume the program in the old church, where the recruiting station for St. Casimir's Parish is located. The hall was filled to capacity with those who wanted to hear the rest of the program. According to the prearranged program, Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, was scheduled as the next speaker, and so Chairman Sliwa called upon him to make the first speech in the hall.

Address by Zychlinski in Summary

"I am sorry that I was not here to address you at the unfurling of the flags.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

When the Huns took our women and children and placed them in labor camps; when they called to their aid not only the Austrians and Bulgars, but the Turks as well, to permit these hordes to destroy our country while their own bestial soldiers ravished our women and murdered our children, we did not believe that we would ever be in a position to avenge all our wrongs: we thought that Poland was lost. But fortunately, things turned out differently.

"America entered this World War and immediately declared that Poland must be free and united. The other Allied nations followed America's example, making the same declaration. Then came the time when France permitted the formation of a Polish Army, which is now fighting. Poles from all over the world have enlisted and are continuing to enlist in this army, but the greatest enlistment is from America. Thousands of these American Poles are now in the Polish Army, and more thousands are to be found in Uncle Sam's army. Daily we see the American Army casualty lists in the newspapers, and always there are many Polish

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

names included, which proves that there are many Poles on the battle front. But this is not yet the end; many more will go, for it takes a great many soldiers to destroy the Huns.

"France, Italy, England, and Belgium are exhausted after years of war, but America still has many young men who are impatient to go forth to crush the Germans. Today, Poland is one of the Allies, and, like other nations, we have our own government in Paris. We had the honor, not long ago, of entertaining Dr. M. Seyda, a member of that government, the so-called Polish National Committee.

"Hail to your community for those who you have sent to fight in a sacred cause! And when they have given the Germans the final blow, they will march on to Berlin, and from there to the Wawel, to Poznan, and to the capital of Poland, Warsaw, there to plant the banner with the White Eagle!"

WAR INFORMATION SERIES

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

Other Addresses

The next speaker was the Reverend John Mard, priest-patriot of Whiting, Indiana.
. . . . . .
/Address by the Reverend Mard, omitted in translation./

The last speaker was John Rybicki, president of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance of America, following which Chairman Sliwa, president of the local Citizens Committee, thanked the gathering for its participation, and the guests and speakers for coming.

The various organizations were represented as follows:
The Polish National Alliance: C. Zychlinski, president; J. Zawilinski, secretary-general; Mrs. W. Sakowski, W. Wrzesinski, W. Szymanski and W. Pijanowski, directors.
The Polish Women's Alliance of America: Mrs. Anna Neuman, president;

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1918.

Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary-general.
Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance: J. Rybicki, president; W. Lubicz, vice-president.

With the conclusion of the program at the parish hall, the representatives of the organizations, the recruiting officers, the nurses, the representatives of the press, and other invited guests proceeded to Rafinski's Hall, 23rd and Whipple Streets, where the local Citizens Committee, under the leadership of the Reverend A. Furman, had arranged a banquet. The food was prepared by wives of the members of the Citizens' Committee.

. . . . . .

/Details of banquet omitted in translation./

I G
III H
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

TOWN OF LAKE GIVES POLISH ARMY VOLUNTEERS SEND-OFF

The City of Chicago bade farewell yesterday to almost two hundred volunteers to the Polish Army, who left for the training camp in Canada so that, after proper training, they might go to France to avenge the wrongs committed by the Germans against not only the Poles but the whole world.

Yesterday's farewell banquet for volunteers to the Polish Army was held in the oldest parish in Town of Lake, St. Joseph's, the pastor of which is the Reverend Stanislaus Cholewinski. The dinner for the volunteers, recruiting officers, nurses, the citizens' committee, and guests was held, entirely at Father Cholewinski's expense, in the beautifully decorated Sherman Park hall at 59th and Throop Streets.

Before nine o'clock in the morning, some thirty-six local volunteers had gathered in front of the Town of Lake recruiting office, together with the local citizens' committee, W. Lagocki's band, and hundreds of other people, including friends and

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

families of the recruits, and awaited the arrival of the recruiting officers and volunteers from Center II. The music of the band, which played throughout the time of waiting, attracted hundreds of additional people, from among whom five more men enlisted in the Polish Army; of these, four left yesterday for the training camp.

. . . . . .

Shortly after ten o'clock, two chartered street cars arrived with the volunteers from Center II and other neighborhoods, with their recruiting sergeants. The local volunteers, under recruiting sergeant S. Deplewski, joined them and, forming ranks, moved down 47th Street to Wood, to 45th Street, and to St. Joseph's Church, located at South Hermitage and 48th Streets.

Upon arrival at the church and after the volunteers, recruiting sergeants, and the citizens' committee were seated, S. Bolewski, the local organist, played a welcoming march, and the large St. Joseph's Church was filled to capacity with families, friends, and relatives of the volunteers. Solemn high mass was

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

celebrated by the Reverend Julian Grzesinski, assisted by the Reverend Anthony A. Klowo of Sacred Heart Parish as deacon, and the Reverend Stephen Szczepanski as subdeacon. The local St. Cecelia choir, under the direction of the organist, Bolewski, sang beautifully throughout the ceremony. The ceremony ended with the presentation of the Holy Sacrament and the singing of "Boga Rodzica" ("Mother of God").

A beautiful and patriotic sermon was delivered by the Reverend F. Kachnowski, assistant of St. Joseph's Parish. This able priest-patriot showed, in his long and inspiring sermon, how we should love our homeland, Poland, which has given us everything; we, in return, as faithful sons of that mother Poland, should hasten now to her aid.

He ended his sermon by bidding the volunteers farewell and giving them his blessing. The entire congregation then sang the Polish national hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" ("God Save Poland"). Outside the church, ranks were again formed and the parade marched to the Sherman Park Hall at 52nd and Throop Streets, where an

MFA (Ill.) 1001 36275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

ample dinner awaited.

Upon arrival at the hall, the volunteers, recruiting sergeants, the clergy, nurses, and the citizens' committee took their places, and the dinner, which had been prepared by the women of the local Helen Paderewski White Cross Society, headed by Mrs. A. Milasiewicz, president, and Mrs. A. Wlodarski, secretary, was served. Throughout the course of the dinner, W. Lagocki's band occupied the platform and entertained the gathering with its music, beginning with the American national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," at which everyone arose.

At the main table we noticed the Reverends L. Grudzinski, J. Grzesinski, Felix Kachnowski, A. Klowo, and Stephen Szczepanski, and members of the local citizens' committee: B. Kowalewski, W. Wrzesinski, R. Kowalewski, E. Bradel, S. Jankowski, J. Kukulski, J. Kwiatkowski, J. Krolewczyk, K. Czapka, and W. Olszewski, and others from other parts of the city.

Amongst the other guests, we noticed the secretaries from Recruiting Center II,

APR 1 1918 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

Miss Z. Jaworowski, and Miss H. Wolff, J. Przyprawa, S. Rozkosz, Miss A. Wisla, W. Lubicz, vice-president of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance, and the well-known Northwest Side citizens, Preiss and Wisniewski. The press was represented as follows: Dziennik Chicagoski by W. Gorzynski, Dziennik Narodowy by E. Kolakowski, and Dziennik Zwiazkowy by W. Skwarczynski. Near them sat the Polish Army nurses...., the volunteers, and their recruiting sergeants.

The first speaker to address the gathering after dinner was B. Kowalewski, well-known banker of Town of Lake and president of the local citizens' committee. He greeted the volunteers in behalf of St. Joseph's Parish and Town of Lake and called up the Reverend Julian Grzesinski to act as toastmaster. He in his turn greeted the volunteers in behalf of the absent pastor of St. Joseph's Church, S. Cholewinski, and the whole parish, wishing them a speedy victory over the base Prussians and a glorious homecoming.

The next speaker was the well-known priest-patriot, the Reverend L. Grudzinski, diocesan counsel. In his long and beautiful address, the reverend speaker

WAR DEPT. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

pointed out how difficult it is to orient oneself and believe what is happening, that it is not a mirage; for, after so many years of slavery, we did not even dream that we would be permitted to organize our own army, under our own flag. Yet it is no mirage, it is a reality today. We already have tens of thousands of volunteer soldiers, a good part of whom are now on the battle front in France, fighting not only for our homeland's freedom, but for the freedom of all the oppressed nations of the world.

He went on to say that it is his belief that the United States is paying its debt to us, that this country is grateful to us for our heroes, Kosciusko and Pulaski, who, as lovers of freedom, hastened to this country to help it win its independence. The worthy priest-patriot urged enlistment in the Polish Army, which is already fairly large. "You are going to fight," he said, "not as hired or conscripted soldiers, but as free citizens, as Poles to whom pay or rewards or privileges are not of primary importance. On enlistment, you were not promised 'golden mountains', you knew that you were going to fight as good sons of Poland, and I believe that you will restore Poland to liberty, that you will tear off the

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

chains with which our enemies have kept her bound for more than a century."

In conclusion, the speaker bade farewell to the volunteers, and begged them to give to our brave boys who are already at the front the assurance that the clergy and the people have not forgotten, nor will ever forget, about them. For so heartfelt an address, the gathering rewarded Father Grudzinski with three cheers.

The next speaker was W. Lubicz, vice-president of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance, who greeted the volunteers in behalf of the Falcons, expressing his hope that they will be victorious and plant the standards of the White Eagle on the walls of our old cities, Krakow, Poznan, and Warsaw.

Following this address, S. Krzywonos, organizer for the Polish Army, spoke with his usual ease. He urged enlistment in the Polish Army, while for those who oppose the organization of this army, he had nothing but words of contempt. Krzywonos then introduced two volunteers who ought to serve as examples to those who have not enlisted as yet. These were S. Bujakiewicz, former editor of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

Dziennik Narodowy, an elderly man with gray hair, and a sixteen-year-old youngster, Theodore Freling, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Neither of these volunteers were drawn into the service by any hope of personal gain, but by love of Poland. In conclusion, Krzywonds presented the young man with an army watch, for which the youthful volunteer thanked him.

The well-known priest-patriot, A. Klowo, then spoke in behalf of Sacred Heart Parish, wishing the volunteers as speedy as possible a victory and a safe return. After this splendid address, volunteer S. Bujakiewicz spoke, thanking the community of Town of Lake in behalf of the volunteers for so splendid a reception. A very nice speech was also made by Miss Frances Koza, in which she bade farewell to the volunteers and gave them best wishes for a quick victory; she spoke in behalf of the Polish Army nurses and the Polish women.

The last speaker was the toastmaster himself, Father Grzesinski, who bade the volunteers farewell in behalf of Town of Lake and Polonia in general. The gathering then sang "Boze Cos Polske" ("God Save Poland") to the accompaniment

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

of the orchestra, and the dinner was at an end. When the program was ended, the women of the local citizens' committee passed out parcels of food amongst the recruits, while the men gave cigarettes and cigars.

After certain necessary formalities were taken care of by the recruiting officers, the volunteers were photographed by the two well-known Rozanski brothers in front of the park pavilion. The photographers have assured us that, despite the rain, the photographs have turned out very well.

The local citizens' committee then invited the officers, committee, and volunteers into automobiles that waited to take them to Grant Park. The procession of automobiles, decorated with Polish and American flags, was a very beautiful one. It was led by an open car bearing eight standard-bearers with the flags of the allied nations, following which came a motor truck, lent for the purpose by the Perlowski Brothers Furniture Company, carrying W. Lagocki's band, which played beautiful marches throughout the whole trip. Then followed the cars bearing the citizens' committee, the clergy, recruiting officers, representatives

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

of the press, volunteers, and guests. Altogether, the procession included fifty-nine automobiles and two trucks, one with the musicians and the other, bringing up the rear, with the volunteers' baggage. The second truck was lent without charge by E. Pawelkiewicz, well-known furniture dealer. The procession, stretching for several blocks, moved down Garfield Boulevard to Michigan Boulevard, and thence to Grant Park, where ranks were formed for a parade downtown to the railroad station at Dearborn and Polk Streets.

Parade Downtown

At the head of the parade marched the recruiting officers Rozkosz and Przyprawa, followed by the citizens' committee and the allied flags. Then came the band, followed by the Polish Army nurses. The volunteers were led by Recruiting Officer G. Kostecki and sergeants from the various stations. The parade was extremely attractive as it moved down Jackson Boulevard to Dearborn Street and to the Grand Trunk station. Because of the lateness of the hour, the parade was shorter than originally planned, but nevertheless it was enthusiastically

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1918.

applauded and cheered by the bystanders.

Immediately after arrival at the station, the volunteers took their places in three special cars, where they said their final farewells to families and friends, while the band played to keep up cheerful spirit. In the meantime, cigarettes, soap, books, and postcards were distributed amongst the volunteers. Finally, as the band played Polish national hymns, the train started, carrying away those faithful sons of Poland who have gone forth to restore Poland to freedom, to strike off the chains that binds her, and to avenge the crimes committed by the Germans, the modern Huns, and to return as heroes, covered with glory.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

POLISH ARMY VOLUNTEERS GIVEN SEND-OFF

More than a hundred volunteers left yesterday to swell the ranks of the Polish Army. Recruiting is steadily increasing, for our boys have seen their duty to Poland and are enlisting in the Polish Army in ever-increasing numbers, knowing that the Polish Army must be made as large as possible.

The Polish Army is necessary not alone as a fighting force; it must also show that we are banding together in defense of our homeland. When the war is ended, it will take over our Poland, torn from the grasp of the Prussians. The Polish Army has great political significance, for the greater that army becomes, the more will we show the world that we love freedom, that we want Poland to be independent, that we want to perpetuate democracy throughout the whole world, and that we join with the Allies in crushing German militarism, which in itself will bring peace to the entire world.

Thus, it is the sacred duty of every Pole to enlist in the ranks of the Polish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

Army, an autonomous army fighting under Polish command, under the White Eagle, in the defense of Poland. Although it is at present fighting in France, the Polish Army will move on into Poland after the Germans have been finally defeated, in order to be on hand, should the necessity arise, to protect Poland against the Prussian hordes. So, do not delay! Do not wait until tomorrow, but support this able army by enlisting now, for soon it may be too late to enlist as a volunteer: You will be drafted! Do not wait for the draft but enlist now as volunteers, as good, patriotic Poles.

The volunteers from the communities under the jurisdiction of the Polish Army Recruiting Center II began to gather in front of the Center very early in the morning. From other parts of the city, volunteers arrived accompanied by their recruiting sergeants. After the roll was called and after other formalities were taken care of, a parade was formed with the St. Hedwig Parish citizens committee at its head. The parade marched to St. Hedwig's Parish, where a farewell program had been arranged for the departing volunteers.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

Upon arrival at St. Hedwig's Church, where the Reverend John Obyrtacz is pastor, solemn High Mass was celebrated. The Reverend P. Solczak officiated, assisted by the Reverends T. Szypkowski as deacon and B. Cieslak as subdeacon. Father Obyrtacz delivered the sermon, bidding farewell to the recruits and giving them his wholehearted blessing that they march to victory and win the independence of Poland.

After the ceremony in church, a parade through the streets of St. Hedwig's Parish was staged to whet appetites for the dinner the women of the parish had prepared. The parade ended at the parish hall, where the tables were already amply laden with food. Father Obyrtacz, the local pastor, saw to it that the recruits and guests were all seated to everyone's comfort. Despite the fact that it was a fast day [Friday], the dinner was a splendid one. Nothing was lacking, and the recruits could eat as much as they wished. In addition, they were given food to eat on the train, as well as cigarettes and cigars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Father Obyrtacz delivered the first address. He spoke earnestly, predicting a quick victory and speedy recovery of Poland from under the German iron heel. His address was followed by the singing of several beautiful Polish national anthems by the parish school children, who then danced a Krakowiak /Cracovian dance/. It must be admitted that the able Sisters, whose task it is to educate these children, are really working to keep awake the Polish spirit in their charges.

After the songs and the dance, Father Obyrtacz introduced Lieutenant Jurkowski, of the Polish army in Russia under General Dowbor-Musnicki. The lieutenant has been in America for several weeks on a mission of great importance to the Poles. He was greeted enthusiastically by the gathering, and in return, he expressed his thanks, bidding the volunteers farewell and wishing them success. At the same time, he greeted them as soldiers.

Father Obyrtacz then called upon two volunteers, John Dziobek and Sebastian Pelc,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

members of Group 1776, Polish National Alliance, and presented each with a wrist watch on behalf of their Alliance group. Group 1776 should serve as an example to others. It has given proof that it recognizes the patriotism of its members by offering keepsakes. Volunteer Dziobek expressed thanks for the gift on his own and his friend's behalf. He then presented Volunteer Anthony Rapacz with a White Eagle signet ring, offered by his sister.

The speakers who followed included N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Mrs. V. Jozwiakowski; Leon Nowak, secretary of the Central Citizens Committee; T. Blachowski; and John Przyprawa, inspector for the Polish Army.

In conclusion, the volunteers expressed, by rising, their thanks to Father Obyrtacz, to the local citizens committee, and to the women who prepared the dinner. The gathering then sang "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

Before the volunteers left the hall, Inspector Przyprawa disposed of the remaining formalities with them and turned them over to Lieutenant Szwalkiewicz, an officer from the training camp. It should be mentioned here that the music during the dinner was supplied by the Kipkowski Brothers orchestra.

After leaving the hall, the volunteers posed for a photograph in front of St. Hedwig's Church, the well-known Rozanski brothers, whose photographic establishment is located on Milwaukee Avenue, taking the picture. They then boarded streetcars, and, upon reaching the Loop, formed a parade that marched through the downtown streets to the railroad station. During the parade as well as at the station, our volunteers were thunderously applauded. Americans, regularly seeing our parades to the railroad station, are convinced that the Poles are energetically pursuing the fight for the common cause.

At the station, there was, as usual, much weeping during the farewells that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1918.

lasted until the train started. The music of the Kipkowski Brothers orchestra played steadily to drown out the laments of mothers, sisters, and fiancee's. Each soldier was given cigarettes and other necessities....before he boarded the train.

To the music of the orchestra and amid the cheers of the crowd for the Polish Army, the train pulled out, carrying those faithful sons of Poland to the training camp, where they will receive their first training. Soon they will be sent to France to swell the ranks of the constantly growing Polish Army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

I G
II B 1 c (3)
III D
III C
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 24, 1918.

GREAT MANIFESTATION HELD IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH
Consecration and Unfurling of Service Flag

St. Hedwig's Parish held the unusual ceremony yesterday of consecrating its service flag, that is, a flag that contains 462 stars, signifying that this number of men of St. Hedwig's Parish have enlisted in either the American or the Polish Army. The manifestation was of an unusually solemn character because of its high significance.

Despite the fact that at present there are 462 stars on the service flag, 519 men have enlisted from St. Hedwig's Parish to fight the Germans. This is the best proof that Polish youth is answering the call, and is willing to go where it is needed, where it can give service to its homeland, Poland, and its adopted homeland, America. Our youth has understood that only by force of arms can the Prussian be brought to reason, and only when he is finally and definitely beaten will he abandon the idea of ruling the world. Our youth is going to fight in defense of humanity and the democracy of the world, to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 24, 1918.

safeguard equal rights for everyone, winning in this way the freedom and independence of Poland, with an outlet to the sea, as was promised us by the Allies.

The present war, like every other war, demands a sacrifice of human life. To date, many Poles of Chicago who served in the American army have died on the battlefields of France. Soon we will be hearing of the losses in the Polish Army, which is already at the battle front and which at any moment may be given the order to attack. Naturally, there will be losses, but let this not frighten parents, sisters, brothers, or friends, for even should you receive the news that a dear one has been killed in action, you may be proud of the fact that he died a hero, in defense of the rights of humanity, in defense of civilization, against the vicious and savage Germans, who, like the worst criminals, have committed and are committing terrible crimes on our mothers, sisters. fathers, and brothers in our poor, devastated, depopulated Poland. They are fighting in defense, not only of those in Europe, but of those in America as well, for if the Germans are not crushed in Europe, they will do the same thing here.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 24, 1918.

So, do not weep, but rejoice that they are dying for a sacred cause, for our cause and your cause.

Yesterday's manifestation will long remain in the memories of those who were there and saw it. Since a great many people participated in the parade and manifestation, we can only suppose that the whole parish participated as one man to observe this unusual ceremony and to honor those who either are already fighting or are being trained.

The flag was consecrated in St. Hedwig's Church at two o'clock in the afternoon, after which the banner was carried out by young women, who also carried it during the parade. The parade formed as follows:

1. Policemen, mounted and afoot. 2. Flags. 3. The band. 4. Illinois National Guard. 5. Marshals of the parade and military societies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 24, 1918.

Children's division

6. Uncle Sam. 7. American and Polish flags. 8. Scouts and sailors. 9. A float showing Queen Jadwiga and her court. 10. Boys and girls in /Polish/ national costumes. 11. Living American flag. 12. Guardians of the Red Cross. 13. Boys and girls with American flags.

Young women's division

14. Polish flag carried by a Polish knight assisted by young women in Cracovian costume. 15. Living Polish flag composed of young women. 16. A float depicting the Goddess of Freedom and Poland in chairs; with a guard of honor. 17. Red Cross nurses. 18. A float showing a Helen Paderewski Club workroom. 19. Service flag carried by young women in patriotic costume; scouts comprising the guard of honor.

Women's division

20. Women's societies. 21. Polish matrons who gave their husbands, sons, and brothers to the defense of the country. 22. Band.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 24, 1918.

Men's division

23. The Reverend Joseph Barzynski Citizens Club. 24. Men's societies. 25. Parishioners. 26. Polish National Alliance groups. 27. Council 41, Polish National Alliance, with the vice-president, F. Porucznik, and the P.N.A. director, F. Nowak.
Automobiles brought up the rear.

After forming as above, the parade moved along the following route: Webster to Lincoln, Lincoln to Wabansia, Wabansia to Hoyne, Hoyne to Armitage, Armitage to Milwaukee, Milwaukee to Maplewood, Maplewood to Logan Boulevard, Logan Boulevard to Fullerton, Fullerton to Leavitt, Leavitt to Frankfort, Frankfort to Robey, Robey to Webster and to the parish hall at Hamilton and Lyndale Streets.

Upon arrival at the hall, which was too small to hold all of the people who participated in the parade, the program of the manifestation was concluded as follows: To begin with, the Reverend John Cbyrtacz, pastor of St. Hedwig's Parish, gave the invocation, and then called upon J. M. Nowicki to preside and Ignace Wroblewski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 24, 1918.

to act as secretary. The local parish choir then sang the American national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," under the direction of the local organist, E. Wiedeman, after which the children's choir sang, "Hark, 'Tis the Signal".

Captain Kleczkowski of the Polish Military Commission in France then spoke. He spoke very well, as usual, and there is no doubt that his words reached the hearts of all those present, the best proof of which was the unending applause. The parish choir then sang "Flag of Our Country," after which followed an address by Major J. Barzynski of the American Army.

The school children followed with the presentation of a Red Cross exhibition. It was an exhibition such as one rarely sees, and the nuns deserve credit for having schooled the children so well. The recitations and the songs of the children proved to be equally fine, even extraordinarily fine. It can definitely be said that for children it was a rare performance. The two tableaux formed by the children were also splendidly executed. They presented the sick

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 24, 1918.

and wounded soldiers to whom the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross carry aid and hope.

Edward J. Litsinger, a member of the Board of Review, then spoke. He was followed by Thomas Orzada, who played a violin solo very well. He in turn was followed by the parish choir singing "Pod Sztandary" (Beneath the Banners). Then Clayton Smith, City Treasurer, J. Haas, Recorder of Deeds, Alderman Max Adamowski, and Alderman Harry Littler each delivered a five-minute speech.

A Polish national dance, "Bialy Mazur" (White Mazur), was performed by the girls of the eighth grade, and at its conclusion, the program was brought to an end with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

All those who were present at the manifestation went home with the greatest faith in the future and in the final victory that will crush the Germans completely and bring about the restoration of a united, free, and independent Poland with an outlet to the sea.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 22, 1918.

ABOUT THE NEW SLAVIC ARMY

(Editorial)

At present, one of the most important acts in the historical drama not only of the Polish cause but of all the Slavic nations is being enacted in Washington. The Allies have come to the conclusion that if Russia's place is not taken by some other Slavic nation with sufficient strength--moreover, by a civilized nation inimical to Germany--then the Germans will, with the assistance of already helpless Russia, gain control over the whole world. The Germans can draw upon such immense resources from Russia, both in men and material, that the Allies will not be able to withstand the pressure on the Western front.

And the situation is already so dangerous that the Germans will, in a relatively short time, have at their command millions of young Russians. It is rumored that they have already gone so far as to have recruited several hundred thousand

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 22, 1918.

Russians into their armies. It is high time to take a decisive step and to answer the despairing Russian cries for intervention, as quickly as possible.

However, neither France, nor England, nor Italy have the means with which to resume activity on the Eastern front. In addition, Allied intervention in Russia must be of such a character as not to offend Russia and thus give the Germans easy grounds for stirring up all of Russia against the Allies. Thus, hated Japan cannot intervene--even Frenchmen and Englishmen would not be favorably received by the completely misled Russians. Only those whose interests are bound up with the Eastern question can intervene, or nations racially related to the Russians--the Slavs, for example, among whom the Poles are the leading group.

In consideration of the fact that neither France, England, nor Italy have the means for intervention in Russia, the United States alone can accomplish it. The United States alone can support such an action not only financially, but

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 22, 1918.

by placing a powerful and truly Slavic army in the field.

The United States has something to proceed on, for there is already a Polish army of more than a hundred thousand men in Russia. And since there is also a considerable Czecho-Slovakian contingent, it will be sufficient to provide a half-million men and enough arms and ammunition. About this army will be grouped a great number of Polish troops scattered throughout Russia, and so many Russians who wish to save their country will unite with it that an army of not one, but two million men will arise to bar the road to German exploitation of Russia, and, in addition, offer a serious threat to German supremacy in the East. Only then can the victory of the Allies be complete and decisive.

As we have already said, the United States has the means with which to intervene in Russia. Of all the Allies, only the United States has a Slavic population of many millions, from which a Slavic expeditionary force could be recruited.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 22, 1918.

There are four million Poles alone in the United States, and about three million other Slavic peoples. And so there is something to draw upon. Moreover, considering that such an expeditionary force would act primarily in Polish interests, that the Poles are the largest Slavic group here, and that the Polish nation is already at war with Germany, having an army of its own on the Western front, the Poles would comprise the majority in this Slavic army and would give the army its tone and character. The Poles then, with the help of the United States, would become the saviors not only of their own homeland but of all the Slavic peoples, and Poland could take its place as the eastern member of the Allied family, replacing Russia, which has shown itself incapable of existence as a state.

And again Poland comes to the fore. The government in Washington has understood Poland's enormous significance in this war and is turning toward her. And if any doubts should still persist as to the sincerity of the Allies, then with the formation of a Slavic army, which must happen very shortly now, these last doubts would vanish. Were he living today, Wyspianski would cry still louder that Poland is a great force.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1918.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES K. O. N. /KOMITET OBRONY NARODOWY: NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE/
Telegram to /Polish/ National Department

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1918.

Henry Setmajer,
1309 North Ashland Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

After weeks of painstaking and searching investigation of the activities of the K. O. N. and the principal leaders of that organization, the Military Intelligence Branch of the General Staff of the United States Army has formally advised the leaders to disband the organization immediately, or else to adopt resolutions in favor of, and to assist in the recruiting of the Polish Army. A notification of this decision has been sent to the attorney who appeared at Washington to defend the organization.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1918.

The officers of the Military Intelligence Branch of the General Staff of the United States Army, as a result of their investigations, have ruled that the organization is at least anti-Ally, and furthermore, that it has been doing work which substantially amounted to pro-German propaganda. It also established that, prior to the entry of the United States into the war, the organization was pro-German. Warning is also issued that the Government will not be trifled with, and that efforts to obstruct Polish Army recruiting and other Allied war aims will be promptly and vigorously dealt with.

The investigation, which has been in progress for some time, was climaxed when K. O. N. leaders from New York appeared with counsel before the Intelligence Branch in Washington. The examination lasted for two hours, and the finding given above was the result. The United States officers reached their decision because of the anti-Allied attitude of these leaders as disclosed during the cross-examination, and because of the character of the resolutions adopted at the K. O. N. convention in Philadelphia in May, at which allegiance

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8145

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1918.

was pledged to the Council of Regency in Poland, and because of their central opposition to the recruiting of the Polish Army.

The United States officers held that, in as much as the Versailles Allied Declaration in favor of Poland made the Polish cause an Allied war aim, and in as much as the Polish Army opened a way to mobilize man power which would not otherwise be available, the opposition activities of these gentlemen were close to seditious and must be stopped. In the course of the examination, the letter from Secretary of War Baker to the Polish Associated Press endorsing the Polish Army was of large effect.

Before the close of the hearing, the attorney, who was accompanied by the three men from New York, agreed with the conclusions of the military officers and so expressed himself. The issue which has been laid down is, in brief, that the K. O. N. must reverse itself and support the Polish Army, or disband.

James. C. White.

MIA (ILL) FROM ORIG.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

POLISH VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

Chicago again sent a hundred volunteers to the Polish Army training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake yesterday--soldiers, who after being adequately trained will go to France to avenge all the wrongs done not only to Poland but to all humanity.

Even before nine o'clock in the morning, volunteers from all parts of the Northwest Side had begun to arrive at the recruiting headquarters at Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street with their families, friends, or recruiting sergeants. Volunteers from the South Side gathered at Pulaski Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, under the leadership of their recruiting sergeants. Shortly before ten o'clock the volunteers boarded streetcars and rode to 18th Street and South Robey, where they were joined by the Southside volunteers. The entire group then went on to St. Anne's Church on 18th and South Leavitt Streets.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

Upon arrival at St. Anne's Church and after Captain Kleczkowski and other officers had taken their places, the Reverend John Mencikowski, vicar of St. Anne's Church, celebrated mass; he was assisted by the Reverends Stanislaus Child as deacon and Aloysius Szczerkowski as subdeacon. The sermon was delivered by the Reverend Casimir Slominski, pastor of St. Anne's Parish. In his long and beautiful sermon the Reverend Slominski spoke of how we should love our mother-land, which has given us everything, and of how we, as faithful sons of Poland, should rescue her from the clutches of the Prussians. In conclusion, Father Slominski bade farewell to the volunteers with the words, "Till we meet again," firm in the belief that they will crush the enemy and return to their homes soon. He then gave the volunteers his benediction.

The local St. Cecilia Choir, led by the parish organist S. Bystrzynski, sang beautifully during the course of the services. The solo parts were sung by Miss Z. Bystrzynski.

When the ceremony in church was concluded, the volunteers, the citizens

committee, the priests and officers, and the friends and relatives of the volunteers went to the large and beautifully decorated Chopin Hall, on 19th and Leavitt Streets, where the local citizens committee had prepared an ample dinner.

At Chopin Hall

When everyone was seated at the amply supplied tables, the Kipkowski Brothers orchestra took its place on the platform and entertained the volunteers with music. Before the dinner began, Miss Z. Zientek, daughter of the president of the local citizens committee, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" very beautifully; she was accompanied on the piano by Miss Wanda Urbanski. The Reverend Child then said the prayer. The food for the banquet was prepared by the wives of local citizens.

At the main table we noticed the Reverends Child, Mencikowski and Szczekowski;

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

Captain P. Kleczkowski; Inspector John Przyprawa; Leon Nowak, secretary of the citizens committee; Miss Helene Wolf and Miss S. Jaworski, secretaries at Recruiting Center II; recruiting officer Roskosz; Lieutenants Edward Jerchen and A.Chmielewski; Polish Army organizer W. Rozycki; recruiting sergeants J. Juszczak, S. Deplewski, and J. Kozminski; the local citizens committee....; the representatives of the press: Gorzynski for Dziennik Chicagoski, Hinca for Dziennik Narodowy, and W. Skwarzinski for Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

The first after-dinner address was delivered by Joseph Zientek, president of the local citizens committee. He greeted the volunteers and guests on behalf of St. Anne's Parish and named as toastmaster the Reverend Stanislaus Child, Chaplain of the local citizens committee. The toastmaster delivered a rather long patriotic address in which he urged the volunteers to persevere in the fight against the base Prussians.

The Reverend Mencikowski spoke next in the name of St. Anne's Parish and the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

Reverend Pastor Slominski, who was not able to be present. The speaker called upon everyone to enlist in the Polish Army out of love for Poland. In concluding his beautiful address, he wished the volunteers the best of luck and a safe return. During the course of his speech, Paul Gardino, a volunteer in the Polish Army, placed twenty dollars in the hands of the toastmaster, for which contribution the gathering rewarded him with thunderous applause. At the conclusion of the Reverend Mencikowski's address, the toastmaster called upon S. Tyrakowski, young and able worker in the nationalistic field, to perform the duties of secretary at this occasion, after which he asked Captain P. Kleczkowski of the Polish Army to speak. The Captain spoke with his usual vigor, not as an officer to subordinates but as a Pole to his fellow Poles. In his speech, he recalled a few historical facts from the Polish insurrection of 1863, when our fathers tried to free our homeland from the hands of her enemies. Later, when the insurrection was crushed, the Russian government took its revenge, hanging and executing the heroes and exiling them to Siberia. "I am the son of an exile," said the Captain, "and so the blood in my veins

(ILL.) PROJ. 3975

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

is Polish. I am willing to give every drop of it for Poland." The speaker concluded by giving the volunteers instructions on how they are to conduct themselves in camp and on the field of battle in France in order to bring honor to the Polish name. He finished his address with the cheer: "Long live the Polish Army!" Warm applause followed, and the volunteers repeated the cheer three times.

One could see more than one tearful eye during the course of the Captain's fraternal address. After he had finished, volunteer Ignace Migdalski appeared with a violin, and Walter Lawdanski with an accordian of enormous proportions. They played a few numbers, among them the Polish national anthem and the "Marseillaise".

The last man to speak was J. Przyprawa, inspector for the Polish Army, who for lack of time only gave the volunteers a few instructions. He then introduced Lieutenants E. Jerchen and A. Chmielewicz, under whose command they

will entrain for Camp Kosciuszko. Przyprawa then thanked the local citizens committee, the clergy, and the women of the parish for the splendid banquet they had prepared for the volunteers.

After necessary formalities had been attended to by the officers, and a photograph of the volunteers had been taken by the well-known photographer W.Rozanski, ranks were formed and the parade marched through the streets of St. Anne's and St. Adalbert's Parishes for almost an hour and a half.

The Parade

At the head of the parade marched chief recruiting officer Roskosz followed by the standard-bearers carrying the Polish and American flags. They were followed by the citizens committee, led by L. Nowak and J. Zientek; the Reverends Child and Mencikowski; the representatives of the press; and the Kipkowski Brothers orchestra. Then came the officers of the Polish Army--J. Przyprawa, S. Krzywonos, E. Jerchen, and A. Chmielewicz--and the volunteers.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

Families of the volunteers and friends brought up the rear, while along the sidewalks there moved hundreds of children and adults.

The parade started at Chopin Hall and moved along the following route: Leavitt Street to 18th, 18th to Robey, Robey to 17th, 17th to Ashland, Ashland back to 18th, 18th to Robey, Robey to 18th Place, 18th Place to Western, Western to 19th, 19th to Laflin, Laflin to 21st Place, 21st Place to Blue Island, and Blue Island to 22nd and Ashland, where chartered street cars were waiting to take the volunteers to the railroad station at Dearborn and Polk.

On arrival at the railroad station, the volunteers said their final farewells to their families and friends, and boarded the train while the orchestra played a few selections. Soon the train started, carrying with it these able sons of Poland who have gone to fight for our homeland's freedom and to avenge the wrongs that the base Germans have done Poland, to return later as heroes covered with glory.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 19, 1918.

Go, and do not forget that you are Polish soldiers. Fight the base Prussian! And when you have cut off the Prussian hydra's head, go on to Poland and plant the white-eagled standard on the walls of Warsaw, Poznan, Krakow, and Danzig.

In conclusion, it must be added that St. Anne's Parish aroused the admiration of everyone who attended the reception. Thanks are due to the local citizens committee....,and to the women who prepared the delicious dinner.....

Long live St. Anne's Parish!

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 15, 1918.

REASONS FOR THE NECESSITY OF PAYING A /POLISH/ NATIONAL TAX

(Editorial)

During the last few weeks, the Polish clergy of Chicago, the citizens, and numerous members of Polish parishes have shown a great political maturity on the one hand and a real sense of duty to Poland on the other. The idea was that the heart of American Polonia--Chicago--should begin a great new movement, the one hope of the Polish cause: a general Polish national tax levy, collected regularly every month not only by all organizations but in all parishes. Chicago has fulfilled this task and a regular monthly tax is flowing in from forty Polish parishes in Chicago and vicinity.

It is a well-known fact, which has given new luster to the Polish name, that we have become one of the Allies, as was confirmed before the whole world at Versailles on June 3 by the Allied High Command in an act signed by the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 15, 1918.

premiers of the Allied nations setting forth that one of the conditions for peace is the creation of a free, independent, and united Poland with an outlet to the sea. The Allies were compelled to make this declaration by the Polish Army in France, which today is already on the battle front. Thus we have accomplished the cardinal purpose of our co-operation with the Allies.

It is still a long way, however, to the end of the war and to the coming peace conference. The Germans, unable to save themselves by force of arms, will use every means at their disposal to take away land from Poland by treachery, by discrediting the Polish cause with the Allies so that the latter will support Poland only partially. The Germans know how to persevere, and in cases such as this they will spare no effort; they will mobilize all of their writers, diplomats, and historians to prove to the world that the Polish demands are unjust and that they are burdensome, costly, and of no benefit to the Allies.

The closer the Germans come to final defeat on the field of battle, the greater

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

will be their Machiavellian campaign against the Poles. People are only human. If there is a mass of proof, arguments, and conclusions on one side, while there is complete silence on the other--if the lies and misinterpretations are not disproved by fact--then even those most favorably disposed toward our cause will weaken and will agree to a partial settlement of our demands, which will signify defeat for us and victory for the Germans.

We must answer the German campaign with a campaign of our own, conducted through the newspapers of all of the Allied countries. We must organize a strong influence in diplomatic circles, so that we will have agents and defenders everywhere. We must continue to build our Polish Army, so that in case of Allied intervention in Russia, we can send a million men there. We must act both in Eastern and Western Europe, we must attack the German strongholds, while here in the United States we must support the movement the leader of which is the great President Wilson himself.

In order to do this, we need money, a great amount of money. We need money not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 15, 1918.

for just one or two years but for many years, in order to keep victory in our hands. The Allies will help us support the Polish Army in the field, but they will not give us money for political activity. For this we must have a steady supply from among ourselves, and we can only secure this supply by paying a regular, general national tax.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I C
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 18, 1918.

TOO MANY "UNIFORMED SLACKERS"

(Editorial)

American society already has too many so-called uniformed slackers. Any father who is fairly wealthy or who has a certain amount of political influence finds ways and means to get for his son, who is well fed and well built and would make a fine soldier, an officer's post with the American army or navy. And this strong, healthy, well-provided young man parades through the streets of American cities in the uniform of an officer, draws a salary, enjoys himself, and does nothing, since he is not qualified for any real army work. There are now thousands of such officer parasites connected with various commissions and departments who could go to France, since the work they do could be done by any teen-age girl. And they are so sure of themselves, so arrogant because of the influence backing them, that they sneer quietly among themselves at those who have gone or will go to the battlefront in Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Związkowy, June 12, 1918.

American society tolerated these uniformed dandies for a long time. Finally, however, Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago introduced a resolution that military offices be cleared of young officers capable of active service. Confusion arose among the parasites, since, as a result of this resolution, a checkup began of the officer strength in the offices of all army departments.

The same thing which has happened in American army circles has happened, on a much smaller scale, in our own Polish army. Our army too has accumulated its "uniformed slackers", sarcastically referred to by some as "blue generals with canes." We do not refer here to officials or recruiting officers who really work unceasingly, who stay here only because they must, who, although they are more than anxious to go to France, are held here on orders of the Military Commision because they are effective agitators or good speakers. But, leaving these men aside, there are a great many real parasites who have not brought in a single recruit--or if they have, it was because somebody else, unknown and unrewarded, did it for them. And these officer parasites strut about, initiating profitless projects, subjecting the meager treasury of the Polish

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 3027

Dziennik Związkowy, June 12, 1918.

Army to large and useless expenditures. Things came to a point where Major Kozlowski's attention was turned to this abnormal condition. Dziennik Narodowy writes:

"One of the recruiting officials in New York decided to create a 'Corps of Polish Amazons'. He sent out press releases and went about organizing his 'Corps,' even working out a set of bylaws. When Major Kozlowski, Chief of the Polish Military Commission, learned of this, he abolished the 'Polish Amazons' with one stroke of his pen in the following statement:

"'Order to all recruiting workers: I prohibit any recruiting workers under the jurisdiction of the Polish Military Commission from creating any new organizations, women's or otherwise, without my approval of such organizations; I prohibit also the announcement of unapproved projects in the press. Any recruiting officer who acts contrary to this order will be immediately suspended and discharged from the service.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 1000

Dziennik Związkowy, June 13, 1918.

"'The announcement in New York of the organization of an Amazon Corps was made during my absence and without my knowledge. Announcements which were published in the Bulletin and in other Polish newspapers should be disregarded as not approved by me and by the Polish Military Commission.

"'Major J. Kozlowski, June 8, 1918.'"

Dziennik Narodowy, in publishing the above statement, severely criticized the recruiting officers on its own account, claiming that they are only recruiting workers and not actual officers. The matter was also taken up by Dziennik Chicagoski, which wrote in Monday's issue:

"Saturday's Dziennik Narodowy, in publishing Major Kozlowski's statement, added on its own account a short note expressing the hope that Major Kozlowski will give his attention to clearing up conditions among recruiting workers. We too are of this opinion, and we agree with the opinion, more and more widely expressed, that the methods and the control of recruiting workers are

WDA (IL) FROM 1939

Dziennik Związkowy, June 12, 1918.

in need of regulation; recruiting officers should be selected only from among men with irreproachable records. After the energetic action of Major Kozlowski in one instance, we look forward to further action on his part, long awaited because it is necessary."

Without going into Dziennik Chicagoski's demands, we mention merely that reorganization is the more necessary in that the Polish Army in France is suffering from a real lack of officers. In the meantime, there are a great many of them here in the United States actually doing nothing, since they are neither speakers, nor organizers, nor good office workers, while they could be of good use in the army. We feel that it is high time that the young, strong men, especially those with military experience, be sent to France, while the recruiting work here be carried on by those who do not qualify for active service either physically or perhaps for family reasons, for there have accumulated among us, as among the Americans, too many "uniformed slackers".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 891-31-3-13

I G
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

DEPARTURE OF POLISH ARMY VOLUNTEERS TO TRAINING CAMP

Another Monday has passed and local Polonia has had another opportunity to witness the departure of volunteers to the Polish Army training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, these future Polish knights who have enlisted in the Polish Army in order that, when the proper time arrives, that army will be large enough to be a real help in the final crushing of German despotism, if it cannot do it alone.

The volunteers began to gather at Recruiting Center II with their recruiting officers and local citizens committees at about eight o'clock in the morning. At about ten o'clock, after certain formalities had been taken care of, the volunteers, the recruiting officers, and inspector /John/ Przyprawa proceeded to St. John Cantius Church, Chicago Avenue and Carpenter Street, where solemn High Mass was celebrated and the soldiers received their blessing for a successful journey to victory.

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

In Church

Upon arrival at St. John Cantius Church, where services have already been held several times for departing volunteers, the Reverend Siatka, pastor, performed the ceremony, and the Reverend Falenski, vicar, delivered a very heartfelt sermon.

Following the church ceremony, the volunteers proceeded to the parish hall, where the women of the parish had prepared a dinner for them. Dinner was delayed for a short while in order to give the Polish Army Band, which had been playing on Sunday in Milwaukee, time to arrive. Everyone sat down to well-provided tables when the members of the band reached the hall. At the main table sat the Reverends Filipski and Fulinski, Mrs. M. Milewski, director of the Polish National Alliance, R. Kowalski, Doctor Pietrzykowski, J. Sobota, W. Misiewicz, Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, M. Ratajczyk, Inspector Przyprawa, Lieutenant Roskosz, Lieutant Sulewski, and others.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Reverend Filipski, as toastmaster,

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

addressed a few words to the volunteers and then called upon Alderman Adamkiewicz as the first speaker. In his address, Adamkiewicz encouraged the volunteers to fight the Prussians and to restore a free, independent and united Poland, assuring them that Chicago Polonia would remember the able sons of Poland who go forth to shed their blood for their homeland. Following Adamkiewicz, the Reverend Kmiecik spoke, as he was followed in turn by Mrs. Milewski, who said among other things:

"We are bidding you farewell with this feast today, but we will give you a far greater feast after you have marched over German bodies through Berlin to our Poland. Poles are not cowards; when their homeland calls, they are ready to stand in her defense, and if it ever becomes necessary, we women will be ready to take up arms."

Other speakers were R. Kowalewski, Lieutenant Sulewski, Dr. Pietrzykowski, Inspector Przyprawa, and Dr. Kosik, a volunteer who will soon leave for the training camp. The banquet ended with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske"

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

/God Save Poland/.

The parish priests then passed out medalions to the volunteers as remembrances, while the citizens committee gave them cigars and cigarettes. There were plenty of these, since Alderman Adamkiewicz had taken up a collection for this purpose among the local businessmen and parishioners. /List of contributors omitted in translation./ Thanks are due all of these contributors, to the local clergy, and to the women who prepared the banquet.

Parade to Railroad Station

After certain formalities had been taken care of, and the volunteers had been photographed in front of the church by Rozanski, Brothers, photographers, the volunteers "fell in" and paraded to the Loop. The parade stopped in front of the City Hall, where, on a motion by Adamkiewicz, the City Council had recessed for a few minutes in order to see our able volunteers and to hear the music of the Polish army Band. The city's alderman, together with

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

Mayor Thompson, gathered on the balconies and applauded our volunteers, giving cheers for the band as it played the "The Star-Spangled Banner". When the band finished playing, thunderous applause burst forth and cheers were given for the volunteers and for the Polish Army. Our volunteers gave three cheers for America and for President Wilson. The parade then moved on through the principal streets of the downtown section to the Dearborn Street station, where there were final farewells, final handclasps with brothers, or sons, or fiancees.

A moment before the train started, Mrs. Zarnowiecki, Mrs. Wianowski, and Mrs. Brzozowski presented the volunteers with books, cigarettes, and other necessary articles. The ladies of the American Red Cross were also present, and they too gave our soldiers various articles.

A moment later, the train started taking away those true sons of Poland who will soon find themselves in France, there to unite with the constantly growing Polish army, which is now awaiting the moment when it will strike at the

Dziennik Związkowy, June 11, 1918.

Prussians and avenge the wrongs that have been done us and our forefathers for many years.

I G
II D 10
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 8, 1918.

THE MAY CAMPAIGN

The May Campaign now being conducted throughout all Polish communities in America, is to the Polish Army what the Liberty Loan campaigns were to the American. It is an indispensable factor in the formation and existence of that army. Every recruiting officer knows how recruiting is affected by the argument that the Polish soldier has no insurance in case of injury. Our able boys who are joining the Polish Army do not ask for pay or insurance. They are ready to make the greatest sacrifices in order to help restore Poland, and they would enlist in the Army even if they knew that in case of crippling injury they would be reduced to beggars without aid or care. But it is up to society to give this sacrifice the proper appreciation and to contribute, even to its last penny, toward establishing an insurance fund. By such an action, society will be co-operating more closely with the Polish Army--a co-operation which has not been in evidence hitherto, owing to the fact that the Polish Army has been supported by

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 8, 1918.

France. Our soldiers would certainly be wronged if, after receiving pay, arms, and ammunition from France, their own community could not assure them that, in case of disablement, they will not be forced to beg bread after the war.

The very announcement of the campaign served to raise our soldiers' spirits and to increase the number of volunteers. But the campaign should be conducted to a successful conclusion if good intentions are to be turned into deeds.

Furthermore, it is the duty of every recruiting officer to support the campaign to the fullest possible extent. It is a fact that because of many misunderstandings and much harmful propaganda, the collection of funds for the May Campaign has not been conducted with the same enthusiasm and intensity in every Polish community. The seed of ill will, sown long before the campaign began, is bearing fruit today, even though

misunderstandings as to the control and allocation of these funds have been cleared up. Recruiting officers ought not remain indifferent in such instances. They cannot say that this is a civic or political matter and thus maintain a sort of false neutrality, for it is a vital concern of the Polish Army. Where the campaign is in the hands of capable citizens and is being conducted energetically, it is not necessary for recruiting officers to give all of their time to this cause. But wherever the campaign has not developed properly because of indolence or political misunderstanding, recruiting officers should take action energetically and organize the citizens to collect funds for the May Campaign. If fake rumors are being circulated, they should be corrected by use of the official statements of the Military Commission and the National Department. It should also be explained to the people that politics has no place in such an important matter, that everyone of us ought to do his national duty as a soldier and put politics aside, as something to be settled by organizations and conventions. Once the movement is under way, recruiting

officers can return to their regular duties, leaving the campaign to be conducted by the proper committees.

I G
III B 3 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 1, 1918.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH ARMY /IN FRANCE/

(Editorial)

The fourth of June will mark the first anniversary of the movement to organize a Polish army in France. On June 4, 1917, a decree of President Poincare of France, after having been discussed and approved in both houses of the French Parliament, announced to the world that, in recognition of the right of Poland to independent political existence and in recognition of the efforts of the Poles fighting valiantly at the side of the allies, France agrees to allow a Polish army to be formed on her soil as a symbol of the Polish struggle for freedom, independence, and a rightful place among the nations of the civilized world, as an expression of the realization of Polish ideals, and as a tribute to the glory of Polish soldiers.

This news travelled with the speed of lightning to the farthest corners of the world, and echoed in the hearts of Poles with a great enthusiasm wherever

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Związkowy, June 1, 1918.

Poles were to be found. It made its impression in Berlin too, where the enthusiasm of Poles was well known, and it created a fear that the mere news of the rising of a Polish army in France would spread the flame of insurrection throughout Poland and thus create a storm at the German rear which could wreck German plans in Russia. As a result, German oppression in Poland was lifted somewhat, and Germany even agreed to far-reaching concessions, including a limited degree of autonomy.

This was the first triumph of the Polish army in France, though it is not yet thoroughly appreciated as such. Others followed. On the twelfth of August of the same year, the United States government recognized the Polish Army after it had already been recognized by the British and Italian governments and by the other Allied governments. With this moment, the work of recruiting men for the Polish Army began on a large scale, with the full approbation of all the Allied countries in which Poles were to be found. Since there are more Poles in North and South America than in other Allied nations, the greatest field for recruiting was in the Americas, in Canada, Brazil and the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2727

Dziennik Związkowy, June 1, 1918.

Simultaneously with the growth of the Polish army movement, the Polish question assumed international significance, and was so tied up with the Allied war aims that when Poland was again wronged by the Brest Litovsk peace conference, England announced to the Germans without hesitation that the Allies did not recognize the boundaries of Poland as stipulated in that treaty and that the Allies themselves would establish Poland's boundaries. The Germans offered no active opposition when Poland occupied the Chelm territory that had been given to Ukrainia.

Such was the great political significance of the forming of a Polish army in France, although at the times mentioned above, the Polish army consisted of scarcely more than a few battalions of Poles transferred from the French service. What will its significance be in a year's time, at the coming peace conference? That significance will be decided by the Poles themselves, for a hundred thousand or more Polish bayonets on the Western front, covered with glory, will be a voice so great that even the satanic cleverness of the diplomats of the Central Powers will not be able to minimize it. And so the fourth of June

WWI (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Związkowy, June 1, 1918.

ought to be our equivalent to the American Fourth of July, for it is from this day, one can say, that actual Polish independence will date.

We here in Chicago, in order to celebrate that day the better, have advanced it to Sunday, June 2, but on this day we will really be celebrating the fourth.

Let Chicago /Polonia/ turn out in a worthy manner. Let the news go out to the world that in the greatest Polish city in America the emergence of the Polish Army was properly commemorated. Let Polish communities be literally covered with flags, and may everyone turn out for the parade to the monument of the hero of two worlds!

I G
III H
I C
IV
III H (Ukrainian)
I G (Ukrainian)
I C (Ukrainian)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 31, 1918.

THOUSANDS AT UKRAINIAN MASS MEETING FOR UNION OF SLAVS
J. F. Smulski Speaks For Poles

Yesterday afternoon, a great mass meeting was held at Pulaski Hall under the auspices of the united Ukrainian societies of Chicago. A parade from Oakley Boulevard to the hall, in which thousnads of persons dressed in colorful national costumes participated, preceded the mass meeting. The Ukrainians gave proof of two things yesterday: that their national spirit has not died, and that, together with other Slavs, they are working for independence and the defeat of the Prussians and Austrians, who not only started the present war but sowed dissension among the Slavs in order to profit by their disunion. They /the Prussians and Austrians/ always have known and know now that a union of Slavs would bring certain ruin upon them. Knowing this, they have always used every effort to prevent the Slavs from reaching an understanding, for while the Slavs quarrelled among themselves, the Germans and Austrians took

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2874

III H (Ukrainian) advantage of the situation. This was easily done in the past, but today it will no longer be possible, for
I G (Ukrainian) the Slavic nations have matured and are convinced of
I C (Ukrainian) the traitorous intentions of the tyrants who have already betrayed the Poles and other Slavs once. The united Slavic nations would make an unconquerable power, the very thought of which makes the Germans and Austrians tremble with fear of vengeance for their cruelties, their oppression, and their betrayal.

The mass meeting opened at about three o'clock in the afternoon, before a hall filled to capacity, with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner". The first speaker was the chairman of the meeting, Doctor W. Sieminowicz, who was followed by the Reverend N. J. Strutynski. Other Ukrainian speakers were Dr. H. Hryniewiecki, P. Tkalz, the Reverend N. Kuzma, F. Stefankiw, the Reverend G. Homitski, S. Jandwicz, and H. Krykoniaz.

Nearly all of the speakers spoke on the same subject. Since the principal

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

III H
I C Dziennik Związkowy, May 31, 1918.
IV
III H (Ukrainian) purpose of yesterday's meeting was to help bring about
I G (Ukrainian) a union of the Slavic nations, the speakers adhered closely
I C (Ukrainian) to this subject, saying that the time has come for an understanding among the Slavs and for a general Slavic union. There was not one speaker who did not insist that this is no time for dissension, or for revenge for past occurrences, which, after all, are attributable to the Germans; that the Slavs should work hand in hand for the defeat of their common enemies, the Germans and the Austrians. The speakers also laid emphasis on the fact that the Polish-Ukrainian question must be settled by those two nations and that the Germans and Austrians have no right to interfere. Everyone of the speakers closed with the cry: "Long live free Poland'. Long live free Ukrainia!" A resolution to this effect was approved and sent to Washington.

A very good address was delivered in English by Congressman M. McCormick who said that America will not lay down her arms until the small countries of

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Związkowy, May 31, 1918.

Europe have been avenged and until the Huns are defeated. Among other things, he mentioned that such able soldiers as Kosciusko and Pulaski had fought at Washington's side for the freedom of America, and that for this reason America is obligated to fight for the freedom of oppressed nations until the Germans beg for peace on bended knee.

The well-known Polish lawyer, L. Kaczmarek, also spoke in English and was thunderously applauded for his splendid address.

John F. Smulski spoke in Polish in behalf of the Poles. His appearance upon the platform brought forth a storm of applause. Smulski spoke very well, pointing out that the Poles are very anxious to see Ukrainia a free country on an equal basis with free Poland, and that at present the sole aim of the Slavic nations should be to unite strongly in order to crush the Prussian

WPA (ILL.)

hydra. He said also that any misunderstandings between the Poles and the Ukrainians were the result of German and Austrian propaganda, which seeks to keep the Slavic nations in discord, because of the fear of the power that would result from their union. He concluded with the words: "Long live Ukrainia! Long live Poland and every other Slavic nation!" Seemingly unending applause followed.

Other speakers were: J. Stephina, in behalf of the Czechs; Dr. A. Biankini, in behalf of the Croatians; J. Balandech, in behalf of the Serbs; and J. Zuzek, in behalf of the Slovaks. All of them spoke on the same subject, namely, Slavic union, a very important matter. They did not neglect to use the occasion to express their hopes that the base Prussians and Austrians would be defeated as soon as possible. One of the least desirable speakers at a moment of such importance was the Reverend N. Pakalnis, a Lithuanian.

Yesterday's mass meeting was a Ukrainian meeting having for its purpose the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, May 31, 1918.

union of Slavs and a general improvement in their mutual relations. The Reverend Pakalnis, since he had attended the meeting at all, should have controlled himself, despite his hatred of the Poles and of Slavs in general. Surely he must have noticed the prevailing sentiment and the general desire for unity; thus, as a speaker, and, in addition, as a non-Slav--as a Lithuanian who hates Slavs--he ought to have held his peace and not touched upon irrelevant and irritable matters. After all, it was known to the Reverend Pakalnis that the purpose of the meeting was to unite the Slavs and not incite them one against the other. The Reverend Pakalnis said in his address: "....our enemy, Poland, took Lithuania and Ukrainia by force; and when Poland was conquered, it dragged Lithuania and Ukrainia into Slavery with it." What sort of history has the Reverend Pakalnis been reading that he could say such absurdities? He merely incurred the displeasure of those present who knew their history, who knew that this was not so. Our Lithuanian friends should never forget that Poland does not desire to force its authority upon anyone; the Poles are a freedom-loving nation, which is fighting for freedom at present,

MFA (ILL) FROM FILM

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 31, 1918.

and which desires freedom not only for themselves, not only for all Slavs, but for all nations. The fears of the Lithuanians are unfounded, for Poland wants, and is fighting for, only that which is rightfully Polish; Poland does not seek to take under her wing those who are now slandering her.

Yesterday's meeting was, in general, a success, for the desire for unity among the Slavs was a sincere one. May that unity come as soon as possible, for then Slavic power would forever destroy German pretensions!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

RALLY HELD FOR POLISH ARMY

Through the efforts of the St. Casimir's Parish Citizens Committee, a great rally for the benefit of the Polish Army was held yesterday afternoon in St. Casimir's Parish. It was a success in every respect, despite the intense heat that prevailed throughout the day. The people of this Community, who are working as hard as they can for the Polish Army, have proved again that they are greatly concerned not only with providing recruits to the Army but with supporting it financially to the extent of their means.

The parade began at 1:30 P.M. in front of the parish hall on 22nd Street in the following order: the standard bearers, followed by the Polish Unit Band of St. Adalbert's Parish; four Polish Army nurses; Citizens Committee of St. Casimir's Parish; Polish Army volunteers, numbering about twenty-five, led by Organizer S. Krzywonos and Recruiting Sergeant Joseph Hojnacki of Center VIII; Society of Pulaski Volunteers, Group 418, Polish National Alliance; Society of St. Francis Xavery Foresters; Bar Confederacy Society; St. Casimir's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

Society; Holy Cross Society; and New Poland Society, Group 177, Polish National Alliance. The parade moved down 22nd Street to Albany, then over to 24th Street as far as Whipple, down Whipple to 25th Street, then to Washtenaw, then back to 24th Street to Harrison High School.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon before everyone who had participated in the parade entered the hall, which seats about four thousand people. The hall was practically filled to capacity, which means that several thousand persons participated in the parade.

The platform was occupied by the standard-bearers, who carried the Polish and American flags; the Polish Army nurses; Polish Army volunteers; officers of the various societies; and the scheduled speakers.

Before the exercises opened, the band played the American national anthem, at which everyone rose to his feet. The exercises were formally opened by [J.] Sliwa, president of the local Citizens Committee, who called upon the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

Reverend J. Kozlowski to preside, and upon M. Drzewiecki, secretary of the Citizens Committee to perform the duties of secretary.

The Reverend J. Kozlowski, assistant at St. Casimir's Church, delivered a very good address, taking the Polish Army as his subject. He quoted President Wilson, who said that Poland must be an independent nation. He added that if we desire freedom, we must fight for it, for it can never be attained without sacrifice on our part. He spoke to the Polish youth, urging them to enlist in the Polish Army in the greatest possible numbers, for we need that army not only to fight for our own rights but for justice for the whole world. The reverend speaker's address was frequently interrupted with stormy applause.

The Halka /Women's Chorus/ then sang under the direction of Professor Kujawski and was forced to return for an encore.

The next number was an address by the Polish Army organizer, S. Krzywonos, who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

spoke in his usual spirited manner. He pointed out that the Polish people, deprived of freedom, had come to America to better their economic condition. But in reality, he said, they are slaves, for beyond their daily labor and their meager earnings, they are gaining nothing for themselves and will remain slaves until this great world war, this world drama, produces a free and independent Poland. He spoke of the Polish Army, which is going to fight, he said, not for itself, but for the cause, for all of us. He called upon the Polish youth to enlist and upon those who will stay behind to contribute financially to the Army's support. One volunteer, Joseph Haranek, came to the platform as a result of his appeal.

The next number was a recitation by Miss. F. Gorski, who was rewarded with generous applause.

The chairman then asked the band to play a few selections while a collection was taken up by four Polish army nurses and two other young women. The band played a medley of Polish songs, at the conclusion of which the chairman

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

announced that the St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Society of St. Casimir's Parish had donated fifteen dollars to the Polish Army.

The next number was a song by a quartet from the Kurpinski Choir, directed by Herek. The quartet sang so well that it was forced by applause to give two encores. The collection netted $95.90, which, added to the St. Stanislaus Society's donation of $15, made a total of $105.90 for the Polish Army.

Organizer Krzywonos then spoke again, followed by Recruiting Sergeant Hojnacki. Both called upon the youth to enlist and upon the general public for support.

Before the conclusion of the rally, L. Jaglowski came to the platform. Mixing a few chemical preparations, he represented the partition of Poland, the eviction of the enemy hordes, the destruction of the Kaiser, and the rebirth of Poland. As the enemy overran our country, the preparation became blood red, and with the enemy's defeat turned to a clear white again. The final colors were red and white, the national colors of Poland.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 27, 1918.

In conclusion, the Polish national anthem, "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/, was sung.

WFA (ELLA) PROJ. 20275

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS TO THE POLISH ARMY

For a certain time now, there has not been a Monday when at least a hundred volunteers to the Polish Army did not depart from Chicago for the training camp. As usual, yesterday over eighty volunteers left for the Polish Army training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. From there they will be sent to France to become part of the rapidly growing Polish Army which will soon face the Germans, perhaps in decisive battle. Despite much opposition from Poles who have dishonored their names for Prussian marks, the Polish Army is growing in strength. Nothing can withhold the able Polish volunteers from the duty that binds everyone who is a real Pole, and who loves his homeland with heart and soul, knowing that this is the only opportunity of winning freedom for Poland. The soul of every good Pole feels this, knowing that the moment of rebirth for Poland is approaching, that moment of triumph when, after the final victory of the Allies, our Poland will be on an equal footing with all other nations: free, independent, and united. All hail to those Polish volunteers in whom there has awakened the real Polish spirit which does not tolerate slavery.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

AT RECRUITING CENTER II

The volunteers gathered at Recruiting Center II, arriving from all parts of the city, led by the recruiting sergeants of their districts. From Hawthorne, as usual, twelve volunteers came in eleven automobiles. The volunteers from Hawthorne were accompanied by their local Citizens' Committee and numerous friends.

. . . . . .

/Translator's note: The names of the visitors from Hawthorne have been omitted in translation./

The volunteers declared that before they had left for Chicago, their Citizens' Committee had treated them to a splendid breakfast and presented them with many gifts. Mrs. Cecelia Jeruzal had pinned a flower to the lapel of each man's coat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

The ladies of the Polish Red Cross, who were to take part in the parade, were the center of interest. The names of these women were: Sophia Jaworski, Halina Wolf, Mary Uchacz, Mary Misiewicz, Lucia Leszczynski, Frances Koza, Sophia Tatar, Helen Widuch, Jean Kulik, Caroline Owiek, and Julia Szypulski. Their attractive costumes drew the attention of the onlookers.

After the volunteers had formed ranks, Mrs. Wanda Murcikowski, proprietress of the flower shop at 1411 Milwaukee Avenue, gave each man a flower, wishing him success and a safe return. In pinning on the flowers, Mrs. Murcikowski expressed her high opinion of the volunteers, saying that she was happy to see that Poland had such worthy sons who were faithful to its principles and would fight for its rights.

After all formalities had been taken care of, the procession, consisting of the volunteers, the Polish Red Cross, the Citizens' Committees, the representatives of the press, and the officers and recruiting sergeants of the Polish Army, moved on to St. Helen's Church, where solemn High Mass was to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

be held.

CEREMONY IN CHURCH

Upon arrival at the church, all those who participated in the parade attended Mass, which was celebrated by the Reverend Peter Pytere:, the local pastor, assisted by the Reverends Ferdinand Scierzka, deacon, Theodore Rekosiak, subdeacon, and P. Sobota, master of ceremonies. During the course of the ceremony, solos were sung by John Bielawa, local organist, Misses H. Budzban and Kulik, Mrs. Dolinski, B. Rybowiak, director of the Philaret Choir, and by Stephen Kozuch and Joseph Kokotek, members of the Philaret Choir.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies and an earnest prayer for a better future, the gathering left the church for the parish hall.

BANQUET AT PARISH HALL

Upon arrival at the parish hall, the volunteers and their well-wishers sat down to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, May 21, 1918.

well-laden tables. The women of the local parish served the food and saw to it that everybody had enough to eat. At the main table sat the Reverends Pyterek, Scierzka, Rekosiak, and Sobota, E. Lisiewicz and A. Grochowski, members of the Central Citizens' Committee, Thaddeus Jurkowski and W. Jasinski, lieutenants of the Polish Army in Russia, who had come especially to bid farewell to their comrades in arms, Peter Ligman, /John/ Przyprawa, inspector of the Polish Army; Lieutenant Sulewski, of the Polish Army Training Camp; representatives of recruiting Center II; representatives of Dziennik Związkowy, /Dziennik/ Narodowy, and Kuryer Polski; J. Bielawa, local organist; Professor B. Rybowiak; and Stephen Kozuch and Joseph Kokotek, members of the Philaret Choir. Before the banquet commenced, the Reverend Pyterek led the company in prayer. The master of ceremonies at the banquet was E. Lisiewicz, of the Central Citizens' Committee. As the banquet commenced, the Camp Kosciusko /Niagara-on-the-Lake/ Polish Army Band, led by John Wasilewski, arrived at the hall and was greeted by sustained applause. Since the musicians were tired from their long journey, having come directly from the Camp to Chicago, they were immediately given places at the tables that they might refresh themselves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Reverend Pyterek took over the duties of master of ceremonies. After a short address, he asked for a few words from Lieutenant Jurkowski, of the Polish Army in Russia. Lieutenant Jurkowski made a short but precise address, in truly military fashion. He wished the volunteers all success in the struggle for the independence of Poland. The next speaker was the well-known Peter Ligman. His farewell address to the volunteers was so emotional that the venerable speaker wept like a child as he spoke. He asserted that if he were forty years younger, no power on earth could prevent him from enlisting in the Polish Army.

At the conclusion of this address, the Camp Kosciusko Band played "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and a march tune. The entire gathering was enlivened by the stirring music of this truly Polish military band. The musicians played so well that it was really a pleasure to listen to them, and every one felt that at that moment he could throw himself upon the enemy. As the Reverend Pyterek said afterwards, if a regiment of Germans had appeared it would have been annihilated, so warlike an atmosphere did the music create.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, May 21, 1918.

The next speaker was Lieutenant Jasinski of the Polish Army in Russia, who expressed the hope that he and the volunteers would meet again in Warsaw, which would then be the capital of a free, independent, and united Poland. Miss Halina Wolf then spoke in behalf of the Polish Red Cross, after which the children of the local parish school entertained with songs. The concluding address was delivered by John Przyprawa, inspector for the Polish Army.

Before the company left the hall, the ladies who had prepared the dinner gave each of the volunteers some food to eat on the way to the camp, while the Citizens' Committee passed out cigars and cigarettes. The roll was then called to determine whether all of the volunteers were present, following which they departed for the railroad station.

May God repay Father Pyterek, the local Citizens' Committee, and the ladies of the parish who prepared and served the delicious dinner. St. Helen's Parish really bade farewell to the volunteers in old Polish style. Nothing was lacking; everybody had as much food as he wanted to eat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, May 21, 1918.

THE DEPARTURE

After leaving the hall, the procession proceeded from St. Helen's Church to Noble Street, from which point chartered streetcars took the Company downtown. Ranks were formed again at Randolph and Canal Streets, where mounted police were already waiting, and the procession moved through the principal streets of the Loop.

Probably no previous parade of Polish Army volunteers attracted so much attention of the American public as this one, due mainly to the participation of the Camp Kosciusko Band, the Polish Red Cross, and the officers from the Polish Army in Russia. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with curious people who, upon discovering whose parade it was, applauded enthusiastically. They especially applauded the Red Cross contingent which made such a good appearance that it would have been difficult to refrain from applauding. The band contributed much to the general good appearance of the parade, attracting so many people with its music that crowds of them followed the parade to the railroad station in order to see the Poles bid a last farewell to their volunteers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, May 21, 1918.

At the station, as usual, there was no end to farewells; mothers bade good-bye to their sons, sisters and young women bade farewell to their brothers and sweethearts, just as did fathers and brothers to their sons and brothers. Naturally, there were many tears. The band did its best to cheer everyone up by playing merry Polish folk tunes. It also played the Polish and American national anthems. As the train left, the last notes bade farewell to those who were going to fight for the rights of Poland, as did the hearts of hundreds . And in a moment, the train disappeared from view, carrying the volunteers who went to fight for our country. May they all be heroes and win freedom for Poland.

A FEW MORE WORDS ABOUT THE BAND

As we have already said, the Polish Military Band from Camp Kosciusko plays splendidly. The boys present a truly military appearance. They are contented and willing, for they know that as volunteers to the Polish Army it is their duty to keep up the good name of that army no matter what the conditions are,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

and especially since it is composed solely of volunteers. They play very well, and if they do not play the music exactly the way they feel it, it is the fault of poor instruments. They are good musicians, and it must be admitted that if our boys had instruments like those in some of the American army bands, none of the famous American bands could equal ours. Another and very important matter is that of uniforms for our musicians. In the first place, the uniforms our boys wear are too heavy and are not appropriate for a band; they do not do justice to the Polish Army. These boys really cannot march in such heavy uniforms in hot weather. Even though the weather was not very hot yesterday, a look of fatigue could be seen in the musicians' faces, and this was entirely due to the fact that the uniforms they wore were too heavy for a military band.

It is to be supposed that if the general public could see and hear this splendid band, then, if the agents at the head of our nationalistic movements do not act, there will be people who will take up contributions so that new uniforms can be purchased for this incomparable Polish Army Band which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 21, 1918.

ought to look at least as well as others, if not better.

We ought not to permit it to happen that anyone should speak derogatorily of our military band simply because it is not properly uniformed.

Then let Chicago Polonia give one more proof that the Polish Army actively concerns it, that the Army lies close to its heart, by seeing that its army and its band are at least equal in appearance to those of the Allied armies.

May this appeal find the ear of our generous Chicago Polonia, for the benefit of the Polish Army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I B 3 c
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1918.

LET US SAVE!

(Editorial)

In American papers,one sees quite frequently the complaint that the American public lacks a certain very valuable virtue namely, thriftiness, and this is contrasted with the millions saved annually by European immigrants. We can say with pride that thrift is one of the characteristics of the Polish people in America, and no agitation or cajolery is necessary to encourage thrift in Polish homes; that is, the saving of small sums.

Rather can we find certain faults with the way in which these savings are invested. In view of the fact that banks often pay little or no interest, institutions that give very little guarantee of stability lure depositors with promises of high interest rates; very often bankruptcy or abuses of trust of institutions of this kind cause distrust [among our people]. All inconveniences

concerning the interest rates as well as the security of the principal are automatically eliminated by the purchase of war-savings stamps.

The conveniences of saving this way are as follows:

1. Even the smallest sums can be saved, for the value of a single stamp is twenty-five cents.

2. The rate of interest is higher than that offered by any other investment, since interest is compound. After five years, $10 will be paid for every $8.32.

3. The security of the money scarcely needs to be mentioned; such guarantee as the government gives is not given by any other financial institution in the world.

4. Proof of the privileges derived from placing savings in war-savings

Dziennik Związkowy, May 8, 1918.

stamps is the fact that the Treasury Department will not accept sums in excess of a thousand dollars.

All those who are saving for a "rainy day" or for other reasons ought to place their money in these stamps, which may be purchased at any post office or in the offices of the Polish National Alliance, where war-savings stamps are always available.

During the present critical time for all of us, when the fate of the world and the fate of our dearest homeland are at stake, it is our duty to this adopted American homeland of ours, struggling for the same ideals as we are, and using the same means to reach them--namely, by engaging in a life or death struggle with a mortal enemy--to aid the treasury of this country, with our savings, to buy arms with which to fight the enemy.

During next week, people of good will, giving their time and labor gratuitously

WPA (Ill.)

to the service of a great ideal, will gather pledges from the people to save a certain portion of their weekly earnings according to their means, so that by the end of the year, December 31, 1918, each person will have a minimum of twenty dollars saved. Naturally, this is not a limitation; whoever can, may save as much as a thousand dollars.

It is our opinion that no one will refuse outright to make such a pledge, for saving a few cents a week in order to make up twenty dollars by the end of the year is within the means of everyone. Even if it were necessary to do without a few cigarettes or a few glasses of beer, or perhaps a few packages of gum or candy, it would not be so great a sacrifice. At the same time, the opportunity of personal benefit, coupled with the fulfillment of our duty to both our adopted and natural homelands, is such a rare one that everyone ought to avail himself of it willingly.

To many it might seem that a few cents a week, that is, twenty dollars by the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

end of the year, will not be a very great loss to the treasury. If we take into consideration, however, that of the one hundred and twenty million people in the United States, approximately eighty million are self-supporting, and that if everyone of these saves at least twenty dollars, it will amount to more than a billion and a half dollars, we come to the conclusion that every little bit is one brick for the fortress this country is building for the defense of the rights and liberties of all humanity.

Let no one neglect to supply his little brick; let this small saving that can give such great service be a part of anyone's saving for a "rainy day". We all expect and we are all awaiting better times in a free, independent, and united Poland that will reach to the sea; let that small saving serve to pay the cost of returning home to our own people--and when that moment arrives, we will have long forgotten that that saving ever meant any sacrifice or that we ever deprived ourselves of a few personal pleasures.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 8603

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1918.

There should not be a single individual among the Poles who would refuse this small, voluntary obligation, for such a refusal could not be founded upon any reasonable grounds that could justify it; we are certain, moreover, that there will be no such persons.

In the hope that these few words of explanation and advice will find acceptance in the widest possible circles of our community, we submit to the public the information that pledges will be taken during the week of May 11-18.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1918.

POLES IN FIRST PLACE

Results of Third Liberty Bond Sale among Foreign National Groups

As could have been foreseen, the Poles took first place in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. As usual, the Poles are first where loyalty to the United States government is concerned, for they know that the present war concerns everyone who is struggling for the democracy of the world against Prussian militarism. And since the present war concerns the Poles perhaps even more than it does some of the other nations involved, the Poles not only are creating an army of their own and contributing to the support of that army, but they are first in the purchase of Liberty bonds and war-savings stamps.

The results of the Third Liberty Loan campaign are as follows:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1918.

Poles	$5,600,000
Czechs	5,578,150
Germans	5,085,000
Italians	3,300,000

/Translator's note: All other foreign national groups in Chicago have been omitted in translation./

According to the statistics, one out of every three of the million bonds sold in Chicago was purchased by a foreigner.

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS TO THE POLISH ARMY
More Than 160 Volunteers Bidden Farewell at St. Josephat's Church

Chicago gave proof yesterday that the Polish Army question is not being neglected here. More than a hundred and sixty volunteers to the Polish Army departed yesterday for the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Despite the fact that it is such a small group, the enthusiasm of these men will make up for several hundred who join the army under compulsion. Every one of them goes with the vow on his lips to avenge himself on the Germans for the wrongs done our country for hundreds of years, on an enemy who is not only an enemy of Poland but of everything that is not German, an enemy of the whole world.

At Center II

The volunteers from every community gathered at the offices of Recruiting Center II, whither they were led by their local citizens' committees. The

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

group from Hawthorne was most numerous, as usual. They arrived at the gathering place with their citizens' committee and friends in eighteen automobiles.

. . . . . .

/Translator's note: List of members of Hawthorne (Cicero) Citizens' Committee has been omitted in translation./

There were also several recruits from Milwaukee, towns in Nebraska, and other places. As usual, a great throng of people gathered in front of the recruiting station to give the volunteers a send-off.

Ceremony in Church

After the roll was called and a photograph taken, the procession started. The American flag was carried by Miss Stephanie Bauer, appropriately dressed, the French flag by Miss Valentina Gralek in French costume, and the Polish flag by Miss Constance A. Swiatkowski, in Polish costume. The procession marched to St. Josephat's Church with the Kipkowski Brothers' Band at the head.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in church by the local pastor, Reverend Francis Ostrowski, assisted by the Reverends Joseph Schenke and Francis Tyrcha. The sermon, delivered by the Reverend Tyrcha, was so heartfelt that it brought tears to many eyes. It is unfortunate that we cannot give the sermon in its entirety. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Reverend Ostrowski distributed medallions among the volunteers, at the same time giving them his benediction. While medallions were being distributed, the Kipkowski Brothers' Band played "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

Farewell Banquet at Parish Hall

From church, the procession marched to the parish hall, where a generous banquet awaited the volunteers and invited guests. The main table was occupied by the Reverends Ostrowski, Schenke, and Tyrcha, representatives of the press, and guests. Since so many volunteers had not been expected, there were not enough places for all of the guests and many of them had to wait until places were vacant. Before the banquet began, Reverend Ostrowski said a prayer, after which

the company ate heartily of the food prepared by the women of the local parish.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Father Ostrowski delivered a short, sincere address in which he bade farewell to the volunteers in behalf of the clergy and parish of St. Josephat. Before the Company arose from the tables, he said another prayer. The Kipkowski Brothers' Band played throughout the course of the banquet.

Parade in Loop

After the banquet was over, the volunteers formed ranks to receive their expense money from Recruiting Officer A. Wolski, and the lunches that were prepared by the women of the parish. The procession then moved to the streetcars that were chartered for this occasion. To the music of the band and the cheers of the surrounding throng, they left for the Loop, where they again formed ranks for a parade through the principal streets to the railroad station in Dearborn Street. At 4:40 P. M., the volunteers boarded the train, and amid cheers, tears, and farewells, to the strains of band music, they left for Niagara-on-the-lake; from

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

where, after adequate training, they will go to France to join the Polish Army. ...to avenge themselves upon the Germans for wrongs done to Poland for hundreds of years. It should be added here that the veterans of the Spanish-American War, John Szukala and Z. Wisniewski, participated in the parade as standard-bearers.

During the parade through the Loop, American spectators saw by the posters that these were volunteers leaving for the training camp and they cheered for our boys and for the Polish Army. Great enthusiasm could be seen among the Americans who, upon finding out that these were volunteers, had not words enough to praise the Poles. Among the many Americans present at the railroad station was Carl Bronson, representative of the Los Angeles Evening Herald, who was actually unable to express the effect this farewell had upon him. He was most impressed by the volunteers who, as he said, are real patriots and are going to fight because they understand the significance of the present war and the duty of every man. As the train started, Bronson shook hands with many of the volunteers, wishing them victory and most of all, to "get the Kaiser". In his conversation

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

with W. Grabowski, representative of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Bronson said that he had heard very much about the farewells given Polish volunteers in Chicago, and that the reason why he had come to Chicago was to be present at so significant a moment. His impressions on this occasion, he said, would be useful to him in the history he is going to write. Our volunteers made such an impression on him that he could not find words enough to praise them or to describe the effect.

During the farewells, there were both despairing and pleasant moments. Among those present, we saw Mrs. Rozycki, wife of W. Rozycki, organizer for Center II, bidding good-by to her son. Young Rozycki, who is just barely eighteen, seeing the tears of his mother, who feared that she might never see him again, tried to cheer her up by smiling. There should be more such boys, for although their mothers are dear to them, their homeland should be dearer. A certain Anthony Klonowski, who lives at 2147 West 18th Street, said to his son with tears in his eyes "Good-by, my son, I am proud to see you leave as a volunteer to the Polish Army. I am not weeping for sorrow, but for joy that I raised such a son who will go to fight the Germans." We also noticed Mrs. Karwinski, of 2301

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1918.

West 22nd Street, and Mrs. Dabrowski, also of 22nd Street, who like many other mothers, sisters, and fiancees, had come to the station to embrace, perhaps for the last time, a dearest one who was leaving to fight against the base Prussians.

It is well nigh impossible to describe the last moments of farewell. There was no lack of kisses, embraces, and mutual good wishes, but there was also no lack of tears even though the volunteers sought to cheer up those whom they were leaving behind by assuring them that they would return as victors, so that we might all go back to a free and independent Poland.

May it be soon!

I G
III B 2
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 26, 1918.

LET US ACHIEVE FIRST PLACE

(Editorial)

On May 4 the period of time set by the United States government for the raising of three billion dollars through the sale of Third Liberty Loan bonds comes to an end. To us, the Poles, the few days left to that period are extremely important. Our ambition ought to be to outstrip all other nationalities in the race to purchase Third Liberty Loan bonds and put ourselves in first place. At present, we are in second place in the Chicago district, although, just a few days ago, we were in fourth. The Germans are still in first place, having purchased bonds to the sum of $2,106,650, while the Poles have bought one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth.

Let us beat the Germans! We have outstripped the Jews and the Czechs, but our duty is to beat the Germans. Of the immigrant nationalities in the United States, we ought not to allow the Germans to lead. For political reasons at least, we

ought to see to it that the Poles, not the Germans, hold first place in the sale of Third Liberty Loan bonds. When we have achieved that first place, not only will we stand high in the eyes of the patriotic American public but, in addition, we will have the full right to call upon that American public for aid to Poland. Furthermore, we will have gained the complete confidence of the American people, which in the present times--what with rising nationalistic antagonism--is extremely important.

Beyond the general duty of Poles to purchase Third Liberty Loan bonds, we members of the Polish National Alliance have a special duty, namely, to purchase these bonds through the Polish National Alliance, which has special applications for this purpose from Washington. In connection with this matter, an appeal from the central administration of the Polish National Alliance appears in an adjoining column which every Alliance member should not only read but act upon. As members of the Alliance, it should be our concern that through us, our organization should gain recognition and influence. We are convinced that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 13

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 26, 1918.

Alliance members have purchased or will purchase nearly a million dollars' worth of bonds. At the present time, however, that action is scattered, and the credit which the Polish National Alliance deserves for the loyalty of its members to the United States is lost, for it is impossible to show the exact sum for which Alliance members have subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan, although they were probably among the first to answer the appeal. In order that this should not be so in the future, the central administration has made it possible for members to purchase their bonds through the Polish National Alliance.

We call upon all members of the Polish National Alliance to act upon the appeal that has been issued, for in this way they will help not only their organization but themselves as well. The Alliance, having received credit for the sale of several million dollars', or at least a single million dollars' worth of bonds, will immediately come to the fore of those loyal institutions that hasten with the greatest aid to the government. It is understood that as a result, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Alliance would gain the influence it deserves, which it could then use for the benefit of its members in more ways than one.

Let us buy Liberty bonds then, but let us buy them through the Polish National Alliance in order to achieve first place not only for the Poles but for our organization also.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1918.

OUR DUTIES TO THIS COUNTRY

(Editorial)

Our duties to this country are not limited to a single act of patriotism but include continous service the year around until the end of the war. The mere purchase of a Liberty bond does not close our whole series of duties, even after every last cent has been placed in Liberty bonds. We should aid the government in winning this war even to the extent of all our future earnings and all our future savings.

The Liberty bond campaign will soon come to an end. There is no doubt that the Loan will be oversubscribed. But the government will continue to need more and more money, which it is trying to raise through the sale of war savings stamps.

It is the desire of the government to sell these stamps regularly, every day

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1918.

and every week of the year, for a regular, uninterrupted flow of money will prevent disturbance in financial conditions. Money for this purpose must come from present earnings, not from accumulated savings.

For the above reasons, the government expects every man, woman, and child to obligate himself to save a small sum every week for the purchase of these stamps. The sum can be small, or it can be large, depending upon individual earnings, but it must be regular. It must be an actual sacrifice, a self-abnegation for the benefit of our country. If the people of America are not willing to sacrifice, but are merely willing to lend their surpluses, how can they expect victory of the American armed forces? And how will the war be financed after the surpluses are gone?

Below a few suggestions are made, some of which have already been used with good results in increasing the purchase of war savings stamps.

. . . . . .

COPY (ONLY) FROM 30275

I G
II B 1 a
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

POLISH ARMY RALLY HELD IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

Through the efforts of the local citizens' committee of St. Casimir's Parish, of which the Reverend W. Furman is pastor, a great rally was held yesterday at Troy Hall, 23rd and Troy Streets, for the benefit of the Polish Army. Despite the bad weather, the hall was filled to capacity with young and old. Among the audience, a number of women were to be seen.

The Reverend W. Furman was chairman of the rally and J. Drzewiecki acted as secretary. J. Nowosielski's band played during the rally, rendering mostly Polish songs. Father Furman opened the rally with a short address, after which the program followed. The first number was a beautiful vocal solo by Raczynski, to the piano accompaniment of his sister, Clara Raczynski, for which he was rewarded with thunderous applause.

The first speaker was the Reverend J. Maro, pastor of the Polish parish in Whiting, Indiana. He outlined the history of Poland, pointing out that for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5827

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

centuries Poland was the bulwark of Christianity, that on the west they were forced to defend themselves against the Germans, while on the east they defended all Christianity against the Tartar and Turkish hordes. Reverend Maro then spoke of the present times, encouraging young men to enlist in the Polish Army in the greatest possible numbers, for the Polish army will fight not only for the freedom of Poland but for the rights of all humanity. His patriotic address was rewarded with seemingly unceasing applause.

The next number was a patriotic recitation by Miss Mary Brozda, which was also liberally applauded.

Lieutenant /A./ Wolski, Chief recruiting officer for Center II, then spoke with his usual ease. He concluded his address by reading a letter from one of the Polish volunteers in France. Following this address, Miss F. Brodzinski rendered a piano solo.

Victor Pijanowski, a member of the local citizens' committee, then presented

WDA (ILL.) PROJ. 9275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

M. Grzegorek, the first volunteer to the Polish Army from this community, with ten dollars, which he donated out of his own pocket.

Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary general of the Polish Women's Alliance in America, next delivered a beautiful and patriotic address, after which she presented L. Borowski, the second volunteer to the Polish Army, with a gold watch, donated by Father Furman.

Sergeant Joseph Chojnacki, recruiting officer for St. Casimir's Parish, spoke next, urging enlistment in the Polish Army. There was one volunteer, Andrew Manka, who will also be rewarded with a gold watch, to be donated by Mr. Daniel.

Many others then offered donations; the Reverend Zelezinski, vicar of St. Casimir's Parish, gave a gold watch; M. Drzewiecki, a pair of field glasses, so that the soldier who gets them may see the Germans while they are still far away; and Mrs. Jezierna, a gold watch.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 22, 1918.

IV After these declarations, Father Furman appointed a committee to take up a collection. The collection netted $50.15, of which five dollars was set aside for each of three volunteers to the Polish Army from Good Shepherd Parish who were present in the hall. After the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), the rally came to an end. At the conclusion of the rally, the Reverend Furman invited the speakers and the representatives of the press to his home for a little reception.

The local citizens' committee wishes to thank all those who co-operated in making the rally a success, and especially J. J. Nowosielski, who supplied the music free of charge.

The citizens' committee of St. Casimir's Parish consists of: The Reverend W. Furman, honorary president; John Sliwa, president; John Tenerowicz, vice-president; M. Drzewiecki, recording secretary; F. Opila, financial secretary; and W. Pijanowski, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) P

I G
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 20, 1918.

NOTES ON THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The Polish district on the Northwest Side, including the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, is extremely busy, according to the latest figures. More than three hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds have been purchased by the Poles in this district, reports W. S. Zwiefka, chairman for the district.

A Polish woman applied at one of the banks in a Polish community to purchase five thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds. She brought her money in a bag containing gold pieces, currency, and even dimes, nickels, and pennies.

Joseph Ruszkiewicz, assistant city treasurer, has charge of the campaign in the Seventeenth Ward, where the sale of bonds is reaching even greater proportions. "Up to this time," says Ruszkiewicz, "we have sold more than seventy thousand dollars' worth of bonds. You may be sure that the Seventeenth Ward will be a leader in the campaign for 'pills for the Kaiser'. For you may

be sure that every dollar spent for a Liberty bond is a poisonous pill for the Kaiser."

The following is an alphabetical list of Polish speakers who are giving their time and effort in speaking for the Third Liberty Loan campaign:

M. S. Adamczyk, Stanley Adamkiewicz, Francis C. Barc, Andrew C. Bisek, M. Bozinch, Francis A. Brodnicki, Julius C. Brenza, Stephen R. Carynski, Felix M. Chmielewicz, John Czekala, S. C. Cyzio, Anthony Czarnecki, Francis P. Danisch, Leon Drwenski, Martin S. Furman, Francis R. Janiszewski, Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Vincent Jozwiakowski, Mrs. L. Kadow, Vincent P. Kaszuba, T. Stan, Stephen L. Kolandwski, John S. Konopa, Juliusz F. Smietanka, Theodore Szmergalski, Anthony J. Wlodarski, Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, Lawrence Zygmunt, B. F. Kowalewski, R. J. Kowalewski, Ignace Kowalski, Julian Kwasigroch, Andrew Lasecki, Louis Lesnicki, Joseph L. Lisak, Anthony N. Mazurk, Joseph Mierzynski, Peter R. Mindak, Miss Emily Napieralski, Joseph Niemiel, John Nering, A. Nowak, Leon C. Nyka, Walter J. Orlikowski, Francis Osuch, J. Pelka, Michael J. Perlowski,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 20, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Wenceslaus Perzynski, Walter J. Prybylinski, Valentine Roszkowiak, S. K. Sass, Andrew J. Schultz, Peter H. Schwaba, Felix T. Serocinski, F. J. Tomczak, J. A. Wedda, Albert Wachowski, Alexander Wisniewski, S. Zukowski, and Vincent S. Zwiefka.

. . . . . .

F. S. Barc, secretary.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

POLES AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

There is no doubt that the Third Liberty Loan of the United States will be subscribed in the designated period of time, with the same excess of willing purchasers as in the First and Second Liberty Loans. In truth, the latest reports show that the demand for bonds is smaller than it should be, but the same condition was observed in the last two campaigns. Only in the final days of the campaigns did the demand increase to such an extent that not only was the quota filled but there was a substantial oversubscription.

The same will be true of this Third Liberty Loan, for certainly everyone knows that the bonds of such a power as the United States are perhaps the best and safest investment in the world. It is no wonder that business concerns, banks, and financial institutions of all kinds are investing great sums of money in Liberty bonds.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

True, the purchase of bonds is none too great in the first stages of the campaign; it is the best opportunity for us Poles to obtain them and thus not only make a good investment but help in winning the war, which is not only a war for the United States but for us, for Poland; for this is undoubtedly our last war for independence. It is, perhaps, even more the duty of the Poles to buy Liberty bonds than of Americans, for every bond purchased by a Pole is one step further toward our /Poland's/ freedom; while for the free, powerful, and independent United States, the purchase of a bond is merely a step toward the triumph of democracy, for which this country has undertaken to fight.

Let us, therefore, buy bonds now, while there is still an opportunity for the less wealthy, before large capital begins to move. In addition, the eyes of the American Government are upon us, for that government has undertaken this war primarily in defense of the oppressed peoples, and among these, the Poles. In order to have proof of the extent to which we Poles are trying to help America, and by the same token, Poland, to win the war, the Government

of the United States has granted the request of Polish representatives that applications made by Poles for Liberty bonds bear the words "Polish Branch," thus signifying the purchase of bonds by Poles. Our duty, certainly, is to give proof of our loyalty to this country, and not only to help this country with all the strength we possess, not only to give our blood, but to aid with our money in the work the United States has undertaken; for money, money, and yet more money is necessary to insure victory. Let us give that money, then, not as a tax, not as a gift, for the wealthy United States does not need our gifts, but as a loan, on good interest and on the safest terms in the world.

We held a prominent place in the campaigns for the first two Loans, but we had no proof of the extent to which the Poles placed their savings into Liberty bonds. At present, thanks to the Polish section and appropriately-marked application blanks, we have such proof. Unfortunately, on the list of foreign national groups purchasing bonds in Chicago we are not in first place as we ought to be. From the latest reports, the Bohemians, Jews, and Germans are ahead of us. In the ten days of the campaign, the Bohemians purchased bonds

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

for $850,000, the Jews for $800,000, and the Germans for $700,000. We are in fourth place, having subscribed to the loan to the sum of $650,000. This is not bad in view of the fact that all three of these national groups are, as groups, wealthier than we are. But on the other hand, we are more numerous, and by the very number of small purchases we should top the wealthier groups of other nationalities. This should be our ambition today, and during the next week we should agitate among our fellow countrymen, so that here in Chicago we will stand at the head of the foreign list of bond purchasers. Such is our duty not only to the United States, but to Poland.

I G
III A
III H
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PRESENT LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial on Women's Page)

The third Liberty Loan bonds which are now on sale, have a special significance to the Poles, and we ought to support this loan even more strongly than the previous loans.

We would like to explain to our women readers the reasons why the present Liberty Loan bonds should be purchased by us especially. In the first place, although the Poles invested a great deal of money in the first two loans, it brought us no credit as a nation, for there was no indication on bond applications that the bond was purchased by a Pole; it was all credited to the people of America, while later, the question was asked, "Did the Poles support the Liberty Loans and can they prove it by any results?"

At present, however, the Poles have arranged it so that we will be credited

WPA (Ill.) Project

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

with the bonds which we purchase.

Credit will be given us in that on each application that we fill out will be stamped the words "Polish Branch"; every single one of us must ask for such an application and no other. If the locality in which a Pole who is purchasing a Liberty bond has no applications stamped in this way, he himself can write in the words "Polish Branch," and that will be entirely satisfactory. To prove how necessary it is that we specify our nationality, we will cite, as an example, the fact that at the end of the last Liberty Loan campaign, certain American newspapers which have always been unfavorable to the Poles, mentioned practically every other nationality that purchased Liberty bonds, but failed to mention us, while we had nothing by which to prove the amount of money invested by the Poles in that loan--and we know well that it was a large amount.

Let us think, then, how great the benefit to the Polish cause will be if we buy bonds and indicate that it is Poles who are buying them! Let us go to work

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

energetically and prove that we are one of the most loyal national groups in America, despite the fact that we do not forsake our Polish nationality, but rather place emphasis on it everywhere and always.

The time has passed, thank God, when certain unenlightened Poles were ashamed to admit that they were Polish. Today, every one of us is proud of his or her Polish descent, and our nation is winning ever greater sympathy and recognition among people of other nations.

Let us hold high our national standard by supporting the aims of democratic America and its president, for only by working hand in hand for them can we realize our own aims--a united and independent Poland.

I G
II B 2 d (1)
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1918.

POLISH LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

(Publicity Committee Press Release)

On Friday afternoon, a meeting of the publicity committee of the Polish Liberty Loan Bond Committee was held at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. S. Szwajkart, editor in chief of Dziennik Chicagoski, and also chairman of the committee, presided. In addition, the following members were present at the meeting: H. Lokanski of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Z. Stefanowicz of Dziennik Narodowy, L. Lesnicki of Kuryer Polski, and F. S. Barc, who was named secretary of the committee. A delegation from the Union of Polish Priests, consisting of the Reverends J. Obyrtacz, F. Feldman, and Warakomski, also attended. Standing guard over /Polish/ national affairs, this delegation justly maintained that such causes as, for example, the /Polish/ national tax and aid to the Polish Army, are not given the popular support which their importance merits. These matters were discussed from all sides in the search for a remedy. It was finally

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1918.

decided that the press should give its complete support to these causes, even to the extent of subordinating other matters, in order that there may be no delay, and that everyone may be reached.

In reference to the Liberty Loan campaign, it was remarked that the Poles, despite the fact that they are doing everything possible, are not receiving proper recognition in the American press. The secretary was accordingly instructed, by the consent of the administration of the Polish Committee, to communicate with the Central Liberty Bond Headquarters and demand that this condition be rectified. Eventually, he is to send information to the Central Headquarters on how Liberty bond sales are progressing in Polish communities. Every dollar spent to purchase Liberty bonds is a bitter, poisonous pill for the Kaiser. In this case, also, the Polish press will do its part, for it was agreed that during the course of the campaign, each newspaper will carry one main article each week in addition to smaller articles and the latest news.

The Poles ought to participate to the greatest possible extent in this campaign.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1918.

They should prove not only that they are loyal citizens of the United States but that they are also grateful for what our great President has done for Poland.

In order to spread this campaign and insure its success, the secretary was instructed to write frequent press releases for the daily papers, not only of the campaign's development but of the results. In order to accomplish this, he must keep in touch with the Central Headquarters and the Polish headquarters; in addition, speakers and committees are respectfully requested to communicate their speeches and the proceedings of meetings to the secretary, at 3139 North Ridgeway Avenue; telephone: Monticello 1850; and he will submit them to the newspapers.

We cannot neglect this matter. We must prove that the Poles are doing everything within their means to lead in this campaign.

Our organization consists of twelve committees, each of which has many duties

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1918.

to perform in its particular field. We believe that everything will go well, for we have begun to work vigorously and energetically; the Polish section has more speakers than any other. Some of the speakers who are often heard on this subject are Judge E. K. Jarecki, W. Jozwiakowski, F. Danisch, B. Bisek, L. Myka, L. Lesnicki, J. Konopa, and F. Barc. Our agents are energetically at work selling bonds--to such an extent that Teophilus Weyna, for example, sold a five-hundred-dollar bond to a German.

The Liberty bond office at 1543 West Division Street is a Polish office, conducted by W. Zwiefka and B. Mindak, who inform us that they have sold over ten thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds. Mr. Mindak requests that anyone who doubts the authority of a bond salesman communicate with the office; telephone: Haymarket 2596.

There are a great number of agents of other nationalities pushing the sales of Liberty bonds and attempting to sell them to the Polish people. In fact, in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 16, 1918.

many factories it is compulsory to buy Liberty bonds. Since we must buy them, let us remember to mark "Polish Branch" on the application, so that the Poles will receive credit and recognition.

Day before yesterday the St. Helen Building and Loan Association, of St. Helen's Parish, held its annual stockholders' meeting, where a certain number of bonds were sold. The Association and the Reverend Pyterek, pastor of St. Helen's Parish, will take charge hereafter. At the meeting, speakers on this subject were the Reverend Pyterek, F. S. Barc, and J. Kempinski.

In his sermons tomorrow, the pastor of St. Helen's Parish will urge the parishioners to do their duty in this important matter.

F. S. Barc, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

POLISH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

. . . . . .

In order that our national group should receive the proper recognition from the American government for doing its civic and patriotic duty in supporting it at this critical time, all Poles should fill out only such /Liberty/ bond applications as carry the stamp "Polish Branch". By doing this, you assure your own nationality credit for your loyalty, shown most eloquently when you lend your savings to help defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom.

Polish applications for Liberty Bonds can be filled out in the following places:

In St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Trinity Parishes; Polish National Alliance Building; Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Division Street; the Liberty Bond station in the Polish Chopin Theater, Milwaukee Avenue and Division Street; Polish Women's Alliance Building, 1309 North Ashland

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

Avenue; Polish Alma Mater offices, 1455-7 West Division Street; Home Bank and Trust Company, at the corner of Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues; the rectory of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, office of M. Barwig, secretary; and at the Jagiello Building and Loan Association, 1455 West Division Street.

In Holy Innocents Parish: Office of J. Ruszkiewicz, 1536 West Chicago Avenue; B. Brzozowski, 1369 West Chicago Avenue.

In St. Mary of the Angels Parish: the bank office of Joseph Halek, 1809 North Hermitage Avenue.

In St. Helen's Parish: St. Helen's parish office, the Reverend P. H. Pytorek, pastor, 2319 Augusta Street; J. F. Ruszkiewicz and Company, Building and Loan Association, 2216 West Chicago Avenue.

In St. Hedwig's Parish: Parish office, the Reverend John Obyrtacz, pastor,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

2236 North Hoyne Avenue.

In St. Hyacinth's Parish: Office of Kolanowski and Krzyzanowski, Avondale Building and Loan Association, 3000 North Central Park Avenue, at Milwaukee Avenue.

In St. Wenceslaus Parish: Parish office, the Reverend F. J. Scieszka, pastor, 3425 Horticello Avenue; A. J. Schultz and Company, 3370 Milwaukee Avenue.

In St. Adalbert's Parish: Parish office, the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski, pastor, 17th and Paulina Streets; S. H. Sass Drugstore, 1715 West 18th Street.

In St. Casimir's Parish: Albert Lachowski's Bank, 3038 W. 22nd Street.

In Good Shepherd Parish: Felix L. Wojda and Company, 2705 South Kolin Avenue.

In Town of Lake: Sacred Heart Parish office, the Reverend F. J. Marabasz,

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

pastor, 4600 South Honore Street; Nowakowski Brothers, 1755 West 46th Street.

In Cragin: Pawlowski and Szymunt Bank, corner of Lorel and Belden Avenues.

In Hanson Park: St. Jacob Apostle Parish office, 3555 North Hanco Avenue.

In South Chicago: St. Mary's of Immaculate Conception Parish office, the Reverend F. H. Wojtalewicz, pastor, 85th Street and Exchange Avenue; office of Commissioner F. H. Rydzewski.

For the time being, the task of the executive committee is to see that each Polish family fills out a Polish application. We need more places at which to allocate these applications and we need more volunteers to handle the work.

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

Polish Central Executive Committee,
E. K. Jarecki, president,
M. Jozwin Jozwiakowski, secretary.
Office at the Polish Bank, 1201 Milwaukee Avenue.

I G
III B 2
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1918.

LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN
St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Holds Meeting

Yesterday evening a meeting was held in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Hall, called by the parish division of the Polish Liberty Bond Committee at the request of Archbishop Mundelein, who is conducting the campaign among Roman Catholics. The meeting was held for the purpose of interesting Poles in the purchase of Third Liberty Loan bonds. It was explained that these bonds are safer than bank deposits, that they pay four and one-half per cent interest, and that it is the duty of every loyal citizen, especially if he is a Pole, to purchase Liberty bonds to the extent of his means.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Reverend [F.] Dembinski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, after which John Nering, chairman of the local division of the Liberty bond committee, spoke a few words on the sujbect of Liberty bonds. F. Blachowski acted as secretary.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1918.

The next speaker was Mr. Conewen, sent by the Knights of Columbus, who showed by statistics the patriotism of the Poles, and who said that this time, too, the Poles will live up to the expectations of the United States. He explained the significance of the present war and its causes. He described our duties to the soldiers who are risking their lives fighting for us. He pointed out also that if we care for our freedom and if we wish to continue enjoying that freedom and not be slaves of the Kaiser, we must be ready to sacrifice everything.

The speakers following Mr. Conewen were Judge E. Jarecki, president of the Polish /Liberty Bond/ Committee; F. Barc, of the Polish National Council; Niedzialkowski, secretary of the Polish /Liberty Bond/ Committee; and, finally, Vincent Zwiefka, president of the Sixteenth Ward Liberty Loan office. All of these speakers did their best to explain the conditions under which Liberty bonds may be purchased and the need for purchasing them. They emphasized the fact that it is the duty of every good Pole to purchase these bonds, for the

WORLD WAR I DOC. COLL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1918.

Poles have heretofore shown themselves to be good American patriots and must continue to be. We must give proof that we Poles understand our duty and the significance of the present moment. If America wins the war, we also win, for free America will call to life a free Poland, as President Wilson has already declared.

Among other things, F. Barc said that at a meeting he had attended, he heard the statement: "When after his death, Frederick the Great went to hell, many of the devils refused to stay there. It can be gathered from this that when Kaiser Wilhelm goes to hell, all of the devils, and even Lucifer himself, will run away." He added on his own part that the principal aim of the present Liberty Loan is to send the Kaiser there as quickly as possible.

As a result of yesterday's meeting, fifteen applications were filed for bonds, the total value of which is more than six thousand dollars. Of these, one application, filed by F. Blachowski in behalf of the Polish Alma Mater, was for the sum of five thousand dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

AFTER PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS

(Editorial)

President Wilson spoke again, not only to the American public, which listened with great interest, but to the whole civilized world, which accepted with enthusiasm the good news contained in this new address. Wilson's words must have had an encouraging effect upon the oppressed peoples, victims of this long World War.

It has become clear that the great statesman in the White house in Washington, who today not only guides the course of this country, but serves as the inspired agent and almost the highest leader of the nations that are fighting for their rights, is a defender who deserves the universal and unlimted confidence which the thinking world, conscious of its fate and future, has placed in his hands.

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

When Wilson speaks, he does not mouth empty words, but conveys thoughts, which facts and deeds must follow. For this reason, the reference in his Baltimore address to the lesson in Germany's Russian triumph has a special significance, as does his enormously important assurance that the United States, in accepting Germany's Challenge to the world, will win by force of arms the just peace that can come only after Germany has been vanquished.

Washington has once and for all closed its ears to the sporadic peace proposals, emanating sometimes from Berlin and more often from Vienna, since it is convinced, by the tragic example in Russia, of the bottomless abyss that separates German theory from German practice, German thoughts from words and German words from acts. Fate arranged it so that Germany, with all its skillful camouflage of beautiful and misleading phraseology, must, from time to time, show its true features in ignominious reality.

The official agents of the German Reich, that is, the chancellor in Berlin and the German delegates to the conference in Brest Litovsk have, after all, "agreed"

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

to the principles of Wilson's peace proposals and have spoken long and loud on a peace that would be both just and honorable. But when it passed from words to deeds, the outcome was again an offense against all laws of God and man, against all conceptions of justice and honor. The subjugation of Russia became an accomplished fact, the treaty of Brest Litovsk was violated with Ukrainia, Finland was undermined, and Rumania suffered a terrible injustice that cries to heaven for revenge.

Wilson's conclusions, then, are logical: "From this we can judge the others. They rejoice over their easy triumph in Russia, of which no capable and chivalrous nation could long be proud. A great nation (Russia), defenseless as a result of its own acts, has been given over for the present to their ill-favor."

And the Germans forget their own beautiful words: "Wherever do they bring about the reign of justice and everywhere do they impose their greater force for their own profit and toward their own greatness." They (the Germans) have

WAR DEPT. (MID) FROM 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

in addition, the effrontery to call upon the nations to rejoice over the "freedom under German rule"!

The crimes committed in the East would be repeated by the Germans in the West, also, if the gallant Allied armies did not bar the way, armies which even the innumerable German divisions cannot vanquish.

And Wilson has arrived at the salutary conclusion that the Germans may not and must not be trusted--they betrayed themselves in Russia. Even if they now were to propose the most honorable and favorable peace terms to the Western powers, they would meet with an unconditional rejection, for neither the United States nor the Western European powers can give Eastern Europe over to plunder by Germany, eventually to be followed by a German invasion of Asia and a subsequent threat to all Europe and America.

Wilson says: "They tend undoubtedly toward subjugating to their own will all of the Slavic nations, all of the independent and ambitious nations of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Ptiazkowy, ... r. 10, 1.1?.

Balkan peninsula, and all of the countries which had been ruled by Turkey. They could build their i...ginary 'empire of force' for their own profit and for their own economic supre...cy--an empire, equally inimical to America and to Europe, which would finally engulf Persia, India, and the peoples of the far East. Such a program cannot be reconciled with our indeals of justice, humanity, and freedom, nor can it be accepted by the rest of the modern world, which believes in the principle that each nation has a right to decide its own fate. All this is to be thrown aside for the ideal of over helming force, for the principle that the stronger nations must rule over the weaker, that nations of this world must submit to the rule of those who are in a position to impose their authority upon them."

The United States cannot tolerate such a program; hence Wilson is arming this nation for a struggle to bring it about that the world will be ruled by the rights of man and nations, and that the proud German heel may not crush or dishonor the rights of anyone. And this most holy war that the history of mankind has ever seen must be won, or else ".... to naught will go all that

WPA (Ill.) Proj. ...

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible] 1918.

America loves and stands for, over which it has worked with splendid progress, and again the gates of brotherly love will be pitilessly closed before mankind".

In truth, there is no indication that the situation will reach this terrible conclusion, but such is the actual aim of the German army, and such is the state of affairs that the German army has brought about with pitiless Prussian precision wherever its barbarous feet have passed.

"And what is to be done today?" Wilson asks.

In the first place, all talk of peace is empty and barren. When America proposed an honorable peace, such a reply came from the German military commanders in Russia that today no one can have any delusions as to the intentions of militaristic Germany. That reply was a brutal German challenge represented by the shameful treaty of Brest Litovsk.

(C) FBI/DOJ 3027S

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 10, 1918.

The challenge has been accepted by Wilson and the American nation, which from this point will not hesitate before any--even the most far-reaching--sacrifice, to save the world from the German threat and to win for it such freedom as the United States itself enjoys.

And as if he were taking a vow in behalf of this country, the great President says that all our thoughts, all our words and actions, must be combined into one great whole in order to create a majestic, concentrated force that will finally disperse the superiority of the Germans, who hold in contempt and dishonor everything that is dear to us.

Wilson concluded his address with an elevated exhortation that a great armed force be created which, watching German superiority, is the only thing that can decide whether justice and peace are to regulate relations among men and among nations, and which henceforth can and must stand alone in the struggle against the Germans with triumphal force, crushing to dust all violence, injustice, and foreign rule.

WDGM FILM 30275

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 15, April 10, 1918.

POLISH WOMAN BUYS FIRST LIBERTY BOND

Mrs. Wojtalewicz, mother of the first soldier from the city of Chicago, bought on April 6th at 9 A. M., the first liberty bond at the bureau of the director, Mr. Charles Folos. Her son, a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, fell on the field of battle in France.

Accompanied by Dr. Schiller from St. Adalberts Parish and Mr. A. Czarnecki, Mrs. Wojtalewicz went to the bureau of the director and there gladly handed over the first $50 on the altar of liberty. It is no small honor to Mrs. Wojtalewicz, and a much greater one to the Poles, who, as is now evident, are always first to take part in everything that is good and sacred.

May this act of Mrs. Wojtalewicz encourage many more of our fellow citizens, both men and women, to buy liberty bonds. Show your true patriotism in this manner. Remember that every bond bought is a box in the ear for the Kaiser, that nightmare which has murdered our Polish people for years.

POLISH

U.S.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 15, April 10, 1918.

With the help of the United States and the Allies, we must crush him to a pulp.

Who will follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Wojtalewicz and buy bonds?

To action, fellow citizens!

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

POLISH LIBERTY BOND COMMITTEE CREATED

A meeting of the Polish Liberty Bond Committee was held yesterday at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. It was attended by a considerable number of representatives of Polish organizations, of business, of societies, and of the local press.

The meeting was called to order by Judge /E.7 Jarecki, president of the Committee for Cook County. He explained the aim of this new Polish organization, namely, to develope a campaign for the sale of the Third Liberty Loan bonds on the broadest possible scale. The speaker emphasized the fact that for the sale of the first two Liberty Loan bonds, the Poles were not organized and so, although a great many Poles purchased bonds, official circles in Washington did not know for certain to what extent the Poles had hastened to the government's aid. We are not concerned with the amounts of the bonds that are purchased, but with the number of purchases made. The chairman also pointed out that we

WPA (ILL) P&D. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

have three representatives in the main organization for the sale of Liberty bonds: Judge Jarecki for Cook County, N. L. Piotrowski for the State of Illinois, and J. F. Smulski for the five states of the Seventh Federal Reserve District.

In order to accelerate the work, Chairman Jarecki advised that the presidents of individual subcommittees call a meeting before Saturday, to complete their committees and to begin their work immediately. The speaker explained the reasons why we Poles ought to support this loan most earnestly; namely, that of all the nations participating in the present war, Poland stands to receive the greatest benefits if the Allies win the war. The speaker mentioned events of the Spanish-American War, when a German commander tried to prevent Admiral Dewey from shelling the Spanish fleet and finally gave in only when Admiral Dewey told him that if the Germans wanted war, they could have it immediately. After this incident, the German General Goetzen, aboard an American steamship, said that in fifteen years the Germans would begin a great war in which they would occupy Paris in a short time, and that they would not only crush England

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

but would demand a huge indemnity from the United States. The speaker pointed out that the Germans started the great war not fifteen but sixteen years after this statement was made by the German general, and that if the French had not stopped them at the Marne, who knows but that by this time the United States might have been forced to pay tribute. "Is it not better, then, to lend our government the necessary money with which to defeat this dangerous enemy rather than, in case of our own defeat, be forced to give that enemy everything we possess?" asked the speaker.

The next speaker was Stanislaus Szwajkart, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski and chairman of the press committee, who spoke in behalf of the Polish press. He promised that, as from the beginning of the war, so to its end, the Polish press would support the government, and that editorial departments of the Polish newspapers would publicize the Third Liberty Loan to the fullest extent. A meeting of the press committee will be called this week by the main Liberty bond headquarters.

WAR ACTIVITY PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

The next speaker was William A. Flamm, who emphasized the duty of all of the Slavic national groups to this country, for this country has been attacked by the greatest enemy of mankind, freedom, and progress. He went on to say that the Polish press is performing its task splendidly, but that not all Poles read the newspapers. It is these who do not read the newspapers whom the committee should try to reach.

A discussion on the ways to sell the greatest possible number of Liberty bonds took up a great deal of time. Some of the speakers on this subject were: Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, S. A. Sass, Joseph Magdziarz, M. B. Czarnecki, Reverend /L./ Grudzinski, T. Stan, and many others whose names we cannot remember.

The main subject of these speeches was that the Polish committee should do what it can to convince Polish purchasers of Liberty bonds that they should insist that their applications be made on blanks from the Polish division. The Committee is also to arrange for meetings in all of the Polish parishes

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

of Chicago so that the Polish public in general can be properly informed as to the importance of this matter. It was also emphasized that the subcommittees should hold meetings as soon as possible in order to get the work under way. Efforts will also be made to win over the stockyard workers, among whom, as is well known, Poles predominate. The chief concern here is to see that their applications indicate that their bonds are purchased through the Polish division and not through the efforts of their employers.

After acceptance of a motion that an executive committee be named to take charge of the entire matter, the meeting was adjourned. The executive committee consists of the chairman of the subcommittees.

A mass meeting concerning the sale of Liberty bonds, will be held tonight at the parish hall in St. Stanislaus Parish. This meeting should be attended by the greatest possible number of Poles from St. Stanislaus Parish as well as from neighboring parishes, for the question is an important one, which concerns all of us. Let us show that as citizens of this country we understand our duties

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30076

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

and that we are supporting the government in this great World War, upon the outcome of which depends not only the safety of this country but the freedom of Poland, and the return of right and justice to the world.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 in the evening. The speakers will be capable Americans and well-known Poles who will adequately explain the purposes of the bonds.

An incident that occurred at yesterday's meeting must be added to the above report. The Reverend Wojtalewicz, in discussing the Third Liberty Loan, declared that the Polish press has not given this matter enough publicity. Stanislaus Orpislewski, editor in chief of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, took the floor and in answer to this generalization, replied with equal emphasis that the Reverend Wojtalewicz's statement rather misses the truth, for the press (Orpiszewski had in mind the Alliance papers) has long and earnestly been recommending Third Liberty Loan bonds to the Polish public. To this, Wojtalewicz replied that he did not withdraw his statement, that the newspapers, instead

MM4 (HIS) PRO1 #0275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1918.

of paying fifteen and twenty per cent dividends to their stockholders, should hire more reporters. Since the Alliance papers do not pay dividends, and since they have no stockholders, the people being the owners, Orpiszewski justly concluded that the Reverend Wojtalewicz was not referring to the Alliance papers and said no more. This concluded the incident.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 2
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 8, 1918.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

Thousands of our countrymen have shown their patriotism by purchasing the First and Second Liberty Loan Bonds. It is also a certainty that now, by buying the Third Liberty Loan Bonds willingly and without hesitation, they will do a double patriotic duty to their homeland and to this adopted homeland--the land that received them so generously and now asks their co-operation in the struggle with a mutual enemy that threatens the existence and liberty of all peoples of the world.

We call the attention of those of our countrymen who, without giving the matter any deeper thought, consider the purchase of one or more bonds an expense (some, in their shortsightedness, call it an unnecessary expense); certainly they would not even consider thinking of putting money in a mortgage on land or real estate, an investment legally protected and safer than placing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 8, 1918.

money in a safe or safety deposit box, an expense.

Certainly the purchase of a Liberty Bond is nothing more than the location of capital at interest greater than the banks will pay; it is a loan of money to a borrower who gives the best guarantee of all the borrowers in the world. Such is the financial side of the "business", a side which is considered most important by some people who cannot understand that the circumstances of the loan are also to be considered, that factors of far greater importance enter here.

The American nation and government are struggling against a mutual enemy for their own freedom and for ours, for the freedom of all the peoples of the world. Money is one of the many weapons of war. So the available supplies of this weapon as are in our hands should be turned over for the use of the American nation and government in this struggle. At a time designated by the law, after this weapon has served its purpose, it will be returned to us with a profit for our own further use.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 8, 1918.

By doing this, we are only paying a portion of the debt we owe our adopted homeland. For we do owe it a debt! Why are we here in this hospitable land?

We did not come here as tourists seeking impressions, or simply to acquaint ourselves with American traditions and customs. We were all forcibly exiled by the bad conditions created by all three of the nations occupying Poland. We were driven away by the "well-meaning" Austrian government, which retarded with all means at its command the industrial development of a country so rich in natural resources. We were driven away by chicanery that was often senseless, we were misled by he ultra-loyal bureaucracy of the official classes; the pressure of high taxation effectively pushed us out of the country, across the ocean. Every stronger person sought a firmer foundation anywhere else in the world, for under the Austrian government, Poland was a hopeless, soggy bog.

We were driven away by the Cossack knout and the grafting Russian officials,

WPA FILM PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 8, 1918.

by the pointless cruelties of the descendants of Genghis Khan, by the slow torture to death without even the possibility of a single free thought, and by the constant threat, expected or unexpected, of being sent to Siberia. These are the things that drove us away.

But we were driven most harshly by the crushing heel of the bloodthirsty Prussian, who in his vanity after Grauelotte and Sedan, has forgotten Grunwald, has forgotten how he knelt humbly in the Krakow market place, who has expatriated us. And nothing was left for us but to grit our teeth and wait here across the ocean--to wait here on this free soil of Washington and Lincoln.

Then came the great moment in history. One enemy, in his senseless insanity, is spilling his own blood, while for the other two the day of punishment is at hand, punishment for the torture and suffering inflicted upon our nation.

Our duty is to hasten the dawn of that great day when our dismembered homeland will be reunited into that long dreamed of independent country, so often

Wpr. (III L) Prot. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 8, 1918.

prophesied by our greatest poets. The golden horn will sound and the bell of resurrection will ring.

And then there will be no more of the lashing knout, nor the grinding heel, nor the soggy bog.

We will then be a self-governing people, deciding our own fate and future on our own soil, according to our own will.

But to that end, whoever can must aid in the mutual cause, for our cause and the cause of our adopted America are one. Every Pole who participates in the Liberty Loan becomes, through it, a member of the "American Legion of Freedom."

This newspaper will hereafter maintain a permanent column under the above head, giving an accurate list of names of all those Poles who buy the Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

PRO 30275

I G
III B 2
IV

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible]

The Polish press will [illegible] the Third Liberty Loan of the United States will endeavor [illegible] as many bonds as possible. Such a resolution was taken up by the Polish Press Club in Chicago at a meeting held on March 7th. On this day in the hall of the Polish Press Club a meeting of the members was held at which it was considered upon to carry on [illegible] with the aim of helping the United States government [illegible] as many Liberty Loan bonds as possible. [illegible] which [illegible] workings in Chicago, as well as from all of the [illegible], should again [illegible] within, and for these drives will be [illegible] only in this way the Polish government [illegible] will in which he was.

It was also resolved [illegible] following telegram [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, William McAdoo:

Hon. W. G. McAdoo
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I G
III B 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1918.

ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH ORGANIZES CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
The Reverend Furman Co-operates

St. Casimir's Parish is no longer to be listed among the "slacker" communities, but among those that are working for the Polish cause, desiring to help as much as possible in every way it can. In truth, St. Casimir's Parish is somewhat late in beginning this work because of certain misunderstandings, but at present all differences are settled, and knowing the capability of the people of that community we are convinced that they will make up for the delay by working twice as hard.

On the initiative of the Reverend Albert Furman, pastor, and the more prominent citizens of this community, a meeting of parishioners was held with the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Committee. The Reverend Furman presided. In opening the meeting, he presented the reasons for holding it and explained that he would co-operate heartily in the good cause; as proof of his good-will, Father Furman

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1918.

donated a hundred dollars to the Polish Army Fund. A lively discussion then arose, in which there was no enmity. After discussing the question of a national /Polish/ tax as well as Polish Army matters, a citizens' committee was named, consisting of the Reverend Furman as honorary president; Mr. Sliwa as active president; Mr. Tenerowicz, vice-president; Mr. Opiela, financial secretary; Mr. Drzewicki, recording secretary; and Mr. Pijanowski, treasurer. All contributions should be sent to Mr. Pijanowski, whose address is 2242 Marshall Boulevard.

All those present immediately taxed themselves to the sum of two dollars, five dollars and more per month, according to their individual means. A tax was decided on for all the members of St. Casimir's Parish, and twenty collectors were chosen to collect this tax from house to house once a month.

The Citizens' Committee will aid the Polish Army by establishing a recruiting station for this community.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 2, 1918.

And so, thanks to the mutual understanding and especially to the general spirit of co-operation, St. Casimri's Parish is quickly getting down to work. We hope that, to the shame of the few remaining "slacker" communities in Chicago, it will become a leader in the work for Poland and its army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

I G
II B 2 d (1)
III B 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

POLISH PRESS WILL SUPPORT THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

On March 27, the Polish Press Club of Chicago held a meeting at its headquarters to formulate a plan for an energetic campaign to aid the United States government in selling the largest possible number of Third Liberty Bonds. It was decided that all the Polish daily and weekly newspapers in Chicago and elsewhere shall use their columns to create a most energetic agitation so that their readers will buy Liberty Bonds, and in this way help the American government and the Allies win the war.

It was also decided that the following telegram be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo:

"Honorable William G. McAdoo,
"Secretary of the Treasury,
"Washington, D. C.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

"The Chicago Polish Press Club, at a meeting of its members, held this 27th day of March, 1918, decided unanimously to carry on the most energetic propaganda in all the Polish daily newspapers and periodical publications in support of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and begs you to assure President Wilson that the Polish people are with heart and soul in this supreme effort in behalf of the holy cause of liberty for all mankind.

John J. Chrzanowski, president,
John R. Piasecki, secretary,
Dr. Front Dobija, vice president,
Nicholas Piotrowski, treasurer."

I G
II D 10
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

MADAME HELEN PADEREWSKI LEADS GREAT MASS MEETING IN ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH

On the twenty-fifth of March, a large number of Polish women gathered in the richly decorated Pulaski Hall, impatiently awaiting their leader in the field of national work, Madame Helen Paderewski, to hear what she had to tell them and to follow her leadership obediently. Before Madame Paderewski's arrival, the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski /pastor of St. Adalbert's Parish/ called the mass meeting to order, naming Mrs. Hibner as chairwoman and Vera Gorecki as secretary.

Various parishes and communities were represented by the following women: St. Adalbert's Parish, Mrs. W. Szymanski and Mrs. E. Jankowski; St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, Mrs. M. Czekala, Mrs. J. Rekosiak, Mrs. S. Slupikowski; Holy Trinity Parish, Mrs. A. Jezierski; St. Mary of Angels Parish, Mrs. A. Gogolinski, Mrs. E. Lamorski, and Mrs. C. Siuda; St. Jacob's Parish of Hanson Park, Mrs. A. Praszkiewicz and Mrs. J. Kokuszewski; St. Anne's Parish, Mrs. A. Lapkiewicz,

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

Mrs. B. Dolinski, and Mrs. M. Urbanowski; Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Mrs. J. Kaminski; St. Helen's Parish, Mrs. B. Hibner, Mrs. J. Bartosiewica, and Mrs. M. Garyantosiewicz; Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish, Mrs. J. Czapek; Holy Innocents' Parish, Mrs. M. Gorzynski, Mrs. M. Cudek, and Mrs. J. Placica; Good Shepherd Parish, Mrs. M. Broniarczyk, Mrs. M. Jacek, and Mrs. P. Kukielski; St. Joseph's Parish of Argo, Mrs. L. Jaworski, Mrs. A. Przybyski, and Mrs. A. Puskalski; St. Salomea's Parish of Kensington, Mrs. T. Smialkowski; Assumption of Jesus Parish, Mrs. J. Slomski, Mrs. C. Tomkiewicz, and Mrs. H. Pajak; St. Wenceslaus Parish of Evanston, Mrs. A. Danisch and Mrs. M. Pietrowicz; Immaculate Heart of the Virgin Mary, Mrs. W. Gorski, Mrs. L. Czapski, and Mrs. R. Gapinski; Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Virgin Mary Parish, Mrs. K. O. Barski, Mrs. A. Klawiter, Mrs. M. Walkowiak, Mrs. P. Zmudzinski, and Mrs. H. Sadowski.

Invited guests at the meeting were: the Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, and L. Grudzinski, Mrs. J. Smulski, Mrs. Przybysz, Miss E. Napieralski, and Mrs. A. Neuman.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

As Madame Paderewski entered the hall she was greeted by the school children of St. Adalbert's Parish, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Medley of Polish Songs" /by Lachman/.

The Reverend Gronkowski delivered the following address: "In behalf of the Chicago parishes, I have the honor to greet the wife of our great leader, Madame Helen Paderewski. In behalf of all the parishes represented here, I thank her for honoring us with her presence. Seeing how great the need is, we are getting down to national work. We need qualified people to teach us, to point the way, to tell us what to do in order to help free our nation, to bring relief to widows and orphans, and to keep up the spirit of our boys, who are going to fight not only for Poland but for the freedom of all nations on earth. The times that we are now experiencing are important. If we do not now win freedom for our homeland, we never will. The news that reaches us here is terrifying, and more than one of us has asked himself, 'Is there no God, that the Germans can take everything, crush everybody? Can it be that Heaven is blessing them?' We place our faith in God, and we have hopes that

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

God has not allowed this war to continue so long to punish the world, but only to humble the Germans the more. It is the hope of everyone that God will not permit the Germans to rule the whole world.

"This mass meeting was called today for the purpose of introducing our protectress, who, knowing our needs, can most easily tell us what to do. Madame Paderewski, although she is very tired after traveling from city to city, has come here to you, Polish women, and will best explain her own purposes."

Madame Paderewski was then presented with a bouquet of roses from the women of St. Adalbert's Parish by Mrs. P. W. Szymanski. The great master's wife delivered the following address:

"Dear, beloved sisters and Polish women! I need not tell you how happy I was to hasten here to greet you, to tie the thread which, God willing, will form a permanent bond. There is so much work to be done that every hand is a treasure. Seeing this gathering and the good will, I cannot but be grateful

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

to Father Gronkowski and dear Mrs. Smulski.

"Dear, beloved sisters--there is so much work ahead of us, so much that one knows not where to begin. The present hour is a terrible one. There has never been a more terrible hour in the history of Poland. If we do not weld our hearts into one great heart and our souls into one great soul, believe me, we will destroy the good name of the Polish women, by neglecting our duty.

"You all know how our brethren in Poland had to hide in the woods without food and clothing, and froze to death. Children have starved, girls have fallen victim to lustful soldiery; thousands of them have been sent to German cities as white slaves for the officers. All this gives us duties that lie heavily on our consciences; we must think of them.....Although the ocean separates us, these great waters would not be enough to wash the blot /from our names/ if we did not try to help as much as we can.

"Sisters! Save your money for bread for the hungry; for the children, that

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

they may be taken to Switzerland to be returned to Poland healthy; for a home for girls that will be a haven in which they can gain new strength. Give to the Polish Army, which is our pride, our refuge. Give, so that the boys who are offering their lives will lack nothing. While others are giving everything let us not be like stepmothers--let us show that a woman's heart strives to ease the hard life of the soldier. The boys are going to battle! Let us do everything we can for them, my sisters. Let us organize societies and work like bees, continuously. Give your pastors your attention. This work will show the boys that we care for them. Not only do they need sweaters and socks--there can never be enough socks--they need a hospital, ambulances, sheets, clothing. In France even a handkerchief cannot be obtained. We need girls so that our boys, when they lie dying after battle, will know sisterly care, will hear the Polish language. We must give them this aid. Not only do we need girls of good will, we need the means to maintain them.

"I was elected president of the Red Cross in France. It is a great burden--too great a burden for my shoulders. But I accepted it without hesitation, for I

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

believe in your hearts, the hearts of women, that where liberty is at stake, will give everything. And so, in the name of God, I am beginning this work, knowing that each woman will do her part. Thanks to the pastors, this will be facilitated through their efforts; rather than a burden, it will be a pleasure, a fulfillment of duty. My gratitude to the pastors is unbounded.

"I am happy that you, my sisters, have been organizing into Helen Paderewski societies. It makes me happy that you want to follow me. We will have one thought, one ideal. In order to accomplish our task, we must stand together, like an army going to battle. There is no time for factional conflicts if the job is to be done. When I was a child, my grandmother told me a story that made a deep impression on me. A certain father called his sons to his death-bed. He gave them a bundle of sticks tied together; each son tried to break it, but could not. Then the father untied the bundle and gave each son one stick to break, which, of course,was easily done. 'It is the same in life,' he told them. 'While you are united, nothing can break you; separated, you can easily be broken.' And we, too, dear sisters, can be strong only when we

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

are united. If dissension creeps in among us, everything is lost. There is no time, as I have said before, for private ambitions, private animosities. One great love for our homeland is our aim. In the name of that homeland, I plead for work, for unity. May God bless that work which I have already learned to love and for which I will be thankful from the bottom of my heart. Follow the suggestions of Father Gronkowski, with whom I will always be in contact. I can assure you that my heart will always be near you. Be well, and may God be with you all."

To vary the program, the school children performed a gymnastic drill, following which Madame Paderewski spoke again, urging those at the head of the movement to collect money for beds for the hospital.

The Reverends Wojtalewicz and Grudzinski then spoke, each pleading for unity and aid in the work laid out by Madame Paderewski.

"Chicago, as the largest Polish city in America should set an example for work

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

and sacrifice which others will follow. We must understand that the idea advanced by Paderewski and his wife can be made a reality," said Father Grudzinski. He continued, "Let us reply with deeds.....Let us reply with work and deeds, and show that we, too, have the good of our beloved homeland at heart."

Other speakers were Mrs. Neuman, Miss Napieralski, Mrs. Szymanski of Town of Lake, and Mrs. Milewski.

The Reverend Gronkowski thanked Madame Paderewski for coming to the mass meeting. He asked also that the work be not delayed and that purchases of wool be made in the local stores. Members of St. Hedwig's Parish have already sent 176 pairs of socks, made from wool purchased themselves. The soldiers also need shirts, a pattern for which will be supplied by Madame Paderweski and will be sent to the various societies. In the matter of beds, Father Gronkowski suggested that the Helen Paderewski societies collect for these, placing themoney in his hands. This he will acknowledge by publishing in the

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

lists in the local papers. Father Gronkowski also mentioned that the prisoners have no clothes to wear. He suggested collecting old clothes and sending them to St. Adalbert's Parish.

Before the mass meeting ended, thirty-two beds were pledged by the following individuals, groups, and societes:

Mrs. W. Szymanski of St. Adalbert's Parish, the Women's Division /Polish National Alliance/, Mrs. M. Milewski, Mrs. M. Slaska of St. Adalbert's Parish, Mrs. W. Rybicki, Mrs. M. Chmielinski, Mrs. J. Przybsz, Helen Paderewski Society of South Chicago (two beds), Helen Paderewski Society of Evanston, Mrs. P. Rutkowski, Mrs. E. Hibner, the women of Town of Lake, Mrs. E. Jankowski, Mrs. P. Rozmyslowicz, Mrs. E. Schiller, the Helen Paderewski Society of Holy Innocents Parish (two beds), Mrs. K. Lubejkd, the Helen Paderewski Society of Bridgeport, Mrs. A. Danisch of St. Wenceslaus Parish, Mrs. Wleklinsi, Mrs. Bronder, Mrs. P. Opila, Mrs. J. Jedrzejek of St. Helen's Parish, Mrs. Prominski, the Helen Paderewski Society of St. Helen's Parish, the Helen

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1918.

Paderewski Society of Argo, Mrs. A. Paczkowski and daughter of St. Adalbert's Parish, Mrs. W. Pelka, and Mrs. Tomaszewski.

The meeting was concluded with the singing of "Boze Zbaw Polske" (God Save Poland), to the piano accompaniment of Miss Josephine Niedzwiecki.

Vera Gorecki, Secretary.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

POLISH ARMY MASS MEETING HELD IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

St. Casimir's Parish, where the Reverend Albert Furman is pastor, held its first Polish Army mass meeting yesterday. Actually, this meeting was called for the prupose of discussing a national tax, but under pressure of public opinion, the Reverend Furman consented to allow Polish Army agitation. Delegated to this task as speakers, by Recruiting Center II, were J. Wedda, Treasurer of the [Central] Citizens' Committee, and H. Lokanski, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Profiting by his stay of a few hours in Chicago, Dr. A. Kasparek, recruiting officer for Omaha, Nebraska, who was on his way to the training camp, also attended the meeting. Thanks to the incomprehensible hostility of Father Furman to the Polish Army, the meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, although there was a considerable number of serious-minded parishioners in the hall. The Reverend Furman's hostility to Polish arms was already pronounced during the discussions on the national tax, but it came out most violently after the speakers had finished their addresses.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

H. Lokanski spoke first, describing not only the beginnings of the Polish Army but its development, its estimated size today, and the reasons why every one of us should try to make this army as large as possible.

Following this address, Wedda spoke, explaining more broadly why Poles ought to fight, how great their duty is to their homeland, and their responsibilities to posterity if the present chances for achieving the independence of Poland are not made use of to the best advantage.

Dr. Kasparek then spoke, giving the opinions of the most prominent European statesmen on Poland. He told how these opinions ought to be upheld in order that the greatest national, political, and economic benefits may be gained from the war.

All of these speeches were highly inflammatory and enthusiastically applauded. The Reverend Furman, who had evidently been sitting as if on pins and needles, arose to say that all this enthusiasm and oratory is superfluous, for the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

Poles do not need it (sic!). Since the hall was quiet--obviously the quiet of displeasure--Father Furman, in order to defeat a good cause, first denied the creditability of two of the speakers, saying that he did not know them, that he had other information about them from highly-placed people, and that the Polish Army is only sending agitators here to mislead the people. If not for the fact that these words were spoken by Father Furman, if not for the fact that both speakers are very well known in St. Casimir's Parish, where Lokanski, especially, has spoken at various gatherings for many years and, after one of them, was even a guest of Father Furman at the rectory; and, furthermore, if not for the fact that both speakers took the term "agitators" as a compliment rather than an insult, since today it is an honor to work for the Polish cause at least as an "agitator," the priest's words would not have gone unanswered. There was sufficient satisfaction for the speakers in the speech by Pijanowski, who thanked them sincerely and promised that the healthy seed sown by them would produce a hundredfold crop in St. Casimir's Parish.

Father Furman did not stop at this, however. In order to prevent establishment

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

of a recruiting station in St. Casimir's Parish, he attacked the Polish Army, supposedly for the good of those who might be considering enlistment. He claimed that the soldiers in the Polish Army are not paid, that despairing letters come from the training camp, that these soldiers are not insured, and that they receive no care. Father Furman himself knew that all this was not true, but he made these statements deliberately, with the intention of lowering the Polish Army in the eyes of his audience and discouraging enlistment.

Father Furman's scandalous attack was ably answered by one of his younger parishioners, who arose and said that all these accusations were untrue, for he himself has a brother in the Polish Army who is already in France, and a friend who is in the training camp. Letters from them, he said, do not find words enough in praise of the Polish Army and the way it is conducted. He admitted that the Polish soldiers complain of the shortage of tobacco, but all the soldiers in France lack tobacco. After all, that is what our citizens' committees are for, to supply our boys with tobacco, for they lack nothing

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

else. The audience rewarded him with a storm of applause, which added to Father Furman's displeasure, although he toned down and thereafter attacked less sharply.

Point for point, Father Furman's accusations were then answered. How, when, and in what amount the Polish soldiers will be paid was explained by Wedda. Soldiers' insurance, technical arrangements in the training camps, and citizens' committee regulations were extensively explained by Dr. Kasparek. The gathering accepted these explanations with approval, which discouraged Father Furman from further attack. Since the speakers left the hall after these explanations, we do not know what further arguments the pastor used against the Polish Army. We know, however, that, whether he opposes it or not, a recruiting station will be established in St. Casimir's Parish, for the members of that parish have recognized their duty to their homeland.

We believe, however, that the Reverend Furman will desist in his opposition and give his aid in this sacred cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

POLISH ARMY RALLY HELD IN BRIDGEPORT

A rally, under the auspices of the local Citizens' Committee, was held at the A. Mickiewicz's Hall on South Morgan Street in Bridgeport yesterday afternoon. At three o'clock, the hall was already filled to capacity with men and women who had come to hear speeches on the Polish Army, which is being recruited here to fight alongside the Allies against Poland's age-old enemy, Germany, to avenge all of the wrongs done to the Polish nation, and to help democracy win throughout the world.

Shortly after three o'clock, the orchestra, conducted by /E./ Bakszewicz, played a few selections, for which it was rewarded with thunderous applause.

The rally was opened at four in the afternoon with the American national anthem, after which A. Ciesiewicz, /President of the local Citizens' Committee/, called upon /M./ Swiatkowski to preside and /W./ Mocny to perform the duties of secretary. The speakers and representatives of the Polish Army were also called

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

to the platform.

Chairman Sriatkowski delivered a short address and then requested the Reverend S. Nawrocki, pastor of St. Mary of Immaculate Conception Parish, to lead the gathering in prayer.

Since the St. Barbara choir was not present to sing, Bakszewicz's orchestra played "Medley of Polish Songs", after which the Reverend Nawrocki was asked to speak. Father Nawrocki began by saying that he is not accustomed to speaking in a hall, but in church from the pulpit, but since the matter is important, he would do his duty. In his address, he touched upon the late Pope's sympathy for the Polish cause, and upon German hopes that Poland is forever lost. He said that the Germans had been conducting political intrigues in Poland for centuries and that Poland did not fall because of bad government but because of German treachery. The speaker said that he could see the resurrection of Poland in the near future. He believes that the community of Bridgeport will send soldiers to the Polish Army and that the women will aid in this work. It was the

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

speaker's belief also that the Polish women of Bridgeport would prove themselves true daughters of Poland. A thief cannot be expected to give back what he has stolen--it must be taken from him by force.

He also pointed out that the Polish Army needs not only men but money, for, if the German comes upon us with cannon, we cannot fight him with bare fists. We too must have cannon. He called upon everyone for generosity in this cause, demonstrating how much can be done by united action. He cited as an example, the school children's collection made up of pennies, which already amounts to more than a hundred dollars. He expressed the hope that everyone would leave the meeting with empty pockets. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that our Polish soldiers return to their families from the war unharmed and in the best of health, but with the news that Poland has been freed from the yoke of tyrants after a hundred or so years of oppression.

Following Father Nawrocki's address, Chairman Switkowski spoke on the necessity of contributing money to the Polish Army. He calculated how much could be

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

collected if everyone of the four million Poles in America contributed a certain amount. Even with small contributions, six million dollars could be collected in the course of six months. For this money, enough cannon could be purchased to chase all of the Germans out of Poland. He appointed the following women to take up a collection: Mrs. Grabowski, Mrs. Ciesielski, Miss Kurek, and Miss Cesarz. While the collection was being taken, the orchestra played a beautiful musical selection. In audition to the collection taken on the floor, a number of individuals and societies made contributions into the hands of Mrs. Julia Bauer, /secretary of the local Citizens' Committee/, which totalled $33.00. The collection on the floor netted $121.16, making a total of $254.16.

. . . . . .

/Itemized list of contributors omitted by translator./

The next number on the program was a selection by the St. Barbara Choir. The Choir sang the "Medley of Polish Songs" faultlessly and was forced to repeat the

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 1 , 1918.

same number as an encore. Following this number, the first recruit to the Polish Army was introduced.

The next address was delivered by [illegible]. Sarc. The speaker pointed out the duties of the Polish emigrant element to Poland, how these duties have thus far been performed, and how they should be performed. He pointed out that today the Polish cause is of first importance, that the great powers are interested in that cause, that Poland is supported by the Allied nations and especially by this great republic, the United States, with President Wilson at its head. The speaker called upon the youth to enlist numerously in the Polish Army. After this address, the chairman requested the orchestra to play another number.

Mrs. Julia Bauer, secretary of the local Citizens' Committee then read the report on the collections that were taken and followed with a short address on the Polish Army, calling every one to work, for Poland's greatest hour is at hand. Her patriotic address was rewarded with a storm of applause.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1918.

F. Paluch sang a song composed by himself as the next number. His two brothers have already joined the Polish Army.

. . . . . .

/Words to song omitted by translator/.

After singing, Paluch delivered a rather lengthy address in which he called upon the youth to enlist in the Polish Army and upon the older people, who cannot go to war, to contribute as much as possible to the Polish cause, especially to the Polish Army Fund, for the army is preparing to fight our age-old enemy, the German.

The rally ended at about seven o'clock in the evening with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/.

Recruits Given Send-off

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

Before the rally ended, the chairman announced that, in accordance with the generally accepted custom, the Citizen's Committee had arranged a send-off party for the eleven recruits who are leaving tomorrow for the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, to be held at eight o'clock at the recruiting headquarters on South Norman Street.

In addition to the eleven volunteers themselves, their relatives and all of the members of the Citizens' Committee were present. After a short prayer and the singing of "Boze Cos Polske", the volunteers and invited guests sat down to a modest banquet which had been hurriedly prepared. The general atmosphere was one of dignity, yet not lacking in sincerity. In bidding the volunteers farewell, the general hope was expressed not only that they return to their homes safely but that they be harbingers of the news long impatiently awaited by us that, after a century of misfortune, Poland is again free and stands among the great nations of Europe. This is the spirit in which spoke Mrs. Julia Bauer, Stephen Balinski, recruiting sergeant for Bridgeport, A. Ciesiewicz, president of the Bridgeport Citizens' Committee, T. Swiatnicki,

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

M. Swiatkiewicz, J. Paluch, . Kieczorek, J. Terek, treasurer of the Committee, J. Lukaszewski, J. . Suderwski, and others whose names the reporter was not able to procure since he had to leave this truly honey gathering before its conclusion.

A number of soldiers' songs were sung during the course of the evening, which ended at about eleven o'clock.

Today, after hearing mass, the volunteers departed for Recruiting station II, and from there to the railroad station, to follow those who have already gone before to fight for democracy and for Polish freedom.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

MASS-MEETING HELD IN ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH

The mass meeting that was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Joseph Parish Hall for the benefit of the Polish Army was unsuccessful, for the committee in charge, which was not even present itself at the meeting, had failed to advertise it in the newspapers, and, as a result, the general public knew nothing about it.

L. Haduch, an organizer of the Polish Army made an hour-long speech to the hundred or so persons gathered in the hall. He spoke of the Polish Army and its task. The speaker said that he was pained to see that the community which had once been first in the number of recruits and amount of money supplied to the Polish Army is now so little interested in our homeland's cause.

The second address was made by Sigmund Misniewski, color sergeant of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 18, 1918.

Eleventh Regiment of the American Army and veteran of the Spanish-American War. He gave a few examples of the treacherous methods employed by the Germans in battle, and called upon the young men to enlist in the Polish Army.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Jeszcze Golska Nie Zginęla" (Poland is not yet lost).

MFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

LET US BE OUR OWN POLICEMEN

(Editorial)

A few bitter words which, if turned into action, might be blessed.

It is with bitterness that we report that for some time the number of recruits to the Polish Army from Chicago has fallen to merely a few daily. If it were not for the suburban communities, in which recruiting activities are considerably livelier, it would be impossible to send a weekly transport of any size to the training camp. And this is happening in that same city of Chicago which at first was sending three hundred and more recruits to Kosciusko Camp weekly, which for a long time stood at the head of the recruiting movement, setting an example that awakened action in other Polish communities all over the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1067

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

Today, that same Chicago, the center of American Polonia, has been left behind to such a degree that while Detroit, for example, sends three hundred recruits, Chicago sends a mere handful.

We are not writing this with the intention of placing any blame upon the officers in charge of recruiting in Chicago. Indeed, we acknowledge the anti-like activity of all those engaged in recruiting in Chicago. Recruiting Officer A. Wolski as well as the organizers are doing everything in their power to give the movement impetus....so as to make up the losses caused by the stagnation of the last few weeks. The fault is not to be sought here, then, but elsewhere entirely.

It must be confirmed first of all that although the Polish people of Chicago are as highly patriotic as ever before, the best example of which is the last demonstration at the Coliseum, their enthusiasm lacks practical direction,

WPA (ILL.) Proj.

while in the general activity, there is no program by which all the Poles of Chicago could, without exception, guide themselves. There is beginning to be too much of empty phrases and demonstrations among us. We hold mass meetings, but for the most part they end in mere rhetoric. We hold parades and manifestations, numerously attended, perhaps, but only that is a peacock, we might admire our colorful plumage. In all of our work there appears to be a lack of substance, a lack of real effort toward a predetermined good. We make slogans but do not live up to them.

At our mass meetings, we call for sacrifices worthy of every Pole; by rising, fathers and mothers pledge themselves to send their sons to the Polish Army; girls make vows that they will not even look at "slackers"; men with dependents promise to avoid contact with cowards. We pledge ourselves, only to forget those pledges once we have left the hall. Even in Falcon nests and military societies a definite stand has rarely been taken; as for example: a motion to expel from the Falcon ranks all those young cowards who, having no dependents,

WPA ILL

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

do not join the Polish Army:

We ought to fulfill the abovementioned duties at every step. After all, Poland is at war today, and this the most terrible war that any nation was ever involved in. We are not fighting merely for some piece of land or some economic advantage, we are fighting for the life of our nation, for the existence or non-existence of our children, of the natural wealth of our homeland. If then, nations fighting for only a part of what we are fighting for, or for a principle only, as with America, are instituting universal and compulsory military service, then how much greater is the justification of compulsory military service among us, the Poles?

But true, with us, the obligation is simply a moral one, for we have no gendarmes or police who would take the obstinate and the cowards into the Polish Army by force. Should not, however, our moral obligation be stronger than the club or bayonet of a policeman or gendarme in view of the possibility

WPA (Ill.) Project

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

of a free, united, and independent Poland? Can we not, after all, change this moral obligation to a real one even though we have only moral means by which to do so?

Definitely yes! And we ought to make use of those moral means. We ought to be our own gendarmes and police, whom we lack. A father should look to his son, a brother to his brother, that he enlist in the Polish Army. Mothers should see that their daughters, and sisters that their sisters, contribute part of their efforts for the Polish Army's benefit. Let us organize our girls and bind them with the sacred vow that they will hold in contempt all Polish "slackers." Let us expel from our organizations all those who, having no dependents, want to enjoy life in America while others go to shed their blood for them. Every Pole who cannot enlist in the Polish Army should report to the recruiting station the name and address of every young man who, having no dependents, still does not enlist. He should bring in the name of every single man up to forty-five years of age who, while he could

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 16, 1918.

be of use to the Polish Army, does not join it. Let our great duty to Poland, to the future generations be our policeman, our conscience, which will later kill us if we do not fulfill the duty that rests with every Pole.

In this way, we will effect a draft registration in Chicago for the Polish Army, and we will find that there is no truth in our evasions that we lack material for volunteers. It will be so great an untruth, such a challenging one, that shame will cover us and we will help the recruiting center and the Citizens' Committee to enlist those registered so that they will not disgrace our community.

Let us begin this action today, immediately, without delay. For the good of the cause, let us all be policemen of our consiciences and then there will be no more such reports that put us to shame, as when Detroit supplied several hundred recruits to the few score from Chicago, a city nearly five times as large as Detroit.

WPA (Ill.) [illegible]

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

ST. HYACINTH'S PARISH HOLDS RECRUITING RALLY

A recruiting rally for the Polish Army in France was held yesterday evening at Marszynski's hall in St. Hyacinth's Parish, Avondale, where the Reverend John Zdechlik is pastor. The rally was opened by the Reverend Francis Pleczynski with a prayer and a short speech, after which he named Stanislaus Szwajkart, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, as chairman. The Reverend Pleczynski was made secretary.

Szwajkart addressed a few words to the gathering, explaining the purpose and importance of the rally, after which he requested that the audience give careful attention to the program. The program proceeded as follows:

The Litrenga Brothers' Orchestra played the American national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner", to which the audience arose, and followed with a medley of Polish songs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

The pupils of St. Hyacinth's School, directed by Charles Borowinski, local organist, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in Polish. They sang very well, to which the long-sustained applause of the audience attested.

The orchestra then played "Jeszcze Polska nie Zginęła" (Poland is not yet lost) while Stephen Babecki, a volunteer to the Polish Army, came upon the platform with the Polish flag. The audience rose and greeted the flag with a storm of applause.

The next number was a recitation by Miss [illegible]tha Machowicz, "Your Country Calls", for which the audience was unsparing in its applause.

Following the recitation, J. P. Rozycki, organizer of the Polish Army for Recruiting Center II, delivered an address. His words reached the hearts of his hearers, for he described the whole horror of the present war and the situation in Poland. He called upon all good sons of Poland to take up arms, and all those who cannot do so to contribute money for the Polish Army, which is being created

WPA (Ill.) Project 1656

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

to demand what is rightfully ours, what has been taken away from us treacherously and by force.

Following Rozycki, John Moskiewicz, a member of the Avondale Citizen's Committee, spoke, urging enlistment in the Polish Army and contributions to its fund. Among other things, he said that the community of Avondale ought to be second in the number of recruits sent to the Polish Army.

Miss M. Szwajkart then recited "My Country", for which she received a storm of applause.

The boys' choir of St. Hyacinth Parish, directed by the local organist, sang "Far Beyond the Niemen." Organist Borowinski deserves praise for his training of this choir; it proves also that our boys are not sleeping, but are learning to sing the Polish songs that will keep the Polish spirit alive within them. The public rewarded their efforts with applause that seemed to have no end.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

Walter Permoda, a pupil of St. Hyacinth's School, then recited: "Tears Will not Help Us." The boy impressed everyone with his recitation; he spoke clearly and boldly, and he also received the approbation of the audience.

The next number was an address by the recruiting officer for Center II, A. Wolski, who described the life of a Polish soldier. He said that the Polish soldier is a volunteer, not a conscripted man, and in spite of the fact that he is not at present being paid, as is the American soldier, he has this to his credit, that he did not enlist for money, but from a sense of duty to the homeland that now needs his help to tear itself from the grasp of the Prussian who is torturing the Polish people. He encouraged enlistment in the Polish Army, saying that there should be no young man who has no family obligations who would not join the Polish Army, for it is his sacred duty to his homeland.

A recitation, "In a Historic Moment," by Miss Helen Wisniewski, was rewarded with applause. Zenon Czeskawski, a pupil of the school, then delivered an address on the Prussian system, for which he too was amply applauded. This was followed by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3078

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

an address by the Reverend John Edechlik, pastor of St. Hyacinth's Parish. As a good priest and patriot, he called upon those gathered to action, for Poland calls. "Our duty," he said, "is, at the present time, to work together harmoniously for the good of our motherland, for that is the sacred duty of every good role. To work, then, without delay! It is high time for action, for Poland is suffering in the Prussian grip."

When volunteers were called forward to enlist, Thomas Kruzel came to the platform, and after kissing the Polish flag, left for the recruiting station with Sergeant S. Balinski.

It is too bad that there was only one volunteer, but it is hoped that after yesterday's rally, the spirit of our forefathers will be kindled in the breasts of the Polish youth and they will enlist in the Polish Army to fight for a free, united, and independent Poland, and for the freedom of all nations.

The collection for the Polish Army netted $36.11, and was immediately turned over

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

to Recruiting Officer Wolski.

The audience sang "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) to conclude the program.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30975

I G
III B 2
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

SLAVIC UNITY IN AMERICA AND IN EUROPE

(Editorial)

"As long as a united, independent Poland is not rebuilt, as long as the Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks are not free, as long as Serbia and the southern Slavic peoples are not freed and united, as long as the great, terrible war now raging from the Baltic to the Adriatic--a war involving more than fifty-four million highly civilized Slavs--is not won; so long will Prussian ambition remain uncurbed."

The above is from the address by Paderewski in the Coliseum in Chicago [March 3, 1918].

Great wars, great upheavals, produce at the same time, great results. War separates peoples for long years, filling them with a mutual hatred; on

WPA (Ill.) PROJ. 30275

the other hand, it may bring other peoples closer together and even tie them with bonds that are often indestructible, so strongly does it show them the mutuality of their aims.

We do not want to overestimate the significance of present events, but that which is now happening indicates that a united Slavic state will arise from the hurricane of the present war.

This is neither a new idea nor one difficult to realize. For many years before the war, it had been circulating among the Slavic peoples; it was discussed extensively at conventions of Slavs and at exercises, and still more was it discussed by the Polish, Bohemian, and Serbian press. However, the tendency to establish first an independent national existence, the very struggle for existence itself, and the fatal political division /of the Slavic nations/ among the great powers, capable of paralyzing in its birth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

even the smallest movement toward Slavic unity, have made it impossible even to formulate a program on which everyone would agree, to say nothing of actual accomplishment in so luminous a direction.

But this necessity has been felt even more strongly in the United States than in Europe. Thus, real attempts have been made here, aimed at united Slavic action. In truth, this movement has not taken in the entire territory of the United States, rather only certain states, or even only certain localities, but we have already seen on more than one occasion the united action of Poles and Slovaks in Pennsylvania, Czechs and Poles in Chicago, and the Serbs, Croatians, and Czechs in more than one town or city. In Chicago, as the center for various Slavic organizations, important conferences of representatives of these organizations have even been held, with the idea of Slavic unity in America; that no united action was taken was due perhaps not so much to the separation or pretensions of given nationalities as to the lack of capable people who would utilize this tendency, if not for actual

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

unity, then at least for a solidarization of the Slavs in America. Despite this, even these short-lived efforts brought it about that at least in many electoral districts, especially in Pennsylvania, the Slavs work hand-in-hand, that the Polish Falcons have created strong ties of brotherhood with the Bohemian Falcons, and finally, that there are to be found Slavs other than Poles in Polish organizations, while in Bohemian organizations, for example, there is no lack of Poles.

Today, after a long pause in the efforts toward Slavic unity, new and powerful voices have been raised. Their foundation is the general Slavic distress in Europe, the mutual misfortunes and blood offerings that have been generously given in a cause no other than that of cementing together the Slavic nations forever. Here in America, the first great voice to be raised was that of the leader of emigre Poles, Ignace Paderewski who, in addition to the words quoted at the beginning of this article, issued the following summons:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

"Law does not prevent crimes, it merely prescribes penalties. No agreements, no treaties, no conferences can guarantee freedom or safeguard the national growth of the able, courageous, enterprising, and democratic Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks. No treaties, conferences, or agreements can guarantee national growth to the industrious, able and persevering Serbs, Croats, and Southern Slavs, so long as they remain under the yoke of a conqueror, so long as they are oppressed by any foreign rule, so long as these countries and nations are not governed by themselves, by the people and for the people. They must have absolute freedom, and with the aid of God, they will attain it. Equality can be established by law, brotherhood can be instilled by religion, but for freedom, one must fight. For there is only one seed from which human liberty grows, and that seed is blood.

"But the war has not yet been won. To battle then, my Polish boys, and to battle, my Slovak brothers, my Bohemian and Moravian cousins, my Southern Slavic kinsmen! You will not be fighting alone. The lofty memories of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

national heroes so dear to your hearts will be with you at every step. The immortal spirits of those who have done so much for human liberty, the spirits of the immortal Washington and Lincoln, will bless you on the road to deeds of honor and fame."

The necessity for Slavic unity was also strongly emphasized in behalf of the Bohemian National Alliance by J. J. Amrhal, in behalf of the Serbian Army, by Lieutenant M. Skobel, in behalf of the Croatians, by Dr. A. Biankini, and in behalf of the southern Slavs in general by Dr. Sinko Sinkowicz and Pallandech. Such voices, such ardent and manly mottoes and appeals, will not be lost, but will live on.

As if inspired by this renewed Slavic breath, a great demonstration was held last Sunday at the Polish Womens' Alliance Hall by the Polish Falcons. Representatives of the Bohemian Falcon organization, Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, editor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

of the Bohemian Sokol Americky, and Mr. Laskowsky, Commandant of the Bohemian Falcons, participated. Filled to capacity with Polish people, the hall shook with applause for the addresses of these guests, and when the Bohemian hymn, "Gde Domow Moj" (Where my home is) was played, the audience arose from its seats. The inspired words of Dr. Jicinsky, that we should fight side by side and move forward together in order to bring about unity of the Slavs, were greeted with enthusiasm. Under the effect of the words of this great Bohemian leader, Rybicki, president of Circuit II of the Polish Falcons' Alliance called for a union of the Polish and Bohemian Falcons in Chicago. It is not the first time that Polish lips have spoken thus, and it seems that this time, they have not been spoken in vain.

How the Polish public accepted this call is attested to by the fact that it rose from its seats and sought to indicate its acceptance of this idea, and also its willingness to co-operate with every effort of the Falcons in this direction by its well-nigh interminable applause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

Sincere, noble, and heartfelt expressions then, have already been made. Now action is necessary. Let this action proceed simultaneously from all sides, from all Slavic groups in America. We Poles will wait for the Czechs, Slovaks, and Serbs to express themselves as we have done, and after this has happened, no doubt action will follow the lofty words. Let the Falcons be the basic element in this action, and we have hopes that it will be taken up by other Slavic spheres.

And then? Then--when the solidarization of the Slavs in America has been effected, the same will happen in Europe, for great ideas are infectious to souls and hearts, and those of the Slavs in Europe are as tender, yet as healthy and sincere as are the souls and hearts of the Slavs in America. And perhaps then our foes will look upon the realization of the words of the Chicago Tribune--that Slavic unity is not a dream, not a vision, but a reality resulting from ties of blood, from the brotherhood of Slavic hearts, and from the political wisdom of the Slavs in general--as an

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

accomplished fact, the United Slavic States.

WPA 111 \ PROJ. 302775

I G
III D
III K

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 14, 1918.

[illegible] UNITED STATES ARMY [illegible] POLES

(Editorial)

The second general draft for the United States Army will begin toward the end of this month. According to General Crowder chief of staff, eight hundred thousand recruits will be taken, of which one hundred thousand will be sent to the American army training camps before April 4. Further assignment of recruits to training camps will follow at intervals of a few weeks, proportionately to the vacancies in the camps after the departure of soldiers from the first draft for France. Since by the first of July, there will be a million American soldiers in France, all recruits from the March-April draft will be in training by that time.

This second draft will take twenty-four thousand youths and young men who have no declarant from Chicago. Since in the first draft, nineteen per cent of the Polish youth were sent to Camp Grant, not counting the thousands of volunteers in other camps, this draft will take a full five thousand young Poles to serve under the Stars and Stripes, to find themselves later in France.

WPA (Ill.)

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 14, 1918.

This is our first and most sacred duty not only as citizens but as residents of this country and as Poles. However, there are certain matters that ought to be clarified, so that those who are on the draft list and who must therefore join the army may properly guide themselves.

Before the first draft, we emphasized on many occasions that Poles, either naturalized citizens or those born here, must serve in the American army. But those who are not citizens, especially if they do not understand English, since they must serve in the army, can enlist in the Polish army instead, for the American government has given it full recognition and supports it as an Allied army since it has the same aims as the American army.

Despite these considerations, despite the directions given by us, instead of enlisting in the Polish army, a great number of Poles who do not understand English enlisted in the American army, and consequently are a burden to the American army, or others whom the army authorities, in consideration of the fact that they are not citizens, had to remove in great numbers and create

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 14, 1918.

so-called patrol regiments, as in Houston, Texas, and in other training camps. And this was not enough. Since it was too difficult to become good American soldiers in a short time, many tried to save themselves by desertion, to their disgrace and the disgrace of the Polish name. It is well understood that these fugitives will be caught sooner or later; fortunate are those who, by special permission, were transferred from the American to the Polish army. Many, however, have not had such good fortune and are paying the penalty for their un-Polish, un-American, and un-soldierly act, as they justly deserve.

In reference to the non-citizens and non-English speaking Poles in the American army, a great many changes have been made since the first draft. A great many officials in the draft commissions, having come to the conclusion that a Polish recruit of this sort will be much more useful to the Allied cause if he serves in the Polish army rather than in the American, have, at the request of the recruit, transferred him to the Polish army, giving him not only the necessary papers, but transportation to a Polish recruiting station as well. The officers

WPA (III) [illegible]

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 14, 1918.

in charge of the training camps have done the same thing and thus many recruits arrived in the Polish camp in full American uniform. It is not the purpose of this article to enumerate every incident of this sort, for that would be superfluous. We will only mention an incident of the last few days. At Freemont, California, Andrew Przudzik, who had served in Jefferson Barracks, was transferred in full uniform to Recruiting Center II in Chicago, where, producing the proper papers transferring him to the Polish army, he was immediately accepted. In the same way, American police authorities, having seized a certain J. Baron for not registering for service in the American army, brought him to the Polish Army Recruiting Station II, where he was immediately enlisted and sent to the Polish army training camp at Niagara on the Lake.

It is perfectly evident from this that those who feel that they would be burdens to the American army due to insufficient knowledge of the English language and who in any case must serve in the army, can apply for transfer at their district draft commissions, and instead of serving in the American army, can serve in the Polish army, in which Polish commands will enable them to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 14, 1918.

become useful soldiers rapidly.

Whoever wishes, then, providing he has the right to do so as a non-citizen and one who does not know the English language, can profit by this concession the American government has made for the Poles. We call attention, however, to the fact that whoever tries to use [illegible] in order to escape military service will be considered a deserter from the Polish army, and will be pursued by police and federal authorities just as if he were a deserter from the American army.

WAR DEPT. 39278

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 13, 1918.

RECRUITING STATIONS FOR POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Recruiting Center Number 2 Located In Chicago

Recruiting Center Number 2 for the Polish army in France is located at 984 Milwaukee Avenue. Those in charge of this center are:

Recruiting Officer: Alexander C. Wolski.
Organizers: L. Hadoch, W. F. Rozycki, and S. Krzywonos.
Secretary: J. Juszczak.
Sergeants: M. Szubert and L. Szwankowski.
Corporal: J. Pawliszak.

Recruiting Station 1.
For St. Hedwig and St. Mary of Angels parishes: located at 2131 North Hoyne Avenue.
Sergeant: A. Miller

Station 3. [sic]
For the community of Bridgeport: located at 3308 South Morgan Street.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 13, 1918.

Sergeant: S. Balinski.

Station 4.
For St. John Cantius and Holy Innocents parishes: located on Carpenter Street.
Sergeant: S. Wlosinski.

Station 5.
For Town of Lake: located at Slowacki Hall, 1700 West 48th Street.
Sergeant: S. Deplewski.

Station 6.
For Avondale: located at 2946 Milwaukee Avenue.
Sergeant: J. Chojnacki.

Station 7.
For St. Adalbert's Parish: located at 1808 South Ashland Avenue.
Sergeant: J. Kuzminski.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 13, 1918.

/List of out-of-town stations omitted by translator/.

I G
II B 1 a
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

GREAT RECRUITING RALLY HELD IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

A recruiting rally was held for the Polish army yesterday evening at the St. Hedwig Parish Hall, at which there gathered almost fifteen hundred people, both men and women. The hall presented a very striking picture, decorated as it was with Polish and American colors; the more striking in that it was filled to capacity with Polish people--those people upon whom our poets and great leaders rested the future of Poland.

Before the rally opened, the St. Hedwig Band, under the direction of Boleslaus Tesmer, played several musical numbers, for which it received enthusiastic and well-deserved applause.

It was eight o'clock in the evening when the pastor of the parish, the Reverend John Obyrtacz, opened the rally with a short prayer for the success of this meeting and for the success of the Polish army. He then expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a gathering in the hall, saying that he took this as a very

MIC. (111.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

hopeful sign; namely, that the people are concerned with this sacred cause, the cause which is dear to the heart of every Pole--the cause of Polish independence. The Reverend Obyrtacz went on to explain that this rally was called at the request of the Polish army commission, and arranged by the local citizens' committee, which is to aid the commission in recruiting work to the best of its ability.

The Reverend Obyrtacz then read the names of those citizens who comprise the committee. The committee consists of fifteen persons, as follows:

The Reverend John Obyrtacz, president; Theophilus Jablonski, first vice-president; John Sakwinski, second vice-president; Ignace Wroblewski, recording secretary; Michael Adamczyk, financial secretary; Francis Poklacki, treasurer; J. Janusz, advisor; Florian Polasik, advisor; A. Orlof, advisor; Anthony Zielinski, advisor; Matthew Jurewicz, treasurer; S. Pruszynski, treasurer; Stanislaus Iwanski, treasurer; Joseph Jilka, treasurer; and Andrew Mikrut, vice-president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

All of these citizens are not only to assist the recruiting officer, but are to collect contributions for the Polish army, so that the members of St. Hedwig's Parish can say with pride that they, too, worked for the cause so dear to us all, and that they did not do less than others.

The recruiting station in St. Hedwig's Parish is located at 2131 North Hoyne Avenue and the duties of recruiting officer have been entrusted to Lieutenant Miller, who so ably performed his task as recruiting officer in Town of Lake.

Father Obyrtacz expressed a certain disappointment that his parish had been forgotten until this time, for had the recruiting started here when it started in other parishes, who knows but that by now, the members of St. Hedwig's Parish would be able to say with pride that their community supplied a considerable number of volunteers to the Polish army?

After this address, which was often interrupted by applause, Father Obyrtacz named as secretary Ignace Wroblewski, secretary-general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

The program, though arranged hurriedly, was a beautiful one. It opened with the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the St. Hedwig Band, while the audience rose to sing this beautiful anthem. The second number on the program was a group recitation by the school children. In all, there were three recitations by three groups of children, each consisting of three boys and three girls. This performance left nothing to be desired, and the audience was not sparing with its applause.

The parish choir, directed by the local organist, Emil Wiedeman, who has been with the parish for twenty-eight years, then sang "Song of My Country" and, as an encore, "When on the Shores of our Homeland". The public was generous in its applause for both of these numbers.

The chairman then presented the representatives of the Polish army to the audience; namely, Lieutenant A. Wolski, chief recruiting officer for the Chicago area; W. Rozycki, organizer of the Polish army for the State of Illinois; Alexis Miller, recruiting sergeant, formerly stationed in Town of Lake; and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

Sigmund Wisniewski, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, who had hastened to enlist at the first news that a Polish army was being organized. The audience greeted these representatives with bursts of applause. The Reverend Obyrtacz assured the officers that his parish would not only supply soldiers to the Polish army, but would furnish a beautiful standard as well. This statement was greeted by a storm of applause, as was the assurance that the priests of the parish would lend every effort in order that the greatest possible number of men would enlist in the Polish army, and if words do not bring the necessary results, would organize all the women in the parish to send their husbands, brothers, and fiances to the war.

The band then played "Z Dymem Pozarow" (With the Smoke of the Conflagration), the audience standing.

During the whole course of the rally, the Polish flag was held on the platform by S. Balinski, recruiting sergeant from Station 3, Bridgeport. The inscription on the flag, "Free, united, and independent Poland," kept the audience in mind

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

of the purpose of the meeting and of our duties in regard to our homeland, oppressed and in slavery for more than a hundred years.

Before Lieutenant A. Wolski delivered his address, Father Obyrtacz spoke again, jokingly saying that the first recruit from St. Hedwig's Parish to enlist this evening in the Polish army will be so well equipped for the war that he will lack nothing for the next two years.

Wolski then spoke of camp life among the Polish soldiers, their enthusiasm, ability, heroism, and willingness to sacrifice. The speaker was thunderously applauded.

The next number on the program was a recitation, delivered beautifully and with feeling by Miss Valerie Poklacki, well known to the public from previous appearances,....followed by two beautiful Polish songs sung by the parish choir.....

A fiery and patriotic speech was then delivered by W. F. Rozycki, representative

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

of the Polish army. Greeted by sustained applause, he first read the words to Paderewski's battle hymn, upon which he based an hour-long speech that brought tears to many eyes. He presented such a vivid, terrifying picture of the ruin in Poland and of the awful misery, that the audience listened to the entire speech with bated breath. When this brilliant address was over, it seemed there would be no end to the applause.

The parish band next played a few numbers while a collection was taken up for the Polish army. The collection netted $153.85.

The recruiting, however, was unsuccessful; for despite the fiery speeches and the encouragement of Father Obyrtacz, only one young Pole enlisted, Bernard Niemczewski by name. There is hope, however, that recruiting in this parish will bring good results; for the Citizens' Committee and the pastor have promised to break all records set by other parishes in Chicago.

The rally ended shortly before eleven o'clock with the singing of the /Polish/ national anthem "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 1 a
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

BANQUET HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONSECRATION AND PRESENTATION OF NEW STANDARD FOR FOURTH REGIMENT OF POLISH ARMY

On the occasion of last Sunday's consecration and presentation of the new standard for the Fourth Regiment of the Polish Army in France by the Polish Young Men's Alliance in the Land of Washington, the Citizens' Committee of Town of Lake sponsored a reception and supper, commonly referred to as a banquet, for the guests. It must be admitted, however, that although the food was prepared by the wives of local citizens and not by professional cooks from downtown, it tasted better than the food at so-called large banquets, from which one often returns hungrier than before attending.

. . . . . .

/List of local women who prepared supper omitted by translator/ .

After the clergy, the speakers, the local Citizens' Committee, and the invited

WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

guests had taken their places, the Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki, pastor of Immaculate Conception Parish, led the gathering in prayer, following which everyone turned his attention to the food. Tables were waited on by young and pretty /women/ members of the Polish Young Men's Alliance /originally a men's organization for purposes of military training, it later admitted women, without changing its name/ dressed in uniforms.....

. . . . . .

/List of young ladies who waited on tables omitted by translator./

After the supper, at which there was no lack of ice cream, pastries, and other delicacies, was concluded, B. F. Kowalewski, well-known owner of the Polish Bank in Town of Lake, and president of the local Citizens' Committee, arose and named as toastmaster, the Reverend Anthony A. Klowo, assistant pastor of Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish. After greeting the guests and expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, the toastmaster delivered a short address, in which he acknowledged the efforts of the local Citizens' Committee, and especially of

WPA (ILL.) Proj. ...

its president. He then spoke of the leaders such as every nation needs. One of these, he said, is Paderewski, who is at present directing our efforts. Another such leader who is a sincere worker in the nationalistic field, he added, is John F. Smulski, whom he called upon to speak.

Smulski stated modestly that he does not consider himself any molder of public opinion, but merely a worker in the national cause,remaining just that, with no desire for titles. Smulski then spoke of present times, during which we Poles have an opportunity of emerging victorious from the war and regaining our homeland. No nation which does not lose sight of its aims and does not forsake the faith of its ancestors can ever be lost, the speaker said. Such a nation must regain its freedom and independence. Our worst enemy has always been the cruel Prussian, with whom Poland always has had to struggle, and were it not that Poland is partitioned, there would be no war today; for Poland, once the bulwark of Christianity, defending all Europe from the Tartars and Turks, would not have permitted the German to cross its boundaries and begin this war were it a single, united nation. "The Great statesmen of Europe know this,"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30975

continued Smulski, "and so one of the Allied aims is to create an independent Poland which will be a bulwark from sea to sea against Prussian aggression. If such a Poland does not arise, the Germans will rule the world."

The speaker then lauded the fruitful labor of the Polish clergy in America, who go hand in hand with the people and are able sons of Poland. He also praised the work of Paderewski who, through his influence, did much good in this country. If it were not for him, we would not have had such a day as was February 5 of this year. /Speaker probably has reference to March 3, on which a great manifestation was held at the Coliseum. Nothing of note happened on February 5./ Smulski then condemned the spies and those who work hand in hand with the enemies of this country by agitation against the Polish Army. These people are traitors to this country, he said. He concluded his address with the words that Poland must be free and independent after this great war is over. He was rewarded by the thunderous applause of the audience.

Following Smulski's address, F. Malinowski, organist of St. John of God Church,

MPA (III)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

played with great artistry a piano solo, a medley of Polish songs. The storm of applause following his rendition forced him to return for an encore. The toastmaster then called upon Municipal Judge I. J. Sullivan, a Polish sympathizer, to address the gathering. Judge Sullivan's entire speech was devoted to acknowledgment of the services of Poles in this country who, as loyal citizens and good soldiers, have faithfully stood by The Star-Spangled Banner. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Poland, as well as other oppressed nations, may regain its freedom.

Following Judge Sullivan's address was a violin solo by F. Krol, to the piano accompaniment of Malinowski. The young violinist enchanted the audience with his music, and he was forced to return for an encore.

The last address on the program was delivered by the Reverend L. Grudzinski, well-known preacher and sincere worker in the nationalistic field. Locally, he is called the guardian of the children, widows, and orphans.

WAR INFORMATION SERIES

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

The Reverend Grudzinski protested that the qualities attributed to him by the toastmaster are not his at all and that, if he works for the cause or for society, he does not do so for praise or honors but from a sense of duty and from force of habit, for he hates indolence. The speaker pointed out how lazy American Poles were in working for our sacred national cause.

"If we do not awaken," the speaker said, "if we do not all stand by Paderewski, we will sink to the level of those who have not grown up sufficiently to accomplish anything. If we want to be Poles, let us say so; let us either be of steel--or of butter."

"In his own parish, continued the Reverend Grudzinski, he took up the work on a broad scale, designating collectors who will regularly call upon the parishioners for contributions to the Polish cause, and he is certain that St. John of God Parish will be first, in proportion to its population, among the parishes and communities. Systematic collection of a nationalistic tax is so generally accepted in St. John of God Parish that even the school children donate pennies, and

have thus far made a very creditable showing. It now remains to be seen what sort of a showing the public will make. In continuing his speech, Father Grudzinski called upon every one to contribute money, for money is necessary to purchase cannon, ammunition and other things, not argumentation, which leads nowhere.

"If we cannot work together," he said, "let us drop everything. And if we really desire a free and independent Poland, let us give everything we have and show that we are real Poles, not only in name but in deeds as well."

In conclusion, Father Grudzinski urged the young men to enlist in the Polish army, and the older people to work and contribute for the Polish cause. His closing words were: "Then, we will either win or lose, but I think we must win and regain our homeland, Poland. May God grant it be so."

The toastmaster then thanked everyone for participation in the program, the Citizens' Committee for its efforts, the women's committee and the gathered public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 12, 1918.

The evening was concluded with a general singing of "America" and "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

We noticed a great many prominent persons at the banquet. At the main table sat the Reverends S. Nawrocki, L. Grudzinski, E. Kowalewski, A. A. Klowo, and F. Kachnowski; Miss E. Napieralski, secretary-general of the Polish Women's Alliance, Judge Sullivan, Recruiting Officer A. Wolski, J. F. Smulski, and B. Kowalewski.

. . . . . .

The press was represented by E. Kolakowski, editor of Dziennik Narodowy, and W. Skwarczynski, of Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

MID (MI) PRO 1 30275

I G
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO AND NOW

(Editorial)

There are moments which, though centuries apart, are almost identical, if it happens that they result from similar conditions. A hundred and forty years ago, just as today, America was at war, with this difference, however, that it fought for independence with the last strength of its best sons and meager resources; today, as a giant, it fights not only for the freedom and independence of various countries but for the democracy of the whole world. A hundred and forty years ago, as today, America was facing a crisis created by the shortage of food supplies for the soldiers in the field and for those who supported them. On January 28, 1778, the commander in chief of the American armed forces, later to become the first President of the United States--George Washington--addressed the following words to a committee from Congress:

"If during this winter and in the coming spring we do not receive adequate food

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 22, 1918.

supplies, we cannot expect any success in the coming campaign. Our army, weakened by the irregular and inadequate arrival of food supplies, can expect little else than ill fame and disillusionment."

In his well-known letter addressed to the American farmers at their convention this year, President Wilson wrote the following words:

"The course of events has taken such a turn that the forces fighting for freedom, the freedom of the people of the whole world as well as our own, depend upon us to an extraordinary and unexpected extent, namely, for the maintenance of life so that they can live and fight. We are fighting just as much for the freedom and independence of the United States today as if we were fighting our Revolutionary War over again."

In principle then, nothing has changed. Today, just as a century and a half ago, not so important a part is played by arms and the number of men as by adequate food supplies. Today, if the Allies were deprived of adequate food supplies,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1918.

they would not be conquered by German gas or superiority of Teutonic armed forces, or by the perfidious diplomacy of the enemy, but by hunger, which would lay them at the Germans' feet. And so, just as a hundred and forty years ago Congress heeded Washington's words and supplied food, so today President Wilson's words ought be heeded not only by the farmers but by the whole American public; for outside of the army itself, this public is the greatest and most important factor in making possible the life, movements, and final victory of the Allies.

Today is the 186th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who was not only the founder of American democracy, but the rock upon which America has developed into the defender and herald of the rights of individual nations and of man. Had it not been for the wisdom, deep insight, capability, and perseverance of Washington, the United States might not have become what it is today; perhaps, during the present war, it would be fighting on the opposite side, or, divided into small countries, could be conducting within itself a war similar to the one now raging in Europe. That it is united and faithful to the postulates

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 22, 1918.

of democracy, that it has taken up arms and tipped the scales of victory to the side of the Allies, is due only to the immortal spirit of George Washington. It was a great moment for the world when this incorruptible man first saw the light of day, and this 186th anniversary of his birth is a great day for humanity.

America, however, remained faithful not only to Washington's principles but to such virtues of his as perseverance. Washington was not one of those leaders for whom the star of victory shone continually. He was more often defeated than victorious. At the very beginning of his military career, Washington had to surrender Fort Necessity to the French. As commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, he was defeated by the English at Long Island on August 27, 1776, and later at White Plains on October 28, 1776. Defeated, he had to retreat through New Jersey, and after temporary success at Princeton in January, 1777, he was again defeated, first at Brandywine and then at Germantown in the same year. After the indecisive battle of Monmouth, he withdrew the remnants of his army with difficulty. But in spite of all this ill fortune

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 22, 1918.

he never lost heart, he never wavered nor surrendered, he never lost faith in himself and in the American cause, and in the end he was victorious.

That great virtue, perseverance, remained a characteristic of the American people, and it is this virtue that the Allies can thank for the fact that they will win. They can face more than one disaster, more than one disappointment, but with the help of the Americans, they must win in the end. Just as Washington did not give in until he had reached his goal, so America will not give in until democracy triumphs and brings with it the freedom of nations.

Polonia, Vol. XII - No.8, Feb. 21, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Every Citizen a Soldier on Duty at Home.

Everyone must help if we are to win. The soldiers must obey the orders or there will be no army. The people must be one or there will be no nation. Therefore, wishing to win, all of us must obey orders. This is your war guide for use in your home. It tells you what foods you must save in order to provide ourselves and our Allies; it tells how we can stretch our supplies so every one will have enough without any harm to your health or your strength. Your government does not ask you to give up the three square meals a day - nor even one. All it asks is that you eat less of the foods we need to keep the armies going, and eat all you want of the other things of which we have plenty. Eat plenty - keep up your strength and you will help to win the war. You have dedicated to the nation everything that you have; you are asked now to give up, just some habits of the kitchen and the table. America and her Allies must not run out of wheat, meat, or fats. If we let that happen, Germany will win the war. We must save sugar, use every drop of milk and we must learn to follow directions.

I G POLISH

Polonia, Feb. 7, 1918.

POLES! MAKE A SUPREME EFFORT!

Our President Says That War Will Be Decided in 1918

Washington, D. C.--President Wilson in a message sent to the farmers conference at Urbana, Illinois, said, "You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue."

"It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the material by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory, when the war is over, that we have supplied these materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be the greater glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice."

Polonia, Feb. 7, 1918.

BROTHER POLES

Our illustrious President has you in mind as much as anyone in America, his words are directed to you. Now it is up to you to make good. If you want to shorten the war produce more. If you want to shorten the suffering of the population in Poland, drive that extra nail, even when you hear the whistle blowing. If you want to save the life of that starving Polish mother with a babe in her arms, do more work, do it more effectively and influence your fellow worker to do the same. Remember! you owe a duty to your President, to America, and to your own dear Poland; and do not forget that the TEUTON whom you are now fighting was always your enemy. Remember the men in the trenches, consider yourself one of an industrial army and a part of its military equipment.

I G
III D

POLISH

POLONIA Jan. 31, 1918 Vol XII No. 5

NPA (ILL) PRO1. 30275

Polish Workingmen! Your Duty is to Help to Win the War

Now is your opportunity to accentuate the characteristic traits of your nation:- those of gratitude, sincere friendship and loyalty -- the Cause is common. Your national existance is at stake. The freedom of the world is at stake. Yes even your own personal freedom. America through its illustrious President had spoken practically the first powerful word, in behalf of oppressed Poland - and this word she has backed by all her resources on land and sea. Can you imagine Poland's fate! Should it be left to the tender mercies of a victorious barbarian, the Prussian who a century and a half ago perpetrated the criminal partition of your country? Can you expect anything from a viper who flogged your children, some to death, for saying their prayers in Polish - a most despicable thief who forcibly expropriated Polish lands. No! most emphatically no! Our salvation lies with America, with the Allies. The duty is plain. Ourboys have freely volunteered by the thousands, many tens of hundred were drafted, and thousand of those not subject to draft have made a supreme sacrifice for their country, (many being older and men with families) by enlisting in the ranks of the Polish Army in France now being organized in America. Are you doing your share?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

You can if you will. Let not sacrifices of those who lay down their lives on the altar of patriotism be in vain. To help America win the war and insure the safety of future generations, the great mass of the workers must do their part loyally, efficiently and unselfishly at home. You must realize what you owe to America - your adopted father country. America safeguards your life and property, the law prohibits any one to harm you, and guards your hard earned money. The hospital and asylums maintained by the state or municipalities are open to you in case of need. Your children are given every opportunity for education and advancement. You may want to know how you could show your gratitude toward the United States we will advise you.

WORK! Do not waste time. Every body who is working hard is just as useful to the U. S. as the soldiers in trenches in France. Advise the authorities concerning plotters. If you know or hear of plotters who try to hamper the government or who try to spread discouragement amongst your neighbors, advise without delay the proper authorities, SAVE MONEY - The expense of carrying on this war is tremendous, especially as we must not only pay our own expenses but also assist our Allies. Helping the government you will also help yourself, as money invested in Liberty Bonds or War Saving Stamps (W.S.S.) accustom you to thrift and will provide for you future. SAVE FUEL. Always turn off electricity or gas if it is not absolutely needed. Heat only the part of the house, in which

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

you live. Above all save coal, and if you can,use wood as fuel. The coal is indespensable in winning the war. SAVE FOOD. Eat, do not stint yourself but do not waste. Substitute rye and corn for wheat. Eat more nourishing vegetables such as; beans, potatoes, carrots, which are equally nourishing but cheaper than meat. Meat and wheat are indispensable for our soldiers in Europe and our Allies. Be 100% loyal and do not forget that "America's Cause is the cause of freedom and freedom is the cause of Poland."

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 31, 1918.

WORK OF THE POLISH ARMY RECRUITING CENTERS

The Military Committee of the Polish Army in France has gathered statistics from all of the recruiting centers in the United States since their opening to December 20, 1917, and hereby submits them, believing that they will be of interest to the general public. Statistics from Recruiting Center II, Chicago, Illinois, are as follows:

The recruiting officer in Chicago, the metropolis of the Polish people in the United States, is K. Miechecki, who has occupied this post ever since Lieutenant Skarzynski departed. The Center's activities are as follows:

Up to January 1, 1918, 1,559 volunteers enlisted. Of these, 1,375 were sent to the training camp. Up to December 31, 1917, the Citizens' Committee collected $12,159.46 for the benefit of the Polish Army, of which $7,782.10 was used for expenses during that period. More than $5,000 is still held in the treasuries of the local committees. The sergeant-organizer for Sub-center II, Lake County, Indiana, Stanley Mosinski, organized a citizens' committee in

9,788 (11-30-17)

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 31, 1918.

Joliet, Illinois. The recruiting station there enlisted eighteen volunteers in the course of five days.

There have been some changes in the citizen's committee recently, and it is hoped that with the help of the new regulations, formulated by the Military Committee, the work will be still more intensive.

(11) MSS: 30275

I G
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETS

Casimir Wychlinski opened the meeting of the Citizens' Committee at eight o'clock in the evening. The secretary, J. J. Chrzanowski, was not able to attend because of illness. A. Brzozowski, one of the organizers of Recruiting Center II was named temporary secretary to take his place.

The following representatives of organizations and communities were present: Dr. A. Balcerzak, of the Polish Physicians' Association; S. Strzelecki, vice-president of the Citizens' Committee of Kensington; A. Grochowski, of the Executive Committee; John Kostkiewicz, secretary of the Citizens' Committee of Avondale; John Przymorski, Alliance of Polish Military Societies; A. Wrzesinski, Executive Committee of Town of Lake; M. Drzewicki, Executive Committee of St. Casimir's [Parish]; H. Betmajer, National Department; A. Turczyn, sergeant from Peru, Illinois; S. J. Dudek, Executive Committee of South Chicago; J. Bzdek, secretary of the Citizens' Committee of Kensington; Mrs. T. Smialkowski, of Kensington; Doctor R. Ostrowski, Lake Company,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

Hammond, Indiana; A. Sambor, vice-president of Sub-center II, Indiana Harbor, Michigan; L. Szwankowski, vice-president of Sub-center III, Bridgeport; J. Swierczek, West Hammond, Illinois; M. Jons, vice-president of the Citizens' Committee of Rockford, Illinois; A. Gorecki, of St. Adalbert's [Parish]; Z. Wisniewski, of the Excutive Committee; M. Lubicz, Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance; J. Pijanowski, M. Bloch, Dr. Lenard, and F. Sikorski, all of South Chicago; and S. Jankowski, of Town of Lake. The administration of the Citizens' Committee was represented by C. Wychlinski, John Wedda, Mrs. [A.] Neuman, A. Grochowski, J. Schrojda, F. Misiewicz, and K. J. Niechecki.

Officers Submit Reports

President Wychlinski gave a short report of his activities since he took office after the resignation of the Committee's former president, M. J. Perlowski.

The auditing of the books, which took place last week, showed the accounts

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

to be in good order with the exception of two minor items which cannot be checked until the parties concerned return to the city.

Financial Secretary Sedda presented an unusually detailed financial report. His report, covering the period from the time of the Committee's organization, August 24, 1917, to January 24, 1918, follows:

Income

Collections	$2,046.67
Sale of Souvenirs	$2,410.18
Donations	$8,968.96
Total	$13,425.81

Disbursements

Manifestations	$2,001.64

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Miankowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

Administration expenses	273.63
Souvenirs	2,119.95
Recruiting expenses	5,751.54
Total	8,146.76
Cash balance	5,279.05

The detailed reports of members of the Executive Committee showed that twenty-four national manifestations had been organized, at a total cost of ,046.67. Setting aside moral benefits derived from these manifestations, the material profits were great, for collections were taken up each time. Receptions were held for the Polish-French Commission in Humboldt Park and at the Polish Press Club. Administrative expenses were unusually small, for they amounted to only ,273.63 for a period of five months.

The largest expense was incurred in recruiting activities, but much good was done. In many cases, the families of volunteers were given financial aid,

Dziennik Chicagoy, Jan. 26, 1918.

volunteers from out-of-town and those passing through Chicago were hospitably received, street car fares were returned, barracks were set up at the railroad station, and beds, blankets, and pillows were purchased; in addition to this, each volunteer was given 1.50 as spending money for the trip. Later this was reduced to 1.15. Hotel bills were also paid for those volunteers for whom there was not space enough at the barracks. The volunteers were given knapsacks and a great many other things connected with recruiting and with sending volunteers to the training camp.

Recruiting Officer Siechecki gave a short military report. His report showed that there were 1,649 volunteers from Chicago; Town of Lake led all of the other Polish communities, supplying five hundred men. All reports were accepted.

Following these reports, the new regulations for the Citizens' Committees for the Polish Army in France were read and accepted. Because of the incomplete attendance--all of the organizations not being represented--the

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

elections to be held under the new regulations were postponed until the next meeting, which will be held on February 4 at the Polish National Alliance Hall at 7:30 in the evening.

It was decided to issue invitations to all Polish pastors and to all organizations to send their delegates, properly supplied with written credentials, to this meeting. The invitations will be published in all Polish newspapers sympathetic to the Polish cause. An announcement of this sort, addressed to the organizations belonging to Recruiting Center II, will appear within the next few days.

With this decision, the meeting was adjourned.

M. Brzozowski,

temporary secretary of the Citizens' Committee

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

A new struggle, perhaps one of the most significant of the present war, has begun in Washington. The whole army staff, a part of the cabinet, and a majority of both houses of Congress are in favor of Senator Chamberlain's proposed bill, making general military service compulsory. Heretofore, military service has been compulsory only to certain classes, while others have been exempt.

Advocates of this bill say that America can never have a truly great army so long as it adheres to the present highly incompetent draft system, for it does not distribute evenly the burden of military service, and it does not tend to create a sense of national duty, such as should be felt by everyone, that every man owes his country his strength and his life; the tendency now is to evade this duty if possible.

Chamberlain's bill is not yet in proper form for presentation in Congress. Thus

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

far, it merely cites the example set by Europe, where compulsory military service is general everywhere, which alone enables defense against invasion. However, the general draft system is different in various countries. In Germany, for example, it was expanded to such a degree that seventeen-year-olds as well as sixty-year-olds were drafted into the army, depending, of course, upon whether their physical condition was such as to permit army service. In Austria-Hungary, men between the ages of nineteen and fifty-five were taken for army service, while in England the age limit was forty-three. In spite of its limited conscription, England, its colonies included, managed to raise an army and a naval force, including the crews of merchant vessels, of 7,500,000. If America used the same age limit, it could raise an army of over fifteen million men.

Is such an army necessary, however? According to President Wilson, who is decidedly opposed to the measure and who will use all his strength to help defeat it when it is placed before Congress, general compulsory military service instead of the present limited draft system is not only unnecessary but would actually be harmful to the country. In the first place, says the President, it would change America into a militaristic nation, which would not only affect

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

our national economy but would reflect in our political relations with other countries, which would see in a militaristic United States a powerful threat to their own existence. In the second place such a measure would completely disrupt commercial and industrial activity in the whole country for those who should be peacefully working in the shops or attending to their business would be forced to carry a rifle. President Wilson will do what he can to bring about the defeat of the proposed bill.

But there are other reasons why general compulsory military service is superfluous. In the first place, an innovation of this sort would weaken rather than strengthen the United States Army, not in numbers, of course, but in quality. All wars have proved that young soldiers, not old soldiers, win battles. If European nations have raised the military age limit to sixty, it is from frantic necessity. The United States, even if it should find itself under the most difficult conditions, will never have to face such a necessity, for no coalition could possibly throw so great a force on American shores that fifteen million soldiers would be necessary for our defense. America need send to France no more than three million men at the very most,

MPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

so that even in this respect general compulsory military service is superfluous.

Let us, however, take examples from American history. The largest army that the United States ever put into the field was the Union Army during the Civil War. In this army of 3,300,000, were men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. There were over a million eighteen-year-old soldiers and almost a million seventeen-year-olds. To give the true characteristics of this army, we will add that it actually contained children, for there were 100,000 fourteen-year-old boys. And this army was victorious, defeating the army of the South, which consisted of older men.

From the above it can be seen that America does not need general compulsory military service. The present war strength of the United States Army is about 1,500,000 men. Of the first class, that is, men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, about a million or more recruits can be called. Taking those who reached the age of twenty-one by June 5, 1917, the United States could have 700,000 new recruits yearly; that is, over 1,400,000 for the years 1917 and 1918. Altogether, then, without resorting to general conscription, America

WPA 4111 PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

can have an army of 3,800,000 men this year, which should be entirely sufficient. If it is taken into consideration that in case of necessity, nineteen and twenty-year-clds can be taken into the army, then without effort, the United States can raise an army the size of England's, that is, over seven million men. Why should America need more soldiers? This question cannot be answered by those who are in favor of Chamberlain's bill.

Thus, everyone ought to support President Wilson's stand on this question, and help him defeat the Chamberlain Bill, provided it is introduced in Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

DO YOUR DUTY
BUY THRIFT STAMPS AND HELP DEFEAT THE KAISER

Above, we present a facsimile of a "Thrift Card". It is a mark of patriotism to possess such a card.

Whenever you buy a "Thrift Stamp", you are contributing to the purchase of one more bullet, which may perhaps save the life of one more American, and bring death to one more enemy of civilization. The stamp that you buy may help to purchase one more pair of shoes, or a blanket for one of our warriors. Whenever you buy a "Thrift Stamp," remember that you are helping to bring about the defeat of the Kaiser and his enormous army.

If, from time to time, you do without some necessity, or some article that you want and are accustomed to having, and in its stead, you buy a few "Thrift Stamps", attaching them to a card as pictured above, you prove yourself a patriot. When your "Thrift Card" has been filled with stamps, you can take

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

it to the nearest post office and there receive in exchange a government certificate/War Savings Certificate Stamp/.

The card pictured above has space for twenty "Thrift Stamps". Every stamp affixed to the card is a Liberty Bond in miniature. A card of this kind can be exchanged for cash on January 1, 1923. The government will pay annual interest of four per cent, /computed/ every three months, on money saved in this way. If, however, you should need the money before then, you can withdraw it at any time and the government will pay three per-cent/annual/interest on it from the time of deposit to its withdrawal.

However, there will not be many who will want to cash in their cards before the expiration date. Rather will everyone want to buy as many "Thrift Stamps" as possible.

When a card with "War Savings Stamps" has been filled, it will be worth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

one hundred dollars (twenty stamps at five dollars each), redeemable on January 1, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

POLISH

POLONIA Jan. 3, 1918 Vo. XII No. 1

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Help the Government to Win the War

The government of the United States issuing War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps gives opportunity to the people to win the war. You don't have to be rich in order to buy a bond. You can help the government by buying 25¢ Thrift stamps. Every time you do that you buy a little 25¢ stamp you may be convinced that you are doing something for the country. Appealing to the people; to women who manage our households, to the children, to laborers, and to workers in general, the government is more generous than to large investors, who loaned billions of dollars and will lend more. So called Baby Bonds are backed by the rich resources of the United States, same as Liberty Bonds andpay interest of 4% quarterly. Do not hesitate to buy War Saving Stamps for every extra dollar you have, because United States Government made such arrangement that you may get your money for them in a few days if you need it. The Baby Bonds constitute golden opportunities for the children. How often your son or daughter wanted to know what to do in order to help the government to win the war. How often they tried to imitate soldiers in trenches or nurses taking care of the wounded soldiers. Now is the opportunity. When a child buys a Thrift Stamp at the post office, it most

WRS (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

probably furnishes means by which the lives of the American soldiers will be saved. By denying himself or herself candy , gum or toy it serves the country, like a soldier who bears arms! Such child, not only helps to supply the army in the field, but also helps to release some workers doing unnecessary work in factories. The year of 1918 will be known in history as a Saving for War Year.

Before you buy something, think if you could not get along without this particular article. If so, use that money for buying Thrift Stamps. The United States government expects about $20.00 from every man, woman, or child in the country. Let us see how quickly, every one of us can supply our government with $20.00. Do not delay! You are able to buy two or three times as much.

If you are able,buy more because there are those who are too poor to buy and again there are those who are indifferent. Remember that by helping your government you are helping yourself. You will also notice that this is the easiest saving system of any that has been tried. When you get old you will bless our government for giving you such golden opportunity to save and invest your money.

I G
I C

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1917.

POLES AS GUARDIANS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

In view of the recent proclamation of President Wilson, and the regulations issued for the safeguarding of American industries and property, we deem it very opportune to consider briefly the relation of the American citizen of Polish extraction, to the interest and safety of America. Of all citizens of foreign birth or descent, the Pole is perhaps the most dependable, and the best fitted to do his part in the colossal task which confronts this country upon its entrance into the epochal war for democracy. It suffices to note only the most important reasons that lead us to this conclusion.

The Pole is the traditional foe of the Teuton, his arch enemy, whom he has fought for ages on many of the most glorious battle fields of history, and at whose hands he has suffered most. Those American readers who are acquainted with Henryk Sienkiewicz's realistic novel "The Knights of the Cross," will understand how bitter was the struggle.

From the dawn of its history, Poland has been compelled to combat Teutonic aggression that threatened its national existence. The conflict continued for over four centuries until it terminated in the dismemberment of Poland.

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was Frederick the Great of Prussia who planned the greatest crime in history, the partition of Poland and was most instrumental in executing it. Later it was Bismarck who inaugurated the ruthless system of extermination that aimed at the very root of national life, and that the Pole with his characteristic tenacity resisted and defeated. These are only a few of the innumerable causes that might be cited in explanation of the deep rooted animosity of the Pole toward the Teuton. This is the reason why there are very few if any pro German Poles in spite of all the baits thrown to them, in the form of a fictitiously independent Polish Kingdom. There are very few Poles in the present day who could be deceived by German offers. Prussia has taught the Poles that Germany has no code of national honor or morality and that all her pledges and offers are just scraps of paper.

For America, on the other hand, the Pole feels a strong natural sympathy and there are the closest ties of kinship binding him to the land of Washington and Lincoln. The Pole holds in common with the American the same ideals of liberty, justice and fair play. The entire history of Poland is an attestation of this fact. It is unnecessary to mention here, those Polish heroes, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, who fought for the cause of American independence, as every American school-boy knows them. In all the wars of this country the Poles have given lavishly of their blood and possessions, to America.

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Industrially and economically they are a very important factor in the development of this country. Hundreds of thousands of Poles, are employed in our factories and on our farms. By their work they have contributed in no small degree toward augmenting and developing the vast resources and riches of America. The Poles may be counted among our most loyal and exemplary citizens. Loyalty to America comes naturally to the American citizens of polish extraction. In the oath of allegiance to the United States, he renounces no government of his own, he renounces only those who have been his age-long foes and oppressors, the German and Austrian kaisers. He embraces American citizenship as an emancipation from an odious foreign yoke, as a golden opportunity to live a free and useful life that was denied to him in his native land. His loyalty to America is no divided loyalty and he appreciates fully and benefits by the opportunities, he is ever ready to give his life and all for the country of his adoption. America's cause is his cause. Has not our honorable President proclaimed the right of Poland to "A united independent and autonomous existence"? Is not America also fighting Poland's cause on the vast battlefields of Europe. The American citizen of Polish birth or descent can not, therefore, do otherwise than lend his whole hearted and staunch support to the United States of America. This country's enemies are his enemies, its interests are his interests. It is, therefore, perfectly natural that he is doing all in his power to guard these interests and that as a guardian of American industries he is a factor to be reckoned with.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1917.

CITY BIDS FAREWELL TO POLISH VOLUNTEERS
Parade in Loop

The second party of Polish volunteers left for the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake yesterday. Our brave boys departed, determined to teach the Kaiser a lesson and to avenge all the wrongs Germany has done Poland. They left with smiles on their faces, cheered by thousands of friends and relatives in the Polish neighborhoods and downtown.

At about 10:15 in the morning, the volunteers gathered at St. Mary of the Angels Church. Mass for the departing soldiers was first celebrated by the Reverend F. Gordon, pastor of the parish, after which he delivered a very inspiring sermon that moved those in the church to tears. Reverend Gordon was assisted at mass by Reverends Tarasiuk and Stoinski.

In his sermon, Father Gordon spoke of the heroic deeds of Polish arms, the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1917.

deeds of our great forefathers. He then passed on to present times and spoke of the task that rests upon the shoulders of the Polish Army volunteers who are going to battle for a free, independent, and United Poland. He spoke of the glorious dawn of freedom that will light up the Polish horizon, and his words were filled with a great love for Poland and the Polish cause. His words were listened to with great attention by everyone in the church.

After the church services were concluded, the volunteers were taken to the parish hall, where a breakfast had been prepared for them. About three hundred volunteers and numerous invited guests and representatives of organizations participated. During the course of the breakfast, addresses were delivered by the following:

Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, the Reverend Francis Gordon, pastor

of St. Mary of the Angels Parish, the Reverend Sobieszczyk, Lieutenant W. N. Skarzynski, Polish Army recruiting officer for the Chicago area, and W. Szrojda, member of the Citizens' Committee.

It was about 1:30 in the afternoon when the volunteers issued from the parish hall, each man presented by Father Gordon with a small black leather case containing a sacred picture, a prayer, and a crucifix. They then boarded street cars, ten of which had been chartered by the Citizens' Committee, which took them downtown for the parade through the Loop streets. They boarded the street cars to the strains of Przybylski's orchestra, while Polish and American flags waved, and left at about 1:45 down Ashland Avenue to North, North Avenue to Noble, and Noble Street to Milwaukee, where the street cars stopped for a few minutes. They then proceeded down Milwaukee Avenue to Clinton and Randolph, where the parade was to begin.

Parade through Loop Streets

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1917.

Under command of Lieutenant Skarzynski, who was ably assisted by the members of the Citizens' Committee, ranks were quickly formed. The parade was headed by Polish scouts as standard bearers, followed by men and women Falcons, the Citizens' Committee, representatives of Polish organizations, and finally, the volunteers, under command of their officers. They marched to the strains of two bands--Przybylski's and a Scotch orchestra.

The parade moved down Randolph to State Street, State to Madison, Madison Street to La Salle, La Salle Street to Jackson, Jackson Boulevard to Michigan, Michigan Avenue to Sixth, Sixth back to State, and State Street to Polk and the railroad station. Our volunteers were cheered constantly by the throngs that lined the streets during the whole course of the parade.

They arrived at the railroad station at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Here farewell scenes between the families and friends of the departing defenders of Poland took place.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1917.

Finally, at about 4:40, the train pulled out of the station amid tremendous cheers for the Polish Army and its brave soldiers. Gradually, the last coaches disappeared from view, followed by the hearts and thoughts of those who were left behind.

List of Volunteers

.....

[List of volunteers omitted by translator.]

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

GREAT RECRUITING RALLY HELD AT SLOWACKI HALL
Collections and Contributions For Polish Army Net $1356.90

A great recruiting rally was held yesterday at Slowacki Hall in Town of Lake, preceded by a parade and a banquet for the volunteers.

At about eleven o'clock in the morning, the volunteers gathered in Davis Square Park, 45th and Paulina Streets, where they were drilled by Lieutenant Skarzynski. When the volunteers, numbering about thirty, arrived at Slowacki Hall, a dinner, arranged by the Citizens' Committee of Town of Lake, consisting of Vincent Wrzesinski, Joseph Kukulski, Stanislaus Jankowski, Edward Bradel, Roman Kowalewski, and Stanislaus Kleehamer awaited them. The food was prepared and served by Polish women of Town of Lake.....The Polish orchestra, conducted by B. J. Zalewski, played during the course of the dinner.

At the conclusion of the dinner, and after a short rest, Lieutenant Skarzynski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

ordered the volunteers, numbering over three hundred [sic] to form ranks for a parade which, with Zalewski's orchestra at its head, moved through the streets of Town of Lake. The able squads of volunteers made a very good impression on the people who lined the streets to view the parade. Lieutenant Skarzynski led the parade, followed by the standard-bearers of Nest 37, Polish Falcons' Alliance, and by the Town of Lake Citizens' Committee.

After about an hour of parading, the volunteers returned to Slowacki Hall for the recruiting rally. The hall was already filled to capacity. In fact, there were so many people that all standing room was taken, and many had to stand in the corridor or outside the hall.

The rally was opened by S. Jankowski, member of the Citizens' Committee, organizer of Nest 37, Polish Falcons' Alliance, and a loyal Polish National Alliance member who, in a short address, explained the purpose of the meeting and called upon Michael Perlowski, president of the Central Citizens' Committee,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

to act as chairman. E. Bradel was asked to serve as secretary.

With his usual ease of expression, Perlowski outlined the early days of the World War, when the Germans marched into Poland, plundered and destroyed everything they could, carried Polish women off to Prussia, and so on. He described the fate of our homeland during the years of oppression, and finally told how the White Eagle, after so many years, has arisen for flight.

"Every able-bodied man should enlist under our banner," said Perlowski," for only such are worthy of being called Poles."

The audience listened attentively to the words of the president of the Citizens' Committee, who has already proved that he knows how to work energetically and to sacrifice himself for the cause. His address was rewarded with sustained applause.

The next speaker was Henry Lokanski, associate editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

He described the misfortune, destruction, and ruin in Poland. He then spoke of how the Polish Army was organized, of the views of the Allied governments on the Polish question, of how the plan to create a Polish Army was considered by the Allies, and finally, of the edict issued by the French government on the Polish Army question.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was Lieutenant W. N. Skarzynski, recruiting officer for the Polish Army for the Chicago area. Skarzynski spoke at great length, and his speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. He described how Polish soldiers served in foreign armies, how they had to fight under Prussian, Austrian, and Russian command, into which armies they had been conscripted against their will. He spoke of how Prussia, our greatest enemy, did its best to destroy Poland, how secret plots were made to undermine and destroy Polish morale and Polish patriotism among the people of Poland, similarly to what they are now doing in Russia. "But all of these plots failed," said Skarzynski. "They failed and the Poles will

emerge triumphant from beneath their present misfortunes, for the Poles cannot be destroyed, the Polish nation cannot be subjugated or broken."

He continued: "And now, when the hour has arrived for Poles to take up arms against the Germans, no able-bodied true Pole should stay at home. To arms, brethren, to arms!" And the hall rocked with cheers and cries of "Death to the Germans!"

Following Skarzynski, Francis Perlowski, well-known Town of Lake businessman spoke, and he in turn was followed by Sankowski. Finally, Lokanski read a letter which he had recently received from one of the volunteers who is now in the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Ontario, Canada.

Contributions for the Polish Army were made by the following?

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

/List of contributors omitted by translator. Contributions totalled $1,240.50./

At about six o'clock in the afternoon, Chairman Perlowski called upon the gathering to sing "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" /Poland is not yet Lost/ and "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/, after which he called the rally to a close.

The community of Town of Lake, and especially those who by deeds, rather than by words, proved their devotion to the Polish cause and their understanding that Poland needs the efforts of everyone, deserve the highest praise. They have set the example of how Poles should conduct themselves now that the eyes of the world are upon them!

Praise is also due those who, whether it was with five cents or a dollar, or with a hundred dollars, added to the fund that will launch our brave soldiers

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

across the ocean to stand face to face with the hateful German and to avenge the age-old wrongs perpetrated against us, the wrongs perpetrated against our mothers and sisters.

All honor to those who arranged yesterday's magnificent rally and to those who have so raised their sons that those sons now answer the call of their homeland.

It should be added here that a collection taken up in the hall netted $116.40.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.



POLISH WOMEN ORGANIZE RED CROSS FOR POLISH ARMY

A large meeting, attended by more than three hundred Polish women, was held yesterday in the St. Joseph Parish Hall for the purpose of organizing to carry aid to Polish soldiers and thus help them achieve victory on the field of battle.

Mrs. Milasiewicz was chairman of the gathering and Mrs. Kowalewski secretary. The speakers were Reverends L. Grudzinski and Cholewinski, and Mrs. M. Sakowski.

After considerable discussion, the women decided to create the "Polish Women's Red Cross Society" for the Polish Army. The Reverend Grudzinski promised to send five women, at his own expense, to the American Red Cross to learn how to make bandages.

A collection, taken up in the hall, netted forty dollars. This money will be used to purchase wool, of which the women will immediately begin to make warm sweaters, gloves, and socks for the soldiers of the Polish Army.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1917.

The officers elected to head the newly organized society are as follows: Mrs. Milasiewicz, president; Mrs. E. Kowalewski, secretary; and Mrs. Wlodarski, treasurer. The press committee consists of Mesdames M. Szymanski, J. Skwarczynski, and M. Lopacinski.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 16, 1917.

JOHN PRZYPRAWA ENTERS POLISH ARMY

Our colleague, John Przyprawa, who has worked for Dziennik Zwiazkowy for a number of years as associate editor and has given it a great deal of his energy, resigned his post last Saturday because of his enlistment in the Polish Army. He has been called to active service and at present is connected with the recruiting office. His task will be to travel to various cities and agitate for recruits to the Polish Army, after which he will go into active service in France. Not by words, but by deed, then, our colleague has shown his desire to serve Poland.

We take this occasion to thank him for service to Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and in bidding him farewell, we express the hope that he will earn himself a commission in the Polish Army and will accompany its victorious regiments under the White Eagle to a free, independent, and united Poland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 16, 1917.

FIRST POLISH VOLUNTEERS DEPART FOR TRAINING CAMP

After the solemn high mass held yesterday in Holy Trinity Church for the Polish Army, described in yesterday's issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, the volunteers were conducted back to the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, where the Citizens' Committee had prepared a farewell reception. Our young men sat down to well-laden tables and partook of God's abundance while representatives of Polish organizations and prominent Polish citizens spoke to the gathering. Among those present, we noted T. M. Helinski, president of the Polish Central Relief Committee, W. Szrojda, M. Perlowski, president of the Citizens' Committee, Mrs. M. Sakowski and Mrs. M. Milewski, members of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, Miss E. Napieralski, secretary-general of the Polish Women's Alliance, Lieutenant Skarzynski, Attorney Rybicki, H. Setmajer, secretary of the Polish Central Relief Committee, Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, Mrs. Laudyn-Chrzanowski, editor of Glos Polek /Women's Voice/, Mrs. Lipczynski of Grand Rapids, Michigan....the Reverend W. Zapala, John F. Smulski, and a great many

others. Almost everyone of the above-named individuals addressed the departing volunteers, and each speaker was rewarded with ovational applause.

At this point it should be mentioned that the following contributions were made to make the trip to the training camp a pleasanter one for the recruits: The Women's Department of the Polish National Alliance offered twenty-five dollars for minor expenses, Teophil Stan donated two hundred cigars, and Kaczorowski supplied each of the men with cigarettes.

Polish Clergy in Poligh Army

There was great enthusiasm among the volunteers when the Reverend Zapala announced in his address that Polish clergymen are also preparing to leave for the battle fronts together with the Polish soldiers. "There will be one Polish Chaplain for every eight hundred soldiers," he said. "Already there are twelve Polish-American priests ready to enter the service. We are only waiting

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 16, 1917.

for the final approval of the Papal Delegate, with whom Bishop Rhode has been conferring upon this subject."

It was about two o'clock when the banquet was brought to a conclusion and the gathering began to form ranks for a parade through the city to the railroad station. At two-thirty, the procession started, moving from the Polish Women's Alliance Building down Ashland Avenue to Washington Boulevard, then to La Salle Street, Monroe, and Dearborn, to the Dearborn Street Station.

At the head of the parade rode four mounted policemen, followed by Perlowski, president of the Citizens' Committee, and Recruiting Officer Lieutenant Skarzynski. The American flag was carried by Kornaszewski. Then, in ranks of four, came the following: Casimir Zychlinski, [president of the Polish National Alliance], J. Chrzanowski, W. Szrojda, J. Magdziarz, [treasurer of the Polish National Alliance]....and others. These were followed by the administration of Circuit II, Polish Falcons' Alliance and fifty women members. Then came

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 16, 1917.

Przybylski's orchestra and finally, the volunteers, under the command of Sergeants Schubert and Pieprzny. The rear was brought up by a great number of friends and relatives of the departing volunteers.

The procession was given a tremendous ovation in the Loop. Throngs of people lined the streets, watching with interest the Polish volunteers who are leaving to train for the struggle with Germany. The placards carried by the volunteers were inscribed "Volunteers to the Polish Army," and these were enthusiastically cheered.

When the **parade** arrived at the railroad station, the gathered throngs gave our brave volunteers an unusual ovation. They were leaving as befitted future heroes--light-hearted and with a strong determination to beat the Prussian and fight their way through to Polish soil.

These first brave volunteers from Chicago departed on the one hundredth

WPA (ILL.) FOREIGN LANG. PROJ.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 16, 1917.

anniversary of the death of Kosciusko. May the spirit of this great Pole lead them on to victory. May it give them strength to break the iron ring which the Germans have locked around Poland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 6274

I G
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS CELEBRATED AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH FOR SUCCESS OF POLISH ARMY

Today at 10:15 in the morning, a solemn high mass was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church for the Polish Army that is now being recruited in the United States. At the head of the parade which started out from the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, to the strains of a Falcon band, at about ten o'clock, marched the Citizens' Committee in the persons of John F. Smulski, M. Perlowski, W. Szrojda, A. Grochowski, and T. M. Helinski, and recruiting officers W. N. Skarzyynski and J. Chrzanowski. They were followed by Mrs. M. Milewski, member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, Mrs. Anna Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, Mrs. W. Wolowski, treasurer of the same organization, and Mrs. Jankiewicz, of the Women's Department of the Polish National Alliance. Behind them marched six uniformed Falcons, carrying the American flag, and more than two hundred volunteers to the Polish Army who will depart today for the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Ontario, Canada.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Behind the soldiers marched a great many private individuals and friends and relatives of the volunteers, among whom we noticed Joseph Kukulski, F. Bradel, secretary of Council 39, Polish National Alliance, and Joseph Tyrakowski, members of the Citizens' Committee for Town of Lake. Also present at the church ceremony were Ignace Paderewski and his wife, Madam Helen Paderewski.

Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, who also delivered the farewell sermon to the departing soldiers. In his beautiful sermon, the Reverend Sztuczko touched upon the famous deeds of our forefathers, who always fought with clear hearts and consciences, and who never blemished their honor by any unworthy deed. The Reverend Sztuczko called upon the volunteers to fight for Poland in the same spirit, and said that the blessing of God will be upon them. At the conclusion of the services, Father Sztuczko pronounced his blessing upon the volunteers to the Polish Army. A photograph was taken in front of the church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

I G
III B 3 a
III B 2
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

25,000 POLES HONOR POLISH ARMY

Dexter Pavilion Filled to Capacity

Collection for Polish Army Nets Thousands of Dollars

Chicago's Polonia celebrated two occasions yesterday--it observed the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, the hero of two hemispheres, and it presented the battle flags to the Polish National Army which, side by side with the armies of the Allied powers will fight for freedom and liberty, for the rights and equality of all nations.

And, as could be foreseen, the Poles of Chicago fully understood the significance of this great Polish occasion and that the greatest possible number of people should attend in order to honor properly the memory of the great Kosciusko and to witness the presentation of the first Polish standards, under which the brave Polish-American soldiers will fight the Prussians.

It is no wonder, then, that early in the morning there was unusual activity

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

in Town of Lake. At one o'clock in the afternoon, when the first societies that were to participate in the parade began to gather, the streets around St. Joseph's Church at 48th Street and Hermitage Avenue were filled with members of Polish societies, organizations, and groups.

Julius Slowacki Hall, which had been designated as the starting point for the parade to the church, was soon filled to overflowing. The volunteers who enlisted in the Polish Army within the last few days, as well as the recruiting officer, Lieutenant Skarzynski, and the administrations of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Alma Mater, the Polish Falcons' Alliance, the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, and others gathered there.

At one o'clock, the parade, which was to carry the standards from St. Joseph's Church to the Dexter Pavilion at Halsted and 43rd Streets where the principal exercises were to be held, began to form. At two o'clock, the parade began

WPA (111

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

to move toward the church. At its head flew the splendid Polish banner, hand-made by Polish-American women, carried by the aged Mrs. Lipczynski, wife of one of the organizers of the Polish National Alliance and former member of that organization's board of directors, accompanied by John J. Chrzanowski. There was a second banner also, donated to the Polish Army by the National Department of the Polish Central Relief Committee of America. This banner was carried by Vincent Sroka, member of Falcons' Nest #37. The long and beautiful streamers that were attached to the flagstaffs were held by the representatives of all of our Polish organizations.

Following the banners marched the newly enlisted volunteers to the Polish army, followed by representatives of Polish societies and of various Polish groups. It should be added here that alongside the banners marched the representatives of the Polish Army in France, Lieutenants Gasiorowski, Poniatowski, Szaniawski, and Zekiecki. St. Joseph's Church was soon filled to capacity. The air was one of great dignity and solemnity.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

The Reverend Stanislaus Cholewinski, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, officiated at vespers, after which he consecrated the banners which were held by the sponsors. During this ceremony, Reverend L. Grudzinski was deacon, Reverend F. Karabasz, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, subdeacon. In addition to these, the following priests participated in the ceremony: Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, pastor of St. Mary's Church in South Chicago, Reverend /F./ Kulinski of Kensington, Reverend P. Pyterek, Reverend A. Klowo, Reverend /J./ Appelt, pastor of Immaculate Heart Church in Irving Park, Reverend J. Gawrych, Reverend Stoinski, and the Reverends F. Kachnowski, S. Grzesinski, and A. Raczynski, the last three being assistants at St. Joseph's Church.

Sermon Delivered by Reverend Kowalewski

"Under this banner you shall win"--these are the words with which Reverend E. Kowalewski opened his sermon. "A hundred and twenty-two years have passed

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

since the three enemies of Poland dismembered our homeland and Poland lost its independence. The famous deeds of our country, "he continued," remain as a permanent reminder of the injustice perpetrated upon it, and the words of President Wilson, the first head of a great nation to raise the issue of a free and independent Poland, are the best evidence that Poland still lives, that it shall continue to live as long as Polish hearts beat, as long as there are just and great people in this world.

"The banner is the symbol of our uniting together in a holy cause. Let us have faith that God will grant his blessing upon it and upon the Polish Army that will enter into mortal combat for Poland under its colors. For it is through union that an unbounded strength exists even in the weakest individuals."

The speaker then traced Polish history from the battle of Raclawice and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Bartosz Glowacki to modern times." I call upon you, brethren, to gather beneath these Polish colors as heroes in these sad but momentous times.

"We, the 'fourth partition' of Poland, pledge ourselves to give you all possible aid within our means and, as today, so later, we shall encourage the Polish clergy to pray God that you may carry these Polish colors to victory."

A collection for the benefit of the Polish Army was then taken up by the Reverends Kulinski, Kachnowski, and Stoinski.

Parade to Dexter Pavilion

It was 3:30 in the afternoon when the people poured out of the church and began to form the great parade which was to take the Polish banners to

MPA (ILL.) PMM 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Dexter Pavilion. The parade was headed by a platoon of mounted and foot police followed by the band and by the members of the committee in charge of the day's proceedings. Then came the 11th Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and the living American flag [formed by Polish women and girls] followed by the volunteers to the Polish Army, and the newly consecrated flags, alongside which marched the representatives of the Polish Army in France and the delegate from the French army, Commander L. C. Eckenfelder, sent here by the French government to participate in this manifestation. The sponsors of the flags followed immediately behind and, after them, the Polish Falcons. The Falcons were followed by various Polish organizations and societies, among which were: Council 2 [Polish National Alliance] and societies of St. Adalbert's Parish, Council 3, P. N. A. and societies of Holy Trinity and St. Stanislaus Kostka Parishes, Council 23, P. N. A. and the societies of South Chicago, Kensington, Pullman, and West Pullman parishes, Councils 40 and 41, P. N. A., and societies of St. Helen's and St. Hedwig's Parishes, Council 75, P. N. A.,

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

and societies of Holy Innocents, St. John Cantius, and St. Mary of Angels Parishes, Council 79, P. N. A., and societies of St. Casimir's Parish, Council 80 and societies of St. Barbara, St. Mary of Perpetual Help, St. Peter and Paul, and Five Holy Martyrs' Parishes, and Council 39, P. N. A., and societies of Sacred Heart St. John of God, and St. Joseph's Parishes. The rear of the parade was brought up by throngs of people, after whom followed automobiles decorated with Polish, American, English, and French flags.

The parade proceeded from 48th Street to Lincoln Avenue, then turned north to 47th Street, then to Ashland Avenue, to 48th Street to Throop Street, to 51st Street, to Halsted Street, back to 47th Street, to Union Avenue, down Union Avenue to 43rd Street and down 43rd Street to Dexter Pavilion. It should be mentioned here that the grand marshal of the parade was J. Kukulski, member of Nest 37, Polish Falcons' Alliance, assisted ably by Zygmunt Szmidt, president of Nest 105 and Victor Orciuch, a member of Nest 37.

Exercises at Dexter Pavilion

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

At about five o'clock, the procession arrived at the Dexter Pavilion, where throngs of people were awaiting the beginning of the exercises. The representatives of the Allied powers, the American government, Ignace Paderewski and his wife, other invited guests, representatives of Polish organizations and the clergy soon arrived. The main platform was occupied by Paderewski and his wife, Commander Eckenfelder, Captain Stanton, representing the general staff of the American army, Captain Murray, representative of the British government, O'Connell, representative of Ireland, John F. Smulski, and T. M. Helinski. At the press tables sat representatives of the following newspapers: the Chicago Hearld, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago American, and the Chicago Journal. The Polish newspapers were represented as follows: For Dziennik Związkowy, editors /S./ Orpiszewski, /S./ Lewental, Skwarczynski, and Miss Seyoler, stenographer; Dziennik Chicagoski--W. Papara; Dziennik Narodowy--/H./ Lokanski and /L./ Kolakowski; and Kuryer Polski of Milwaukee--/Karol/ Piatkiewicz.

After everyone had taken his place and every seat in the hall was occupied

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

and even all the standing room had been utilized, M. Perlowski, president of the citizens' committee opened the exercises with the following address:

"Distinguished guests, reverend guests, ladies and gentlemen, countrymen: It is with great pleasure and with deep emotion that I greet you here today. Great must be the cause that unites so many thousands of hearts and powerful must be the spirit that creates such enthusiasm. Before our guests, before the delegates from France and from the Polish Army in France our entire Polish group has gathered here, represented by men's and women's organizations, the clergy, the intelligentsia, the professional men, and the workers, while at the head of this great gathering stands our unequalled leader, Ignace Paderewski with his distinguished wife, guardian of Polish orphans, Madame Helen Paderewski. From the many thousands of hearts united today in this gathering here, there emanates an ardent, flaming spirit of patriotism to

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Poland. We are gathered here today for an act of the greatest sacrifice--to offer solemnly our best strength for the defense of our homeland's freedom. We do this on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, fulfilling his vow that the Polish nation shall not lay down its arms until it has regained its freedom. And just as our forefathers who went into battle devoutly singing "Bogu Rodzica" /Mother of God, a XIV century chant/, so shall we humble ourselves before Christ the Saviour before entering the struggle.

"I ask Reverend /W./ Zapala to read the invocation and to pronounce the blessing upon this gathering. The committee places the chairmanship into the experienced hands of John F. Smulski, unequalled in his civic work and always an ardent servant of the Polish cause."

Following Perlowski's address, Smulski took over the chairmanship and called upon T. M. Helinski to act as secretary. The invocation by Reverend Zapala

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

followed:

"Countrymen: On this hundredth anniversary of the death of Kosciusko and on this day of consecration of the first standards for the Polish Army, praise be to the Almighty Lord and honor to our homeland.

"All honor to you, Poland, for your past is a volume filled with brilliant and worthy deeds, for your path was that of sacrifice and of love for higher ideals, your struggles were struggles in defense of truth and justice. Praise to you, O Poland, for you have ever been God's thunderbolt, the very bulwark of Christianity in Europe against its enemies, because you brought Christianity to Lithuania and crushed the Teutonic knights, whose bloody depredations defamed the holy sign of the Cross under which they fought. Praise to you, O Poland, for you were the heart that was filled with love, for you were the angel that led the Piasts [first dynasty of kings in Poland] that they might lay the foundations for the triumph of the Jagellons, for,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027 5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

like a mother, you took Lithuania and Ruthenia beneath your protective arms and gave them peace and prosperity and a share of your glory.

"Honor to you, O Poland, for your unshaken faith, for Plowce, Grunwald /battlefields on which the Teutonic knights were defeated/, for Lokietek and the Jagellons, for Sobieski, for Kosciusko, for your many geniuses, for your valiant knights, and for this day, that you have called us together in such great numbers. Honor to you, O Poland, for the graves in which lie your fallen defenders, for the crucifixes that mark your crossroads, for the hymn "Bogu Rodzica that even now reaches us in triumphal echo.

"Thanks to you, O Poland, for this day that is to us, prisoner bound by three sets of chains, a day of glory and triumph. Praise to you, O Poland, for you are one of those worthy lands that are not stained with the blood of injustice, but rather with your own blood, spilled by the injustice of

others.

IV

"Before Thee, Almighty God, we stand as poor wanderers, oppressed, imprisoned, dispropriated, persecuted, poisoned by doubt; we arise, awakened from a lethargic sleep because Thou, O Lord, hast spoken to us, because Poland calls. Today we can hear no other voice, we have no other watchwords; today only one thought prevails in our minds--that we are children of Poland.

"Poland is the watchword that has gathered these thousands together. We are all here. Here are our many standards and banners, here our music resounds, our songs ring out. We have gathered here to show that we are children of Poland.

"Today our homeland accepts these standards we have consecrated, it accepts the volunteers who have enlisted in the ranks of its national army. Today, before the whole United States, we show that at the call of Poland our

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

soldiers move, that we are a nation alive; we show this before the whole civilized world. Our knights of old shall rub shoulders with our soldiers of today and knight them with the words, 'Serve your homeland and give every ounce of your strength for its welfare!'

"Go forward into battle in the name of God, O Polish soldiers, and bring glory and victory to our beloved Poland. May the blessing of God be upon you, and of Her who defended Czestochowo and Ostra Brama, the Holy Mother of God."

Paderewski's Hymn

In a short address, Smulski then thanked the audience for gathering in such large numbers, and introduced each of the distinguished guests upon the platform. The secretary then read congratulatory telegrams from Jusserand,

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Cecil Spring Rice, Bachmetiew /Russian ambassador/, Captain Blenski, censor of the Polish National Alliance, and Werwinski, vice-censor of the same organization.

The next number was the rendition of the Polish hymn composed especially for this occasion by Ignace Paderewski, by the Philaret choir under the direction of the well-known operatic star from Boston, T. Wronski, accompanied by the orchestra, conducted by Przybylski. It would be difficult to describe the immense effect this splendid composition had upon the audience. The thunderous applause seemed without end, and the rendition had to be repeated. And so, once again the tones of the splendid melody resounded, filling the audience with patriotic fervor. At its conclusion, Paderewski was thanked for, and congratulated upon, his composition by the chairman, who then called upon the great artist to address the gathering. /Paderewski's address appears upon another page of the same issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy./

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Presentation of Flags

Upon concluding his address, Paderewski presented the flag donated by the National Department of the Polish Central Relief Committee to Lieutenant Gasiorowski of the Polish Army, who, after kissing it reverently, turned it over to Szaniawski. The other flag, handmade by Polish women of Chicago, was presented by Mrs. Lipczynski, while Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary-general of the Polish Women's Alliance of America addressed the gathering in English and presented the Polish Army delegation with a check for one thousand dollars from the Polish Women's Alliance. Lieutenant Gasiorowski then spoke, expressing the Polish Army's gratitude, and promised that the soldiers themselves will best offer their thanks--on the battle front. He then called upon the volunteers to rise and to take the oath of the Polish Army as follows:

"I solemnly swear to my homeland, united and independent Poland, that on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

land or sea, or anywhere in the world, I will serve it honestly and faithfully to the fullest extent of my strength and ability, and that I will in no way detract from the unblemished honor and traditions of the Polish Army; I will faithfully obey my superior officers, execute all commands, and abide by all regulations. In the present war, I will fight for a united and independent Poland to the last drop of my blood, and will regard the soldiers of the other Allied nations as my brothers. In general, I will conduct myself in such a way that I may live as a true and brave Polish soldier, So help me, God!"

After the volunteers had taken the oath, during which tears glistened in many eyes as well as hope for a brighter future for Poland, a great cheer for the Polish Army was given. The orchestra then played the hymns "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" [Poland is not yet lost] and "The Star-Spangled Banner," following which Captain Stanton, personal representative of Secretary of War Baker, spoke. His address was rewarded with enthusiastic applause from the

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

audience.

After the orchestra had played the "Marseillaise," the representatives of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland spoke.

Collection For the Polish Army

At the conclusion of these addresses, the chairman called upon those present to pledge themselves for contributions for the Polish Army, while a collection was taken up in the hall. Casimir Zychlinski pledged $5,000 in behalf of the P. N. A. and Reverend Zapala pledged $5,000 in behalf of the association of Polish Priests. In all, $13,560, not counting a large number of small pledges which were later recorded, was pledged. Details of these will be published in a later issue.

It was 8:30 in the evening when the chairman called the meeting to a close

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/.

It should be added here that a very fine painting of Kosciusko was donated to the Polish Army by Bernard Markiewicz, well-known Polish artist.

Today (Monday, Oct. 15) the Polish Army delegation will proceed to Milwaukee, where a great patriotic demonstration is to be held at Kosciusko Hall.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

FIRST VOLUNTEERS TO POLISH ARMY
LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

The first contingent of volunteers to the Polish Army left yesterday evening for the training camp in Canada from the Polish Army recruiting headquarters, located in the Polish Women's Alliance Building, 1309 North Ashland Avenue. The Polish youths were merry and enthusiastic at the prospect of having a chance to avenge the bestialities committed upon Polish soil by the Prussians. They answered the call of their homeland and vowed to give it their active aid.

Before the departure of the soldiers from Chicago, Lieutenant Skarzynski, chief recruiting officer for Chicago, addressed them, as did Michael Perlowski, presi dent of the citizens' committee. Both addresses were sincere and direct. Lieutenant Skarzynski asked the men to conduct themselves properly during the trip, for they would be carrying with them the good name of the Polish army. The volunteers were sent to the training camp under the command of Sergeant Jagiello. As they left the recruiting station, Miss Emily Napieralski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

gave each man an American flag in behalf of the Polish Women's Alliance of America. One of the recruits carried both a Polish and an American flag.

A considerable number of people gathered at the recruiting station to bid farewell to the departing volunteers, our future heroes. A great dignity prevailed throughout, for everyone understood the significance of this moment.

And following that first contingent that left yesterday evening in order to train themselves for the struggle against the Prussian hordes, there will be hundreds and thousands of others, and all will be led by the same thought, the same cry: "Give us, O Lord, our homeland, our freedom!"

May these volunteers prove to the world that Poles know how to fight for freedom, that they understand the task before them and are ready to take their places on the field of battle.

I G
III H
III D

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

ONE MORE ARGUMENT

(Editorial)

It is with real pain that we must communicate to the Polish public a fact which, bitter as it may be to the Poles in America, is one more reason why we should exert all our efforts to form a Polish national army.

Everyone knows with what enthusiasm American Poles gathered beneath the Stars and Stripes and that, in order to encourage our countrymen to enlist in the army, we did our utmost to convince the authorities to create strictly Polish units within the American army. After considerable effort and many difficulties, we were successful, and the American army permitted the formation of purely Polish companies within its ranks, as, for example, the widely-known "Kosciusko Guard" and the company commanded by Captain Blenski, censor of the Polish National Alliance, in Milwaukee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

As a result of the fact that the army was placed upon a war basis, an internal reorganization was necessary to meet the new requirements. The Polish companies were completely disbanded and their men used to fill out other companies--although the "Kosciusko Guard" remained, it was expanded by the addition of non-Poles to its ranks. Of the two hundred and fifty soldiers now in the "Kosciusko Guard," only a hundred and fifty are Poles, while the remaining hundred are men of other national background. In other words, it has ceased to be a Polish company.

Although we really cannot criticize the changes, evidently essential, which have been made and which are probably useful from the point of view of the authorities, we can also see in them another glaring proof that whoever wants to fight in this war as a Polish soldier ought to hasten to enlist in the Polish army, under the White Eagle. Scattered throughout the regiments in the American army, Poles will be fighting only as American soldiers, and, of course, this is as it should be. The United States is forced to create a homogeneous national army in which it cannot give special consideration to any particular element.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

In the American army, the Pole will be fighting only for the United States. At the coming peace conference, no one will ask how many Poles fought under the Stars and Stripes. Uncle Sam, and not Poland, will get the credit for even the most heroic deeds of individual Poles in the American army.

We have given many proofs, as many as we could, of our gratitude to this country and our love for this adopted homeland of ours which accepted us so hospitably. Poles led during the time in which Uncle Sam was recruiting volunteers and later, when the draft came into effect, the American army took from localities such as South Bend, for example, ninety per cent of its quota from among Poles. And in the future, we shall continue to do our duty to the United States with the same willingness and sacrifice, without hesitation.

But since the American Secretary of War himself announced, in behalf of the American government, that that government would be faithful to its declaration for a free and united Poland and is entirely in accord with the plan to recruit

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 10, 1917.

Poles to form a Polish national army and desires the fullest success of our recruiting campaign, it must be clear, beyond any shadow of doubt, that every good Pole who is not yet obliged to serve in the American army, has only one duty before him--to enlist without delay in our own Polish army, which the United States, together with all of the Allied Powers, has recognized.

Only as Polish soldiers in a Polish army, fighting beside the armies of great and friendly nations, can we serve our country at first hand, lifting away the rocks that entomb it with our own hands while, at the same time, we are in no way diminishing the military power of the United States, which has plenty of men and really desires to see us within the ranks of our own national army. Poland, too, calls us, as do the authorized representatives of the entire Polish element in exile.

There can be no more hesitation and uncertainty; we must show quick and spirited action. To arms!

WDA (11) PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 3 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 8, 1917.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE APPEALS TO THE POLISH PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

Countrymen!

A French delegation, consisting of representatives of the French government and army, and officers and delegates from the Polish army created by the French President Poincare's decree, will arrive in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, October 14. A great mass meeting to receive them will be held at the Stock Yards Pavilion, 43rd and Halsted Streets. The delegation will be presented with the flags made by the Polish women of our large organizations.

The entire Polish clergy has been asked to attend and to consecrate those banners and those who, like the confederates of Bar and the soldiers of Kosciusko and of the subsequent insurrections, will go to sacrifice their lives, if need be, in the bloody battle to wrest the White Eagle from the grasp of the double-headed Black, to enter mortal combat for the sacred right of national freedom and independence.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 8, 1917.

Not all of us can take up arms in this struggle, but with heart and soul we can lend our aid, and by sacrifice we must have a part in the great task of resurrecting Poland.

Brethren! We must faithfully stand by the watchwords of Kosciusko, who said that "Poland must be reborn through the blood and heroism of Poles". We must take up arms, as have all other freedom-loving nations, following the example set by the United States.

We cannot depend upon the promises of the powers now occupying Poland, and we cannot expect an entirely free and independent Poland from the Germans, who have vowed ere this to annihilate the Polish nation and who have not changed today for all their empty promises.

Our future, the rebirth and rebuilding of Poland, requires that we ourselves take up arms to settle our own problems, that we shall not find it necessary

to be proved in that we are now fighting not for, in great part, our cause, but that we might stand up for our rights as one of the allied nations.

Let the fire of patriotism awaken in your hearts, countrymen, and let those who are often indolent and half-hearted become sincere and whole-hearted Poles, generous and ready for any sacrifice.

Poland will arise if everyone of us does his part. Countrymen, ask of your own consciences how much you have thus far sacrificed, and what you have done for Poland. Let us all consider this together at the manifestation on Sunday.

The delegation is coming here as our guest and we must show our age-old solidarity with the enthusiasm of the patriotic knights of old. Countrymen! There will be room enough for all of you at the great Stock Yards Pavilion, and you must attend to the very last man. Come early. Come with your societies and organizations, with your ladies in banners. Uniformed societies should appear in uniform.

Dziennik Ludowy, Oct. 8, 1917.

And let the Polish women appear in a never ending column, for it is from them that the Polish Army will receive its flag and it is they who will give it spirit and enthusiasm. Let everyone who attends maintain a dignity worthy of the occasion, worthy of the freedom we so desire.

Brethren, we shall await you at the Stock Yards Pavilion on Sunday, October 14. We shall greet the delegates from France with a solemn gathering of exile. Let our presence tell them that "Poland is not yet lost," that it is being reborn, resurrected.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko will also be observed in connection with Sunday's manifestation.

The parade of organizations will be conducted from Sherman Park in Town of Lake to the Stock Yards Pavilion.

/Chicago/ Citizens' Committee for the Polish Army in France, September 25, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 873

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 6, 1917.

RECRUITING FOR POLISH ARMY BEGUN HERE
Recruiting Office Opened in Polish Women's
Alliance Building

As we mentioned in yesterday's issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, the Chicago recruiting headquarters of the Polish Army have been opened in the Polish Women's Alliance Building at 1309 North Ashland Avenue.

The long-awaited action, then, has finally begun, and now it is up to us and to the Polish youth to see that the Polish Army numbers thousands upon thousands of men, so that we can show the world that a Pole knows who his enemies are, and that he knows when the time for action has come.

To action--we do not need words!

The Polish Army is now arising in America to join later with the Polish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 6, 1917.

Army in France, where it will march to battle--to fight for a free, independent, and united Poland. Enlistments in this army are accepted at the Polish Women's Alliance Building between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning, 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Lieutenant Skarzynski, who was sent to Chicago by the Military Commission expressly for this purpose, is in charge of recruiting.

The recruiting office was furnished by the Union Liberty Furniture Company (owned by the Perlowski brothers) for which the company deserves sincere acknowledgement.

At the present time, Michael Perlowski, president of the Citizen's Committee, is engaged in touring all the Polish communities in Chicago with Lieutenant Skarzynski, for the purpose of making preparations for agitation among Chicago's Polish youth for enlistment in the Polish Army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 6, 1917.

Since those who enlist now cannot as yet be sent to the training camp in Canada (Ontario), quarters have been found where they can stay a few days before leaving. Through the efforts of the Citizen's Committee, a whole building on Noble Street, one of the Holy Trinity parish buildings, has been allotted for this purpose.

As we can see then, work is going actively forward, and it is to be expected that, within a short time, thousands of our young men will fill the ranks of the Polish Army, ready to fight the Germans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

I G
III B 2
III H
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

RECEPTION FOR FRANCO-POLISH DELEGATION HELD AT POLISH PRESS CLUB

On September 9, at the conclusion of the exercises held in Humboldt Park, where the Franco-Polish delegation addressed a tremendous crowd of Poles at the Kosciusko monument, a reception for the delegation was held at the Polish Press Club, at which the delegates, representatives of Polish organizations, and prominent citizens of American Polonia were present. The following attended:

The Reverend W. Zapala, W. Gasiorowski, and F. Bouillon of the delegation, J. F. Smulski, Mrs. A. Neuman, Miss E. Napieralski, Casimir Zychlinski, Judge E. Jarecki, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Setmajer, Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski of Poland, M. Verte Feuille, editor of the Franco-American, P. Rostenkowski, S. Lewental, Miss Helen Baranowski, Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, Sergeant Mazurek, J. Wedda, N. L. Piotrowski, Parade Marshal Kaszubowski, M. Perlowski, Zaklikiewicz, President of Circuit II of the Polish National Alliance, S. Orpiszewski, Mrs. M. Milewski, Stefan Rejer of Poland, Mr. and Mrs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 19, 1917.

I. Osostowicz, Sergeant Szaniawski, Vice-Censor of the Polish National Alliance W. Werwinski, J. Rybicki, the Reverend Duzynski, Chaplain of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, Mrs. Naturzynski, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kolakowski, Dr. Statkiewicz, W. Papara /Dziennik Chicagoski/, W. Schrojda, J. J. Chrzanowski, T. Lasecki, S. Litko, H. Lokanski, and Dr. Balcerzak.

J. F. Smulski was toastmaster. The first address was made by Stefan Rejer, representative of the coal mines in Poland, who spent more than twenty-five years among the coal miners of Westphalia and who has recently worked with the miners in Northern France. He has already lost two sons in the present war and was himself wounded.

. . . . . .

/Address by Rejer omitted by translator/.

Following Rejer's address, Mrs. M. Milewski, member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, assured him in behalf of the Women's Division

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

that clothing for the Polish coal miners would continue to be sent in quantities proportionate to the extent of our means.

Other speeches were made by the Reverend Duzynski, who spoke in French, to which the delegate from the French government replied, speaking of the mutual aims of the Allied powers and of Poland's future; John Wedda, who spoke as representative of the Poles born on this soil, and I. Osostowicz, editor of Dziennik Związkowy, who also spoke in French in behalf of the Polish newspapermen.

During the course of the banquet, telegrams were received from Bishop Paul Rhode, Ignace Paderewski, and from Circuit I of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, New York.

. . . . . .n.

/Text of telegrams omitted by translator./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

The banquet lasted until ten o'clock in the evening, and after it was concluded the company spent several hours more in pleasant conversation.

This evening, the Franco-Polish delegation will leave for Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, where it will attend the exercises opening the school term at the Polish National Alliance Academy.

NPA (ILL.) PF 91.3

I G
III B 2
III D
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

THOUSANDS MARCH IN PARADE TO KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT
Poles Called to Arms

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Poles of Chicago celebrated a great occasion yesterday, a great triumph. Not only did we have the honor of receiving the Franco-Polish military mission, but we were witnesses of the homage paid to our national hero, Thaddeus Kosciusko, by the great Republic of France.

As we had foreseen, thousands of people participated in this great event; thousands marched to Humboldt Park, to the monument of the hero of two worlds, that they might hear the words of the delegates of the Polish army in France, who have come to call us to arms and, as Lieutenant Gasiorowski said in his address, to bring us "a breeze from the fields of Poland," and hear the assurances of the French government as to the Polish cause and the future of our homeland.

Even in the morning a great stir could be noticed in Polish neighborhoods. Buildings on the streets through which the parade was scheduled to pass were

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

decorated with American, French, and Polish flags, and small groups of people stood on the sidewalks, as if to assure themselves of a good place from which to view the parade and see the distinguished visitors.

Punctually at nine o'clock in the morning, the administrations of all the participating Polish organizations gathered in front of St. Stanislaus High School, where the parade was formed which was to take the Polish visitors from France to St. Stanislaus Kostka Church for mass.

The visitors, Lieutenant Waclaw Gasiorowski, Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, descendent of a great Polish family, Sergeants Mazurek, Zechiecki, and Szaniawski, and (in civilian clothes) Stefan Rejer, organizer of Polish coal miners, first in Westphalia and later in northern France, accompanied by the members of the citizens' committee--M. Perlowski, president, Dr. Statkiewicz, secretary, and John Wedda, treasurer--soon arrived.

At 9:15 the parade started for St. Stanislaus Kostka Church on Noble Street, led

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

by a platoon of Falcons and members of the Association of Military Societies. The church was filled to capacity, as could have been foreseen.

Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Debinski, pastor of the church, and the sermon was delivered by the Reverend Rector W. Zapala.

"Lord, return to us the freedom of our homeland," he began.

Then he proceeded to describe how, a hundred years ago, one of the great heroes of our nation died, friendless and without a hand to help him. But that death, as the death of our nation, was death only in a political sense. "A great treasure remained within us, the great spirit, the Polish spirit that urges us to continue the struggle.....

"Today we are greeting those who followed the call of their hearts and consciences and enlisted in the Polish Army. They have come to us from those who speak the same language, who are of the same faith as we. They have come to give us strength

WWI Draft 3075

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

and to urge us to continued effort."

In continuing his sermon, the rector mentioned some of our great heroes such as Semenenko and Kajsiewicz, who lived and worked for Poland in France. Then, in the following words, he greeted the visitors from France:

"We welcome the Polish Army here on this free soil, where we are permitted to pray in our churches in Polish, where we are permitted to speak in Polish, where our national growth is not impeded."

The rector then gave a resume of the history of the Polish element in America, showing its development from the old times when, more than fifty years ago, the first Polish immigrants came to Texas, up to our present state of moral, spiritual, and material level.

"Poland has always carried high the torch of enlightenment," he said, "and thanks to that force which we call 'spirit,' we are tearing off our chains today.

[illegible] Pan 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

"Grant us, O Lord, that we might live to see Poland free and independent. Let us turn our eyes to God and pray that we may see the moment for which our forefathers fought a hundred years ago.

"Return to us the freedom of our homeland, O Lord!"

At the conclusion of the church services, the visitors were taken to the Washington monument in Washington Park. It should be mentioned here that the Polish delegation was joined in church by the official delegates of the French government, headed by Henry Franklin Bouillon. In addition to these, the French Consul-general, representatives of the French element in Chicago, and the editor of the Franco-American, M. Vertefeuille, attended the ceremony.

The long procession of automobiles, escorted by motorcycle police, moved through the Polish neighborhood, then through the Loop to Michigan Avenue, through boulevards and parks, to stop at the monument of the great American hero, George Washington. There were about a hundred automobiles, and all were decorated with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

American, Polish, and French flags.

The ceremony at the monument of Washington was short. The French representative, Bouillon, placed a wreath upon the monument in behalf of France, and Lieutenant Gasiorowski did likewise in behalf of the Polish people. The platoon of Polish military society members and Falcons then fired a three-salvo salute. Both representatives--Bouillon and Gasiorowski--gave short addresses, explaining the reasons for laying wreaths upon the monument; following this, the procession returned to Polish Press Club, where lunch was served for the visitors from Europe, invited guests, and representatives of organizations. About thirty people were present, and during the course of the meal the conversation turned upon matters of a general nature and upon the present war and its probable consequences.

WPA (Ill.) Project 9715

Parade to Kosciusko Monument

The principal ceremony, naturally, was the parade to the monument of Thaddeus Kosciusko. Punctually at 1:30 in the afternoon, participating organizations

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

and societies began to gather in front of the Polish National Alliance building and the immediate vicinity. We shall not enumerate the organizations and societies that participated. Suffice it to say that none was lacking. Under the capable direction of Marshal Kaszubowski, the procession was quickly formed, with the distinguished visitors from Europe and the representatives of Polish and French organizations at the head. Among the Frenchmen, we noticed Alphonse Campion, president of the French Welfare Society, Alphonse Bourdon, vice-president of the French Mutual Aid Association, Alfred Thiuierge, member and organizer of that organization, Editor Vertefeuille, and many others. During the course of the parade, members of the Women's Division of the Polish National Alliance, headed by Mrs. Mary Sakowski, member of the board of directors, took up a collection for Polish prisoners, distributing tags to those who contributed. Contributions poured in from all sides. At about 2:30, the parade started to move to the tunes of Przybylski's, Zalesk's and Nest 192, Polish Falcons' Alliance orchestras. An innumerable throng of people followed the parade. A large crowd went out on Division Street to see this rebirth of Polish spirit, this procession to the feet of our great national hero who fought for

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 20275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

IV freedom and the rights of nations, immortalizing the Polish name. The parade moved down Division Street to California Avenue, California Avenue to North Avenue, and North Avenue to the monument.

Despite the rain that fell continuously throughout the afternoon, an estimated crowd of about ten thousand people participated. After the places on the platform were taken by the French and Polish visitors and by representatives of organizations and other guests, and the scouts and Falcons had formed their ranks surrounding the monument, a sea of heads could be seen around the platform as far as the eye could reach; the throng was so great that it was feared that the police would not be able to cope with the multitude that tried to press as close as possible in order to see the distinguished visitors and hear what they had to say.

The exercises at the monument were opened by Michael Perlowski, president of the Citizens' Committee, who called upon J. F. Smulski to preside, and John Wedda to act as secretary.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 20275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

In a short address, Smulski introduced the first speaker, the official representative of the great Republic of France, Henry Franklin Bouillon, who was greeted by the audience with thunderous applause.

. . . . . .

/Address by Bouillon omitted by translator./

At the conclusion of Bouillon's address, the crowd burst into a tremendous storm of applause. The address had a strong effect upon the audience, and deep emotion was plainly visible on many faces.

Following the French delegate's address, the orchestra and the Philaret Choir rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner." The next speaker was the chairman, John F. Smulski, who spoke in English as follows:

"Mr. Deputy!

"I am very sorry that, having arrived here only an hour ago, I have not had time

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

to prepare an address worthy of so significant a moment and of the distinguished presence of the representative and delegate sent to us from our historic friend of the past and natural ally of the future--France.

"We greet you, Mr. Deputy, with all the sincerity of which we are capable, with all the enthusiasm inherent to our nature, with all the respect due your person, with all our love, and with all the admiration that for centuries we have held for the great French nation.

"We thoroughly appreciate and are grateful for this evidence of friendship and the promise of aid that will regain us our country. We are proud that we shall again have the opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant sons of France, America, and their allies (sic), for the freedom of mankind.

"We earnestly desire to prove that the spirit of our heroic forefathers continues to live in our hearts, and that we are worthy of those who, years ago, fought beside the French, the Italians, and the Americans for the rights of man,

MDA (III) PRO1 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

and who died in defense of their beloved Poland.

"We welcome your friendship and your aid, and fully comprehend the great duty that falls upon our nation, that the most important step toward the rebirth of our nation must be made by our own people. From the will of our people must a strong and virile Poland arise, that it might be a worthy ally of the great democracies of the world and fulfil its duty in the rehabilitation of mankind, in the restoration of culture and civilization, the rebuilding of humanitarian institutions and principles of charity.

"Our task is to organize that will of our nation, for it exists and has existed without interruption since the partition. We have accomplished much more in this direction than our friends realize.

"Without a government of our own, this organizing work was of necessity exhausting and slow, for communication and maintenance of unity between four parts of the Polish nation were difficult. Yet our work progressed. As proof of our

WDA (III) PRO 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

organizing ability, I ask you, Mr. Deputy, to look around you and see the masses of Polish people who have come here to greet you. These are the people who form our organizations, who came here at practically an eleventh-hour notice; they have come to give proof that the organized will and the desire for the rebirth of our nation lives within us, and that no persecution, torture, suppression, or disaster can crush it so long as a Polish heart beats upon this earth.

"There are no difficulties that we cannot overcome, there are no obstacles we cannot surmount in the creation of that organization that is to be instrumental, that is to promote the good of our cause and is to the advantage of our friends and natural allies.

"Repeating my assurance of our deep appreciation of your presence here, and of our gratitude to France for its aid, allow me to add that we have loyally supplied our quota of men to the army of our great Republic /the United States/; we have given more than our share, for I believe that I will not be wrong

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

if I say that the Polish volunteers in the American army outnumber the /Polish/ drafted men. Despite this, our organization will spare no effort in supporting the movement begun in France. It is my hope that that support will exceed even our own expectations.

"Those of us who are American citizens have maintained an unswerving loyalty to our great republic. We have tried to give, and I believe we have given, immeasurable proofs of our loyalty and our willingness to sacrifice. But our ties with and our love for the land of our fathers make us give more than what is required of us, and it is in this that the unshakable will of our Polish nation is best expressed, the will to possess a free and independent country of our own. That will must be recognized by the nations of the world as well as the necessity to create a free and independent Poland, in order to preserve peace in Europe and in the world.

"Long live President Wilson and the United States of America!

"Long live valiant and victorious France!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2075

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

"Long live free and independent Poland!"

The next speaker was Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, descendent of an illustrious family.

. . . . . .

/Address by Poniatowski omitted by translator./

When he had finished his address, a storm of applause arose that continued for a long time. The Polish people, gathered at the monument of the hero of two worlds, saw in this able young Polish warrior the promise of a rebirth of the nation. The forcefulness of Poniatowski's words was electrifying. Tears could be seen in many eyes and it was as if some great, secret love for Poland eddied in waves above the sea of heads.

The orchestra and the Philaret Choir next rendered the song "Wolna Polska" /Free Poland/, following which the chairman called upon Lieutenant Gasiorowski to speak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5749

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

. . . . . .

/Address by Gasiorowski omitted by translator./

After the long-continuing applause had died down, the Philaret Choir sang "Boze Cos Polske" /God Save Poland/, following which the secretary read the telegram dispatched to President Poincare of France. The text of the telegram was as follows:

"In behalf of the 400,000 (sic) Poles of Chicago, gathered before the monument of Thaddeus Kosciusko this ninth day of September, 1917, in the presence of Henry Franklin Bouillon, representative of the French Government and parliament, and the Polish army delegation from France, we wish to express our deepest appreciation and gratitude for that historical act of justice /to Poland/ by France and the other allied powers.

"Regarding the Polish army in France as the cornerstone on which will arise a

WPA (111.) pan1 3078

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

free and independent Poland, we reaffirm our readiness for any sacrifice that might be required of us.

"Long live the brotherhood of arms and democratic ideals of the United States, the Republic of France, and resurrected Poland!

"Your name, Mr. President, and the name of our President Wilson will be imprinted in letters of gold in the pages of Polish history.

(signed) "John F. Smulski,
"John Wedda."

After the telegram had been read, Bouillon again arose and said in a loud voice: "Once more in the name of France, I thank you and assure you that we shall not lay down our arms until we have won freedom for all, until Poland is free!"

Thunderous applause was the throng's answer, and there seemed no end to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 97-2-75

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

cheers for France. When the cheers had subsided, the chairman introduced the members of the Polish army delegation: Szaniawski, Rejer, Mazurek, and Zechiecki, and these brave soldiers, each of whom has seen active service in the war and been wounded, were received with enthusiastic applause by the throng, and with cheers for the Polish army.

The exercises were concluded with the singing of "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" /Poland Is Not Yet Lost/ and "Boze Cos Polske."

It should be added here that Bouillon, the representative of France, and Gasiorowski each placed a wreath upon the monument of Kosciusko, the first in the name of France and the second in the name of the Polish Army in France. The wreaths bore the following inscriptions:

"With your leader's blessing in the struggle for a free, united, and independent Poland," and "1776--Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko. 1917--the United States, France, Poland."

WPA (111.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 10, 1917.

A report of the banquet given at the Polish Press Club for the delegates from Europe and invited guests can be found on page 7 of this issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2075

I G
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 21, 1917.

HYPOCRITES

(Editorial)

It would seem that after recent events in Poland, that is, after the final settling of differences as to the position /on Polish affairs/ to be taken by Poles everywhere--a position clearly defined by the memorable decisions of the Kolo Sejmowe, in Krakow, where the Galician National Committee's program was finally liquidated and the Polish cause placed upon its sole and proper course, there would not be any Pole, especially here in America, who would continue to adhere to the old point of view, or who would wish to work for the good of Teutonism.

To tell the truth, we witnessed the "about-face" executed by the K. O. N. /Komitet Obrony Narodowej: Committee for National Defense (Polish)/ immediately after the declaration of war by the United States. From fear of the punishment that might fall upon them, all of the newspapers of this

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 21, 1917.

organization proclaimed their loyalty, while, in the course of twenty-four hours, the leaders of K. O. N. transformed themselves from puppets of the Kaiser to defenders of the Stars and Stripes. They even began to cry out to the world at large that, today, the Germans are the sole enemies of Poland, for that was the proper attitude to take for the benefit of the government agents, who turned a more watchful eye upon their activities.

But these gentlemen changed their tone only for appearance's sake. In the depths of their hearts, they remained faithful to their original idea and after feeling themselves freer when the United States Government, in the face of resolutions adopted at the K. O. N. Congress, could not call to account the more obvious sympathizers of the Kaiser, continued to work their pro-German politics and to spread venom in the hearts of their followers.

In truth, they are doing this cautiously, under cover, and thus the more subversively, but steadily. After all, the goal of German propaganda in the United States was to have been the maintenance of the general opinion

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 21, 1917.

that nothing threatened the United states from the side of the Germans, and that consequently the United States ought to remain neutral and not mix into the war.

Similar propaganda is conducted here in America by certain newspapers, such as the New York Telegraf Codzienny /Daily Telegraph/, the Detroit Dziennik Polski, and others. These ridicule all the efforts of the Polish element in America to help Poland by organizing its forces and gathering itself together into a single unit, so as to be in a position to create a Polish armed force that will stand in defense of its own flag at the side of the Allied nations. The latter have acknowledged Poland as their ally and have permitted the formation of a Polish army as a symbol that Poland is already a free and independent nation.

How carefully these "narrow gauge" newspapers, until recently supported financially by the Prussian consuls, reprint all news items and communiques that tend to destroy, in the Polish element here, faith in the idea that a

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 31, 1917.

Polish army can be created; how carefully they seize upon every little word dropped by injudicious and flippant agitators for the Polish Falcon's Alliance of America who, the sooner they are recalled, the better; what far-reaching conclusions and foolish logic based, after all, merely upon a lightning effect upon the reader, these servants of the Kaiser arrive at, purely for the purpose of defaming and ridiculing the whole task of the Polish element in America consolidated under the /Polish/ National Department, so as to destroy the issue entirely, or at least postpone it for a long time to come.

For proof, we do not have far to look. We do not want to cite them here, since that would accord them more honor than they deserve. We would like to call attention to only one thing, namely, to the fact that former-declared A. O. N. newspapers are again rearing their heads and spreading dissention, attempting to deprave the spirits of the weaker by robbing them of their enthusiasm and desire to serve the cause for which the United States has entered the war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1.31-8

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 21, 1917.

We are stating the matter clearly if we say that the great majority of Poles in America are grouped under the standards of the Polish Central Relief Committee and the National Department, and are lending every effort to elevate the Polish name, and are working to the extent of their power for the freedom of all Poland from Prussian grasp, at the side of the Allies, especially the United States. On the other hand, the other camp, grouped under K. O. N., is doing everything in its power to obstruct this work, that is, it tends to weaken enthusiasm for the cause, thereby affecting indirectly the interests of the United States by playing the role of "slackers," about whom Root and Russell have so aptly expressed themselves.

That which is being done for the good of the Kaiser and Germany by Prussian newspapers published in the United States is being done by the K. O. N. newspapers, published in the Polish language, which shield themselves behind the Polish cause by taking as a basis for their stand the German "November Acts" concerning Poland, while in reality they are working against the Polish cause and against the Allied cause in general, being rather a hidden spring

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Dziennik Związkowy, No. 81, 1917.

in the ingenious and well-oiled Austro-German propaganda machine.

It is difficult to believe in the reformation of these bare-faced sinners and in the sincerity of their efforts, induced by fear. People of their sort are usually hypocrites who, for the public eye, beat their chest and profess their patriotism, while in the depths of their hearts they remain unchanged. That this is true in the case of our people needs no proof. Attention needs to be called to the situation, however, that they should not become more harmful, and that the public should know that here it has to deal, not with lambs, but with wolves in sheep's clothing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 14, 1917.

DO YOUR DUTY WITHOUT DELAY

Tomorrow is the last day for subscribing to the Liberty Loan and for purchasing government bonds. At twelve o'clock noon the books will be closed to subscribers and no one will have further opportunity of having the honor of being listed as one of Uncle Sam's creditors.

Today the Germans look toward America with fear, asking whether the citizens of the United States will fulfill their duty to their country and, by tomorrow, subscribe the entire two-billion-dollar loan. Up to this morning, 342 millions were still lacking; this quota must be filled within the next twenty-four hours.

Thus far, Chicago has not filled its quota. Until yesterday evening, Chicago had subscribed $217,826,000, while the government estimated that Chicago would subscribe at least $260,000,000, and perhaps as high as $350,000,000. If, then, the residents of Chicago are to fulfill their duty, they must

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30273

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1917.

subscribe $4,000,000 every hour to meet the minimum quota.

Enthusiasm for the cause is growing steadily, and the banks are sure that the residents of Chicago will not prove themselves worse than others, and that they will do their duty properly.

Bonds can be purchased on payments as low as two dollars weekly. Only two per cent need be paid at the time of subscription. If, for example, you are buying a hundred-dollar bond, you need to pay only two dollars down. You can pay the rest in weekly payments!

It is as if you were taking money to the bank and saving it. In no time at all, after a few months, you will find that you have a hundred dollars or more, for in possessing a government bond you have the equivalent of the same amount of cash, and it will bring you three and a half per cent interest annually.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1917.

This is our last appeal to you, countrymen. If you have not yet subscribed to the Liberty Loan, if you are still hesitating, make up your mind today and hasten to the bank in the last few hours, so that you, too, can find yourself on the list of those who, although they cannot fight in the trenches for freedom, have contributed their money to the cause, and have thus given their aid toward the victory of right over injustice.

Remember that every dollar contributed to the struggle against Teutonism brings nearer the moment of our victory, and spares the blood of our brethren who are fighting, and will continue to fight, in many different armies.

Today is American Flag Day!

Display the flag of freedom in your window and let it wave over your home until noon tomorrow. In the meantime, go to the nearest bank and enter your name on the list of subscribers to the Liberty Loan. Subscribe as much as your means permit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1917.

Do this immediately, without looking around at others. Do your duty!

I G
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1917.

CONCERNING GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Contributed)

A few days ago, a certain Polish woman came into my office to ask if it is a good thing to buy government bonds, that is, Liberty bonds, adding that she has saved up a few hundred dollars, which she keeps hidden away in some private bank. She said that if she were sure that her money would not be lost, she would draw it out of this private bank and use it to purchase Liberty bonds. A certain Pole, again, told me that he has three thousand dollars in a safe deposit box with which he would buy Liberty bonds if he were sure that his money will not be lost.

There are many women such as the one I mentioned, who have money in private banks, banks often owned by Jews, who do not give any guarantee. There are also many people who do not have confidence in any bank and so keep their money in safe deposit boxes or in safes. Naturally, not only does their

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30274

money not earn any interest, but they must pay rent for a place to keep it. And there are also many people who keep their money at home--in mattresses, in stoves, in all sorts of holes. Often there are accidents, and their money is stolen or burned.

Are United States Government bonds safe? Will not money invested in these bonds be lost?

It would seem that anyone seriously asking such questions should be regarded as a candidate for the insane asylum, but unfortunately there are many who do. There are also people who regard the money spent to purchase Liberty bonds as a contribution to the government toward covering the expense of the war, and that it will never be given back.

This is also nonsense.

Money spent for the purchase of government bonds is nothing more than a loan

OI 30275

to the whole American nation, and has the same guarantee as paper money; for paper money is nothing more than a guarantee by the government of value to a specific sum, with this difference that the government paper used as money pays no interest, while bonds pay three and one-half per cent--one-half per cent more than the banks pay.

In view of these facts, I think Poles ought to take the greatest possible advantage of this occasion. Whoever has fifty dollars or more saved up can buy one or more bonds. Money invested in these bonds cannot be lost, unless the world should turn upside down.

Since the money from the sale of these bonds will be used by the government to conduct the war against Germany, our eternal enemy, every Pole, even the poorest, ought to take it upon himself to purchase at least one bond, at fifty dollars. After all, he will not lose, but gain by it.

America declared war against Prussian autocracy which, just as before--when

WPA (Ill.) Project 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1917.

it occupied a part of Poland, a part of France and Denmark, and invaded other countries which it holds in slavery by brute strength--tends toward driving the entire world into slavery. America has declared war against these modern barbaric Huns to protect not only its own land against Prussian rapacity, but to free other nations, among them Poland, of the Prussian yoke. President Wilson has plainly declared that Poland must be free and self-governing.

Thus, in fighting against the Germans, America is fighting for Poland. What a pleasant feeling, to every son and daughter of Poland, it is to know that this great, powerful, and broadminded American nation was chosen by Providence to avenge the wrongs against Poland!

Every Pole fighting in the American Army is fighting for America and for Poland. In the face of this fact, it ought to be the duty of every Polish man and woman to lend every effort to help the American government crush that Prussian brute strength and free the Polish nation from the yoke of slavery.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1917.

Let us enlist in the army, let us not wait until we are taken under compulsion; let us buy Liberty bonds. Next Friday /June 15/ is the last day on which these bonds may be purchased.

Apply to the Polish banks, and there you will find someone to explain what needs to be done. You do not have to pay until July without losing the interest.

By the purchase of a great number of bonds from Polish banks, we Polish people can give proof that we are loyal citizens of this country. Let us also join the Red Cross.

N. L. Piotrowski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 d (1)
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 6, 1917.

THE BEST ANSWER

(Editorial)

The Polish National Alliance, as has already been published, has decided to buy $112,000 worth of United States Liberty Loan bonds, thus giving the most eloquent proof that we not only call upon others to purchase Liberty bonds, but ourselves practice what we preach. Of the $112,000 appropriated by the Polish National Alliance for the purchase of Liberty bonds, $50,000 belongs to the [Polish] national tax fund, collected among the Alliance members in those "five-cent pieces" that caused some people headaches, especially the followers of K. O. N. [Komitet Obrony Narodowe--National Defense Committee] who even tried to accuse the central administration of using that money for some sort of "czar-boosting agitation". Obviously, that money is in the bank, since today the central administration, upon authority of the National Tax Control Commission, is able to take up the funds and invest them in government bonds for a stated time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 6, 1917.

The second $50,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds will be taken by the central administration from the present capital of the Alliance, to allocate it where it will not be in any danger, discharging, at the same time, a duty that our organization owes to this, our adopted homeland. We feel sure that none of our Alliance brothers will raise a word of protest against this decision of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance, but will heartily applaud it.

Finally, $12,000 has been allotted for the same purpose by the Polish National Alliance publications, that is, the funds will come from the savings of Dziennik Zwiazkowy and Zgoda. As the official report confirms, the Alliance publications have a surplus capital of more than $24,000, and from this they will purchase $12,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

This is the best answer to all accusations made by people of ill will that Dziennik Zwiazkowy does not pay for itself, and that the Alliance has to make up its deficit at the rate of $12,000 per month. It must be understood that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Związkowy, June 6, 1917.

the finances of the publications are handled entirely apart from the finances of the Alliance itself; they are controlled, however, by the central administration, which approves or rejects all expenditures, and must give its approbation to all orders placed by the newspapers' administration; in short, it has complete control over the publications' finances.

The fact that today the Alliance publications have purchased $12,000 worth of United States Liberty Loan bonds proves most eloquently the shallowness and baselessness of all accusations concerning the financial side of our publications, and gives the lie to all rumors that these publications do not show a profit and do not support themselves.

Through the purchase of Liberty bonds, the publications have performed their duty. Let us hope that they continue to prosper so that, in a short time, they may double their bond purchase. Then, perhaps, part of the surplus can be used for the benefit of those who labor intensively over their development and expansion.

(Wash. Nat'l. Rec. Center) 3027

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1917.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

Last Sunday, Chicago Polonia experienced an extremely pleasant and solemn moment.

In a great gathering, we showed that we can--and want to--show our loyalty to this powerful republic, and that we shall hold the name of our great President in everlasting gratitude, for whenever a speaker mentioned the name of the highest executive of the land, a veritable storm of cheers and applause arose.

However, our duty did not end with listening to the speeches and experiencing the impressions of this great day. Great watchwords were thrown to us from the platform; we were urged to fulfill duties to this, our adopted homeland, and urged to the most honest fulfillment of those duties for, as one of the

WPA (Ill.) Project 9027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1917.

speakers justly said, whoever does not fulfill those duties is aiding the worst enemy of the United States.

Not all of us can seize a rifle in order to fight for the rights of man, and for sacred ideals. As a matter of fact, no one expects this of us. All of us can, however, fulfill a great and important duty, and that is to aid the United States financially toward a final victory over the arrogant Prussian.

The United States must have two billion dollars in its treasury in order to prepare adequately and to conduct the war effectively. This money is needed now. The people of America have understood this and, as one man, have hastened with the greatest enthusiasm and with unheard-of determination to the aid of the government, purchasing Liberty bonds with their savings.

Since, however, the sum of two billion dollars (two thousand millions) is a large one to raise, the whole bond issue has not yet been purchased, and

WPA MILL. PROJ. 5707

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1917.

it is necessary that the patriotic citizens of America continue with the purchase of Liberty bonds. Everyone ought to hasten to swell the loan for patriotic, humanitarian, and economic reasons.

We know that the United States did not go into this war for purposes of territorial gain; it entered the war in order to fight for the rights of all mankind, and for the small nations that are being oppressed today. We know that, in this case, even the greatest efforts of single individuals cannot help, for only by united and well-organized action of the whole nation can this cause be adequately served. Thus, private individuals and whole associations, societies, groups, and clubs ought immediately to take up the matter of purchasing Liberty bonds, and to appropriate from funds lying idle in the bank, so much for the purchase of such bonds.

Three things are necessary to carry on a war, as Napoleon said--namely, money, money, and more money. Since the government does not have enough money in the banks, it must borrow from its citizens. Surely every one

OCT 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1917.

of us understands that a loan given to the United States Government is the safest in the world. Not one cent can ever be lost by anyone. Money is safer in the hands of the government than in a hundred banks. The government will pay three and one-half percent interest, that is, $3.50 on every hundred dollars, annually.

For money paid to the government, each person will receive a note, that is, a government bond, which will have the same value as paper money. Bonds may be purchased in State and Federal banks in denominations of fifty dollars and higher. Bonds may be purchased on easy payments, which can be made for any length of time until the bond subscribed for has been paid. Wealthier people can purchase bonds at $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000, and even at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Information on this matter will be given free at any bank. The chief concern is good will on our part. Since the guarantees of all money invested in government bonds are of the best, and since, at the same time, one can

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1917.

have the happy knowledge that adequate weapons are being made (for use against our enemies and the enemies of all mankind) with this money, we can flatter ourselves that here, too, the Poles will be of great help to the government, and that great masses of them will purchase United States Liberty bonds.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

GERARD'S REMARKS ABOUT POLAND

(Editorial)

The delegation of Chicago Poles did well to call on James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Berlin, in order to hear from the lips of this official representative of the United States in Germany, words which were a very grave accusation against the Germans now occupying Polish territory.

Gerard clearly and unequivocally stated that the Germans are guilty of not allowing food to come into the country out of which they have taken all the food reserves and crops which they found there. Mr. Gerard has proof of this in the form of German newspapers and photographs which appear in them. They are, therefore, directly responsible for the fact that hundreds of thousands of Polish people are suffering famine. Nevertheless the Germans did not want to admit this. For example, the semi-official Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

some time ago tried to explain that the taking away of Polish wheat and bringing it to Germany was due to the "poorly developed Polish railroad system" and to "conditions prevalent in the Polish milling industry". This paper asserted at the time that "Polish mills are not equipped to grind damp seed," and therefore, the Germans took the entire harvest of 1915 and 1916, promising to supply the people with flour in exchange.

Mr. Gerard's testimony suffices. The Poles will remember the words condemning the Germans for their nefarious economic actions on our soil, and will later know how to evaluate properly other "cultural benefits" of our sincere [sic] friends.

The American ex-ambassador pointed out another fact; namely, the reasons behind the German idea of issuing, on November 5, documents establishing the "Kingdom of Poland". It is true that the facts mentioned by Ambassador Gerard are not news to us, and although the clear description of these reasons does not come

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

to us as a surprise, because all of us knew about it, nevertheless the confirmation of Polish conjectures by the official representative of the United States in Berlin has tremendous meaning for us and our cause.

The Germans so greatly desired "the so-called restoration of the Kingdom of Poland by them, because they wanted to raise an army of Poles". This Ambassador Gerard asserts, adding at the same time that "the raising of this army was a complete failure". Is this not the greatest recognition and honor for the Poles of the Kingdom /district of Poland/ for their political wisdom and intelligence? Mr. Gerard did not need to add that "the Poles are too intelligent and too clever a nation to allow themselves to be caught in this sort of trap, and allow themselves to be led to death for the Central Powers; the more so since we have never heard of a willingness on the part of Germany or Austria to agree to the return of any part of the former country of Poland, which is now about to be restored".

Further, Ambassador Gerard mentioned the fact that the Germans were most provoked at President Wilson, because in his proclamation he asserted that every nation

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

should have access to the sea; that therefore the Germans must return Danzig and the mouth of the Vistula to the Poles, which Germany does not want to do for anything in the world.

Whether they want to or not they will have to, because it will not be they who will dictate the peace terms, but it is sufficient to mention that they well understand the meaning of President Wilson's proclamation, since Mr. Gerard made a point of mentioning it. Therefore, they are thinking about this in the government circles of the United States, and are taking it into consideration, which for the present is sufficient for us.

One must thoroughly understand the importance of former Ambassador Gerard's remarks made to the Poles. We must remember that former Ambassador Gerard--as we know from other sources--has not yet ended his career, and that he will still play a very important role when the peace negotiations take place.

The important matter is not the kind of information given us about Poland,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 5, 1917.

but the person and the official status occupied by the person at the time he received this information at first hand.

Gerard's words--as those of the Ambassador of the United States--are very important because they reflect the opinions of the official circles in Washington, which play the first violin in this war. This is not the war correspondent of some newspaper who speaks, but the official representative of the United States, which one day will be the highest judge and court of appeal of all oppressed nations.

Looking upon our interview with former Ambassador Gerard in this light, we will first be able to recognize its importance, because all Poland will be able to recall the words uttered by him on May 3 at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, to the Polish delegation.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 30, 1917.

THE DRAFT

(Editorial)

The Congress of the United States, by an overwhelming majority--one can almost say unanimously--passed the conscription bill for the entire country, accepting in its entirety the war bill introduced by the government.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of this bill did not expect that the opposition in both houses of Congress would diminish to such an insignificant number, because in the Lower House 397 voted for the bill and only 24 against it, while in the Senate 81 Senators voted for the bill, and only 8 against, and these last few who voted against the bill were known from previous filibustering performances, headed by La Follette. Even Speaker Champ Clark, who delivered an ardent speech against conscription, changed his mind in the end and voted for the bill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 30, 1917.

This vote in Congress is not only a tremendous victory for the government in Washington, but the best indication that the states are getting seriously to work to defeat the Germans, and that they will make every effort to help the Allies conquer the Teutons. A man who, today, can disregard all the traditions of the past in regard to war, who can in one day cast seven billion dollars on the side of the Allies, and on the next day introduce the military draft, will also know how to persevere to the end, even if he were forced to make even greater sacrifices.

Now the people of the United States know that war is not a game and that, since the country has entered this war, it cannot be concluded without a satisfactory solution to the problems which brought it on. War demands innumerable sacrifices, but the whole country is ready to make them.

At the same time that it passed the conscription bill, the Senate passed an amendment permitting volunteer corps to be raised in the United States which can be recruited from among those who do not meet the requirements of the

WAR (M.I.) Pro. 2274

draft, either because of age, or because they do not come under this law. If the House of Representatives accepts this amendment, there is hope that former President Roosevelt will secure a commission to organize a volunteer division which is to go to the Western Front in France. On the same basis the government could sanction the raising of other volunteer divisions, and then the Falcons would have the opportunity of raising the Kosciusko Army, which, at their special convention at Pittsburgh, they offered to the President of the United States.

It is true, however, that the conscription bill which was passed Saturday is not quite complete, because both houses have not as yet established the age limits within which every citizen may be called to serve. But this is a trifling detail which the joint Congressional committee will settle and present to both houses of Congress.

Therefore, the popular wish of the entire nation has been realized. Since the volunteer system of recruiting men was a disappointment, the government

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027.5

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 30, 1917.

had no choice but to pass the conscription bill. The lesson which England taught the world, at a very high cost to herself and the cause of the Allies, was not ignored. The United States today cannot commit the same errors that others have committed. Now, at last, those in Berlin will understand that all their calculations on the disorganization and the weakness of America were wrong.

When all calculations miscarry, when plans begin breaking down in all directions, then the fiction of power will no longer help, and they must finally realize that they cannot conquer the world, and that the longer the war lasts the greater the bills will be, and the greater the hatred and the desire for revenge. Some of the German newspapers already realize this full well, and the entire German nation will now, no doubt, realize that the passing of the conscription bill in the United States means the eventual destruction and complete annihilation of Germanic militarism and its desire to conquer the world.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I
II
III
IV

POLISH

Zgienni Zwiazkowy, [illegible], 1917.

[illegible]

ill [illegible]ceive Joffre and Viviani

[illegible]e president of the Polish National Alliance, [illegible]ski, and the [illegible]resident of the Polish [illegible] Catholic [illegible]on, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]eads of the largest Polish [illegible] citizens in [illegible]erica, [illegible] [illegible]ction of one of the elder [illegible] were appointed to the reception committee which is to receive Field Marshal [illegible]ffre, ex-premier, [illegible] Minister of Justice [illegible]lfour, of England, who came to America for an important war council, and [illegible] are at present in [illegible]ington.

[illegible] spite of the opposition of [illegible], in order to win the favor of the [illegible]erman, would not [illegible] to receive these representatives of the Allied countries, the City Council and the most prominent citizens of our city succeeded in upsetting the plans of our fanatic mayor by passing over his protests

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[illegible]

[illegible] Chicago Mission, Dec. 26, 1917.

and inviting to Chicago the emissaries of the countries which are now allied with the United States.

Therefore, who will come to Chicago, and will be heartily welcomed here. The honor of receiving them has fallen upon the Poles, as we justly deserve, and, therefore, the presidents of the two largest Polish organizations, Mr. Rychlinski and Mr. Rostenkowski, will not only represent these organizations but the four hundred thousand Poles in Chicago as well. The Polish people, through these two representatives, will greet the emissaries of the countries which will restore our homeland, free and united.

I G
III H
III D

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

GREAT WORDS HAVE BEEN UTTERED

(Editorial)

Great words have been uttered in the English Parliament. In the name of the Government of Great Britain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law has spoken for the first time for our cause, showing the clear and decided intentions of the Allies in respect to Poland.

Chancellor Bonar Law sincerely welcomed the proclamation to the Poles of the free Russian nation and declared that "thanks to the liberal and diplomatic activity of the temporary Russian government, Poland will again appear on the horizon of international life, and will fulfill her duty together with other nations in their joint efforts for the common good and civilization. Our efforts in the war will be aimed in the direction of helping Poland, in order that it may realize its unity within the boundaries defined by the Russian proclamation to the Poles, and on the conditions that will make Poland a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

strong and independent country."

Therefore, Poland will be free and independent on the conclusion of this war; Poland will make her own decisions; Poland will be rid of foreign protectorates; and realizing full well to whom she owes her deliverance and unity, will stand guard over our national ideals as a bulwark of the freedom of nations, as an impassable wall against all temptations of Germanic dreams of conquering the East.

Poland will fulfill her duty together with other nations and will share in the efforts of all for the common good and for civilization. To what extent Poland will do this, depends upon how she will appear after her resurrection. If the nations of the world decree that she will be strong and will have the boundaries of her former domain, then the position of Poland through these efforts will be great and perhaps even decisive in the problems which she must confront in order to develop properly and to work harmoniously toward her ideal.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

Poland and Poles clearly realize that only a nation which intends and is able to contribute something to humanity, can win a place for itself among other independent nations. A nation which develops its strength, its culture, perfecting itself and its own individuality, by the same token enriches, by new spiritual or material benefits, the civilization of all mankind. The entire history of Poland shows this most clearly, and one does not have to look very far in the search for examples.

Almost fanatically faithful to the ideal of freedom, constantly seeking to draw our program of activity from the ideal of "free among the free and equal among equals," we have never, as a nation, known how to "consolidate" our assets in such a way as to absorb some other nationality. We never sought battles of conquest, and never broke relations with others nations out of greed for their possessions, their land and property.

And thus we shall remain. We will not permit others to take what is ours. We will resist to the last drop of blood and defend every foot of soil soaked

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

with Polish blood, because that is our heritage from our fathers, our most sacred inheritance, but we will never unite our cause with agressive imperialism, or with anyone's aim of world rule, because this would be contrary to our national ideal, to our conception of the freedom of peoples and of individuals.

Our people gave clear proof of this in the present war, when they resisted with all their strength the temptations and promises of the Central Powers, when they did not raise an insurrection in the Kingdom /district in Poland/, when they finally gave recruits to despised, autocratic Russia and embraced with their entire being the cause of the Allies; in spite of the fact that Russia was included in the alliance, in spite of the fact that the temptations from the other side were very strong. They did not betray the Allied flag even when the Germans after occupying the Kingdom used all sorts of tricks to draw the people over to their side. Even the temporary State Council created by the Germans in Warsaw did not yield to the command to announce compulsory military service, but left the matter of participation and enlisting in the army being raised in Warsaw to the will of the people of the Kingdom, because

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

common sense and the Polish ideal conquered there. And this happened at a time when no one dreamed of the overthrow of the Czar, when no one dreamed of the proclamation of freedom for the Poles by the Russian nation.

Today, when other nations are following Russia's example, when the Italian premier demands a free and independent Poland, when Bonar Law, in the name of the Government of Great Britain, confirms the intentions of free Russia, when the entire French press clamors loudly for compensation to Poland for the crimes committed against her, and already looks upon the Polish question as solved, when, finally, the United States, in which Poland has its best spokesman, has joined the side of the Allies, and with the United States all of America, there will not be found among our people a single individual openly admiring the Teutons, with the exception of those who can be bought and who have nothing in common with the nation, who want to make money and gain personal influence through the Polish cause.

Great deeds of our nation will follow the great words which are now being uttered in behalf of our cause. The four million Polish emigres in the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

States, who have freedom of action and can express the most ardent wishes and desires of the nation, will prove this to the best of their ability.

If we are given the opportunity to fulfill the promise given at Pittsburgh to the President of this great republic, we will do so to the letter. The Kosciusko army will be raised if this is within the bounds of possibility and the laws of the government of this country. If not then our young men will join the United States army, as they are already doing in all cities and settlements where Poles live, in spite of the fact that our best and most patriotic young men are still waiting for the call from the Falcons.

We cannot defend our homeland on Polish soil. Therefore let us join up under The Stars and Stripes in order to defend a mutual cause with joint forces and help to gain a victory for the democracy of the world over the militarism of Prussia, to gain a victory for truth over meanness and the antithesis of freedom, that, through this bloody baptism, there may be a renascence of all humanity, and that justice and universal equality may reign on earth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 25, 1917.

POLES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY

Yesterday the first group of Polish recruits in Uncle Sam's army left from the recruiting bureau in the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building, Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street. This group consisted of one hundred and twenty men who, preceded by the American flag and a drum and bugle corps, marched to the main recruiting station in the Loop, where they had dinner. Provided with food rations they left in the evening by train for St. Louis, where they will be placed in a camp. They will constitute an all-Polish company in the regiment.

Yesterday's parade was led by officers of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies. The men carried a sign which read: "Polish Boys for U. S. Army."

Before the parade started, a picture was taken of our brave young men. We wish them the best of luck and that they return as victors with decorations for bravery.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 5275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 25, 1917.

The recruiting office continues to be open in the same building.

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

FROM THE POLISH RECRUITING STATION

The Polish recruiting station at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building has aroused a great deal of interest among Chicago Poles.

Since Saturday about one hundred men have enlisted in Uncle Sam's army. Mr. J. S. Konopa and T. Kotlowski drive the enlisting men over to the main recruiting office. They are aided by Mr. L. Nyka.

Saturday there was unusual activity at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building. In the evening veterans of the Spanish War marched in, headed by Captain Lanson and Sigismund Wisniewski. The sound of bugles and drums awakened war enthusiasm among the people, who yelled hurrah until the walls of the Polish Roman Catholic Union actually shook.

Captain Lanson, in a conversation with a reporter of an American newspaper, stated he had never seen so much enthusiasm and zeal at any other station. He announced that those not accepted at the main recruiting office at 526

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

South State Street, should come to him at Room 510, Grand Pacific Hotel, Clark Street and Jackson Boulevard. Men are needed as mechanics, cooks, etc. for the Quartermaster Reserve Corps and the intendancy.

Attorney Leon C. Nyka has been busy right along making out first citizenship papers. Those willing to enlist in the army will receive their papers without any difficulty.

Captain Kenney was well pleased with the turn of events. He said that the Poles can and should raise their own regiment.

Tuesday, at 1 P. M., all those who enlisted at the Polish recruiting station are to meet there and then go in a body to the main recruiting office down-town, thence to the Jefferson barracks in St. Louis, Missouri.

Countrymen, time presses! At any moment now Congress will pass the Draft Bill and then everyone will be pressed into service.

WPA (Ill.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

Do not wait until you are grabbed by the collar. Join now, voluntarily! Do your duty!

Captain Kenney said that with such enthusiasm we can raise a regiment. So far only 901 boys have enlisted; this is not enough.

Do you know how many men form an infantry regiment during war time? To form an infantry regiment 21,642 officers and soldiers are required. We are very far from this number!

When are you going to join? The bureau is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 1 to 6 P. M.

Our compatriots are given every help and consideration at the bureau. Those who have no citizenship papers will receive them without any red tape. Application blanks can be filled out right at the station.

More men with automobiles are needed to drive our boys at 3 P. M. to the main

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

recruiting station at 526 South State Street. It seems that everyone, with the exception of Mr. J. S. Konopa and Mr. Kotlowski, is somehow sleeping on the job. Who will volunteer?

Anyone wanting to join the army for the duration of the war should be under forty years of age, should know how to sign his name, and should be able to understand English after a fashion.

Those under eighteen must have the consent of their parents or guardians.

Older men who have wives in Europe should register as unmarried.

To join the infantry, coast artillery, and engineers, the applicant must be at least 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weigh not more than 190 pounds.

To join the cavalry the applicant must be twenty-one or over, not less than 5 feet 4 inches or more than six feet tall, and his weight may not exceed 190 pounds. To join the Mountain Batteries the applicant may not be less than

WPA (Ill.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

5 feet 8 inches tall.

The minimum weight of an applicant of twenty-one or over for general service is 128 pounds; applicants under this weight will not be accepted.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

I G
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE POLISH SECTION OF THE ALLIED BAZAAR

/Translator's note: Condensed from a detailed report of the names of contributors, societies, etc./

Income	$7,717.05
Disbursements	$2,580.96
Net income	$5,136.09
Sent to the Central Committee of the Allied Bazaar	$5,100.00
Balance remaining with treasurer	$ 36.09

Note: Because certain sums have not yet been turned in, the Committee of the Polish Section is keeping the balance until it receives them. Then it will send the entire amount to the Central Committee for the relief of war victims in Poland.

The sum of $21,034.73, which the Central Committee of the Allied Bazaar allotted to the Poles as their share, has already been sent to the Central Polish Relief Committee.

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 24, 1917.

If anyone--group or individual--is not sure whether his contribution has been handed over to the Committee of the Polish Section, he is invited to examine at any time the books and lists of collectors at the offices of the Polish Women's Alliance.

Lucia Wolowski
Treasurer of the Polish Section.

I G
III B 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KOSCIUSKO ARMY
From the Office of the Commander of the Alliance of Polish Falcons

Due to the fact that in the past few days a great many requests have come to our office for information as to the results of the proposal made by the last special convention of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in the matter of raising the "Kosciusko Army", Circuit Number II can answer only that at the present time it cannot begin recruiting on a larger scale, until an official notice has been received from the War Department in Washington.

Without an official notice, Circuit II cannot begin the work that should be begun the moment the request is granted. We must wait for the notice so as not to collide with federal recruiting authorities, who have already begun recruiting volunteers for the regular army on a large scale.

This matter was discussed in detail at the last meeting of the Technical

WAR DEPT. 1917

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

Commission of the Circuit, which decided to issue the following notice to the various Nests:

"Recommendation

"Until we receive an official notice permitting us to raise the 'Kosciusko Army' do not begin recruiting volunteers on a larger scale. If the volunteers themselves apply for enlistment in the proposed 'Kosciusko Army', co-operating with the United States Army, at the several Falcon Nests of Circuit II, these should be listed and training groups should be formed which should begin training at once.

"The smallest of the training units is a corps composed of eight men. Each corps should be headed by a corporal. The commander of the Nest should appoint only such men as corporals who are familiar with the army drill and know how to handle guns.

"The corps should be carefully drilled according to the first lesson sent to the

commanders of Nests some time ago. The drills should progress slowly, with special care being taken to carry out each movement with exact precision. New subjects are not to be taken up until the one being practiced by the corps is thoroughly understood and mastered.

"If any one of the commanders does not have the first lesson, he should come personally to the office and get it.

"Further instructions will be issued later.

"In the event that volunteers apply for enlistment, each commander, subcommander or someone especially appointed for the purpose should have a special book in which he should record the names of the applicants in accordance with the following questionnaire:

"1. Name.

"2. Address.

WPA (Ill.) Project

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

"3. Date of birth.

"4. Place of birth.

"5. Married or single.

"6. Dependents.

"7. Occupation.

"8. Are you a citizen of the United States?

"9. Do you have your first papers?

"10. Did you serve in the army?

"11. In what branch of the service?

WAR DEPT. CENSORSHIP

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

"12. Education.

"13. Are you physically fit?.

"14. Have you ever been sick?

"15. With what disease?

"16. Have you got good eyesight?

"17. What languages do you speak?

"All those who enlist will be given a medical examination the moment our request is officially granted.

"At this meeting the Technical Commission of the Circuit decided to begin

IWPA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

recruiting as soon as possible.

"An Officers Training Course

"Therefore, all members of Nests of Circuit II who are familiar with the basic principles of army drill, should report to the office of Circuit II within the next few days.

"This course will also be a preparatory course for the Officers Training School at Cambridge Springs, where those who meet the necessary requirements will be sent.

"To the Poles of Chicago and Surrounding Territory

"As has been stated above in respect to the number of requests for information about the 'Kosciusko Army', Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons cannot act upon the proposal which was passed at the special convention of the Falcons,

until this proposal in all its details is officially accepted by the War Department of the United States.

"For the information of all those who wish to begin training, we are attaching a list of the Nests, their locations and days of drill, where anyone may apply.

"Holy Trinity and St. Stanislaus' Parishes

"Nest Number 2. Atlas Hall, downstairs, Emma Street near Noble Street. Military drills every Thursday, gymnastics, every Tuesday and Friday.

"Nest Number 189. Holy Trinity Parish Hall. Training Mondays and Thursdays.

"St. Hedwig's Parish

"Nest Number 192. Webster Hall, corner Robey Street and Webster Avenue. Training

every Friday.

"Cragin Parish

"Nest Number 266. Humboldt Hall, 2159 Lorel Avenue. Training every Friday.

"St. Ann's Parish

"Nest Number 60. Krupa's Hall, 2059 West 19th Street. Training every Friday.

"Nest Number 132. Bystrzynski's Hall, corner 19th and Leavitt Streets. Training every Tuesday and Thursday.

"St. Casimir's Parish

"Nest Number 9. Kurland's Hall, 2954 West 25th Place. Training every Monday and Thursday.

WAR DEPT. PROJ. 20275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

"Nest Number 213. Kowarski's Hall, 2458 South Western Avenue. Training every Tuesday.

"Brighton Park District

"Nest Number 340. Kosieradzki's Hall, 40th Street and Sacramento Avenue. Training every Tuesday.

"Ogniwo (Link) Nest

"Nest Number 44. Ogniwo Hall, 515 DeKoven Street. Training every Friday.

"Bridgeport District

"Nest Number 3. Adam Mickiewicz Hall, 3308 South Morgan Street. Training every Monday.

"St. Peter and Paul's Parish

"Nest Number 34. At 3737 South Wood Street. Training every Friday.

WAR (MIL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

"Town of Lake District

"Nest Number 35. Cracow Hall, 3512 South Marshfield Avenue. Training every Tuesday.

"Nest Number 37. J. Slowacki Hall, corner of 48th and Paulina Streets. Training every Monday and Thursday.

"Nest Number 105. Pulaski Hall, 4831 South Throop Street. Training every Tuesday and Friday.

"South Chicago District

"Nest Number 71. Janiak's Hall, 8400 Buffalo Avenue. Training every Tuesday and Friday.

/Translator's note: A list of five nests outside of Chicago has been omitted in translation./

WPA ILL. PROJ. 6027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

"At this meeting the technical commission voted to make the following request to trained army officers, inviting them to co-operate with us.

"Trained Officers

"It is known that there are many Poles in Chicago who graduated from military schools in Europe, and who have had practical training in active service. Therefore, in the name of the Technical Commission we turn to them with the request--if they want to serve our cause--that they call personally at the office of Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons of America, at 1063 Milwaukee Avenue, or telephone: Monroe 1477.

"We believe that no men having officer's training will refuse our request, but will share their knowledge and experience with those who want to serve Poland's cause.

"For the Technical Commission of the Circuit.

"(Signed) W. Sulewski."

I G
III D

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

WE ARE DOING OUR DUTY

(Editorial)

Complaints are coming in from all sides that the volunteer system of recruiting men for the United States army is a great disappointment, and that young Americans are not enlisting with the eagerness that one would expect. These complaints are followed by cries urging the government to take the necessary steps to pass a bill demanding compulsory military training, so that all can do their duty as the present critical times demand.

And what are the Poles doing now? many will ask. Are they enlisting voluntarily? Are they ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defense of our adopted country and the lofty humanitarian ideals of which President Wilson is the champion?

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

It is difficult to answer these questions clearly and definitely, because we lack statistics showing how many Poles have already enlisted in Uncle Sam's army. From what we can gather from the activity of the small number of recruiting bureaus stationed in the Chicago Polish neighborhoods, we can definitely state that Poles are enlisting in the army and want to do their duty as befits citizens of this country and sons of Poland, which is now returning to life.

Even if the number of volunteers is not as great as the size of our population would indicate, we do have an excuse.

Our fiery and eager young men are waiting for the final answer to the request made by the Alliance of Polish Falcons at its special convention at Pittsburgh, where, at the suggestion of our Ignace Paderewski, it was decided to ask the government to permit us to raise a 100,000 strong

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

army of Poles, which would place itself as a unit under the command and leadership of the government in exchange for the privilege of bearing the name of Kosciusko Army.

This request, according to the information available at present, has not yet been formally granted. We can assume that the obstacles are so great that it will be difficult for the government of the United States to grant this request. We can deduce that the government will not break its rules for the Poles when it does not do so for other nationalities. However, these suppositions are not a formal settlement of the matter.

That is why we are waiting for the formal solution of the matter. If the request of the Poles is granted, our young men--we believe this firmly--would hasten by the thousands to enlist in the ranks of the Kosciusko Army, which would consist in the first place of our Falcons and our military societies. If

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

Washington is unable to grant our request, these young men who are awaiting the call from the Alliance of Polish Falcons, and for this reason have not yet enlisted, will willingly enlist in the regular army.

Nevertheless, we are doing and must do our duty. We know that at the last moment important conferences are being held in Chicago between our leaders and Ignace Paderewski. He suggested this plan and possesses all data and necessary information. It is possible that in the next few days we will know what we should do. We are therefore waiting patiently for the decision, hoping that it may come soon. Time is pressing, and we do not want our young men, who are impatient to get to work, to be classed among those called "slackers" and to be spoken of with contempt, because they earnestly desire to give their services to this country and do their duty.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

RECRUITING STATION AT THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

Saturday at 9 a. m. the first Polish recruiting station was opened at the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street, for volunteers to the regular army of the United States.

J. S. Konopa, secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, M. Goralski, T. Kozlowski, former corporal in the American army, and J. Skibinski, editor of the biweekly Free Poland, were authorized by Officer Franklin R. Kenney, chief recruiting officer, to accept volunteers to the ranks of Uncle Sam's army. They were informed in detail of conditions in the army and will thus be able to give those interested all the necessary information.

The new recruiting bureau was open Saturday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and yesterday

MM 1140 FROM 302/5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 23, 1917.

/Sunday/ from 1 to 6 P. M. Ninety volunteers have already enlisted. Many have received the necessary information, and many are still applying.

The bureau will be open every day for the convenience of those interested. Therefore, anyone who is young and healthy, who realizes that we owe much to the United States for taking us in and giving us freedom and protection, who is not a coward but a manly descendant of Chrobry /Boleslaw Chrobry, a Polish king/ and Kosciusko, should hasten to help the United States in its fight against humanity's greatest enemy--the Germans.

The Poles--as Captain Kenney says--are good material for the American army, not only in the ranks but as officers as well.

"I have always been of the opinion," said Captain Kenney, "that the Poles are loyal citizens of this country. Poles are brave. A Pole, and I say this from

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

personal experience, placed among other men is more skillful and therefore deserves promotion faster than men of other nationalities."

This is an American captain's opinion of us Poles.

We are happy about this good opinion, and we should strive to keep it by enlisting under the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam.

WAR DEPT. PROJ. 302/5

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 21, 1917.

POLES ARE NOT INELIES OF THE UNITED STATES
A Delegation of Twenty-five Poles Calls on Attorney Clyne

A delegation of twenty-five influential Poles, representing the Poles who have come to the United States from Pozen and Galicia and headed by Julius F. Smietanka and Francis K. Rydzewski, called on County Prosecuting Attorney Clyne yesterday in a very important matter. Since the declaration of a state of war by President Wilson, the Poles from Pozen have been considered as enemy aliens by the American government. According to the Federal authorities, they are to be treated like Germans. Since President Wilson's declaration, the Poles from Pozen have been unable to receive either their first or second citizenship papers.

This is a great blow and a grave injustice to us Poles. Are we to suffer in the United States, too, because in the past our enemy, through dastardly means and by criminal actions behind our backs, succeeded in subjecting us?

The delegation explained the matter in detail to Prosecuting Attorney Clyne,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 21, 1917.

requesting that the unjust appellation of enemy aliens be removed from the Poles, and that no obstacles be placed in the path of their receiving their citizenship papers.

Clyne would not give the delegation any definite answer. He admitted, however, that the demands of the Poles were just, and asked them to come back to him Monday.

This matter ought to be given every consideration by the Federal authorities.

We believe that the government of the United States, which has always championed liberty, will not treat us as enemies simply because we have lost our freedom against our will as the result of the lawlessness of our invaders.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III D

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 16, April 18, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN APPEAL (Editorial)

The die is cast. The chief of our grand Republic, President Wilson, has declared war on the German government, in the belief that peace cannot reign with the present German government; that the democracy of the world is threatened.

In the history of the United States a memorable day shall be written. The men of the nation prepare for the defense of their rights, in defense of their liberty, in the hope of a speedy realization of their objects of peace throughout the world.

You Poles! In this vital moment stand behind the President of the United States, gather under the Star Spangled Banner, our adopted flag, the flag that represents liberty, so dear to our hearts.

Kosciuszko fought, and Pulaski fell for this grand cause, hundreds of our men fought in the civil war - today we will find thousands of sons of Poland in the various arms of service. All are eager to forfeit the last

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 16, April 18, 1917.

(ILL) PROJ 30275

drop of blood for the flag, the flag of freedom, the flag of our adoption for these United States.

We shall respect the flag of this Republic still more in this hour of strife and call upon all our fellow countrymen to be loyal, to fulfill all duties which they may be called upon to perform for this country's sake.

With the slogan for "your and our liberty" we will gather under the Star Spangled Banner, singing the song of our adopted country:

"And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

I G

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

PROCLAMATIONS

(Editorial)

The President of the United States has issued two proclamations to the people within the last few days--both very important and worthy of serious consideration.

In the first proclamation--or rather appeal--the President calls the attention of the people to the fact that the time of trial for America has come and that, therefore, we must all co-operate. He asks all the people to put forth their best productive efforts and to exercise every economy in private life, because now the United States must provide everything not only for itself and its army but also for the armies and people of the allied countries, which, together with the United States, are struggling in the battle against the Teutons.

By co-operating, by making the necessary sacrifices for the common cause,

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

by understanding that each of us is an integral part of the huge war machine and that by economizing at home--planting vegetable gardens, working intensively in factories and railroads, sowing, plowing, or gathering the harvest on the farms--everyone becomes an equally useful champion serving the ideals for which the best sons of this nation are now taking up arms and ready to sacrifice their lives. Without co-operation there cannot be a complete victory.

We Poles, as part of this great nation, cannot remain indifferent to the efforts of this country. If not the first, at least we must never be the last! We must always remember that, in this gigantic struggle which is now entering upon its third year, our future is being decided; that in the complete destruction of the audacious Teutonic Knights of the Cross and in the victory of the democracies of the world--which are now united against the Teutons in a powerful alliance of Slavic, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon nations--lies our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

deliverance, and that through it freedom will be granted Poland. Therefore, over and above our duties as citizens of this country, we have the duty of delivering Poland, for which today there looms the one and only hope of freedom.

He who has double duties needs double strength to carry them out, and so he must consolidate and conserve his energy in order to be able to fulfill his duties adequately instead of falling by the wayside under the load. We still need a great deal of this strength in order that later we may breathe deeply and freely and enjoy the fruits of our present labors and efforts together with other nations of the world. Therefore, we should pay special heed to the President's call and prove that we know how to be intelligent when time and circumstances demand this of us.

In the second proclamation the President takes up a matter closely related

WPA (ILL.) Project

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

to the first--the matter of protecting the country against internal and foreign enemies, in which task we all should co-operate.

If we are to work hard at our jobs in factories and mills, we want to be protected. On the farms, too, we want the products of our labor to reach the consumers on time, so that the factory workers may not suffer hunger in the event that transportation of foodstuffs be disrupted by the destruction of bridges and railroad tracks.

When a woman prepares dinner for her husband or son, she wants to be reasonably sure that he will come home to enjoy it, and not be blown up together with the factory in which he works or killed while working on the railroad as a result of some nefarious plot.

If our soldiers or sailors go to war, they want the assurance that no one will betray military movements to the enemy and that no one will expose military

WPA (ILL.)

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

secrets to the world and thus cause the defeat of the entire army. And the soldiers are not the only ones who have the right to demand this--the people of the whole nation share this right.

Because of the heterogeneous character of the population of the United States, there may be individuals who bear a greater love for their compatriots now fighting on the other side, individuals who would rather help their old country than the country in which they are now living. Therefore, it is quite possible that they may commit such acts as will help the enemies of the United States, acts which are universally considered as treachery against the state.

It is against such individuals that President Wilson warns the nation--and he warns the individuals by reminding them of the severe punishment--the death penalty--which any sort of hostile action against the state entails.

MID 1362

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

But not only those who commit acts of treachery against the state are guilty--also guilty are those who conceal these crimes, those who, knowing about the intentions or plots of the malefactors, keep silent instead of telling the authorities, so that these criminal actions may be stopped in time.

To report to the authorities any activity of this nature is not an act of espionage. He would be a criminal and malefactor who would not report the plots or intentions of the enemies of the country to the proper authorities--enemies who dare to plot against the United States, and who, by all sorts of acts, would spoil the work which we all want to do jointly.

Therefore, it is now our duty not only to obey all laws and avoid doing anything which may even cast the slightest suspicion upon us of aiding the Germans and their allies but also to observe carefully everything about us. In the event of discovering anything wrong, we should inform the authorities

WRA (ILL) Project 8278

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 18, 1917.

clearly and openly, in the knowledge that we are doing our civic duty not only toward this country but toward Poland as well.

POLISH UNIT

I G
III D

POLISH

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 15, April 12, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH LOYALTY

Poles, when not engaged in battle for their own freedom, have shed blood for the principle of freedom in every other part of the globe, but, be it to their honor, they have never battled for a cause which was not just.

Distinguished were their services rendered to America in every conflict from the day of the Revolution to the present time. Whole regiments fought in the Civil War, and today four and a half million citizens of our race by birth or extraction, resident in America, are well represented in the army and navy.

The average American does not well understand Poland's position. We are neither Austrians, Russians, nor Germans. We are Poles striving as a nation for complete freedom.

Poles have every reason to be grateful to America for the asylum she

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 15, April 12, 1917.

FRC1 30275

has furnished them from foreign oppression and now even more grateful for the sympathetic reference to Poland by its great President in his address to the Senate.

Poles will be ever loyal to America, and especially at this time can America depend upon them. True to their tradition, they will rally to her flag. They are born soldiers, great numbers have had military training in the old country and will now offer their services to their adopted country.

We notice anxiety on the part of manufacturers employing foreign labor in their plants. We say to them, If you employ Polish labor that is your best insurance. And to such Polish employees we might say, Bear in mind that there are other ways of being of service to your adopted country besides taking up arms in its defense.

Tens of thousands of you are engaged in manufacturing of every description

WPA (N.Y.) PROJ. 30275

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 15, April 12, 1917.

Political fanatics with interests inimical to America will seek to cripple her industries by plot and conspiracy. It is your duty to be watchful, keep your eyes open and ears to the ground. Should you hear or have reason to suspect anything wrong, immediately, but carefully, inform your superior or the government authorities. Guard the plants as if they were your own, and this applies to every line of industry and endeavor. Thus will you show your loyalty and best serve your fatherland.

Do not forget you are Poles, not Austrians, not Germans nor Russians, and above all properly register as such when applying for a position. Many Poles are still interned in Canada as Germans and Austrians because of improper registration.

I G
III D

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 15, April 11, 1917.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WAR WITH GERMANY

The United States, our beloved and dear, even if only adopted fatherland, is in danger. Most any day will come the call: To Arms! Most any day will come a summons, to place on the altar of that Free and Great Republic, that what is dearest to us - our property and life. In the name of the oppressed nations, in the name of people's rights, so terribly abused, and against one of the worst, eternal enemies, against Germany! Great moments are passing, the Starry Standard calls, the army of Kosciuszko is already organizing.

Poles, let us be ready!!! In the name of sacred watchwords, in the name of our oppressed Fatherland, for our liberty and that of oppressed nations, there falls to us a part in an honorable struggle.

Let us be prepared! Polish wanderer, emigrant, Polish youth and you beloved rustic Polish man, you descendant of Kosciuszko, who fought for the liberty of two worlds, be ready!

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 15, April 11, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Be prepared!!! Get in position and train - the Starry Standard calls, behind which, yonder in the distance, is the White Eagle!

I G
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Upon learning that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, the Executive Committee of the National Department /of the Central Polish Relief Committee/ sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"The Poles organized in the Central Polish Relief Committee and its National Department, on the occasion of the announcement of the existence of a state of war between the Republic of the United States and Germany, hasten to assure you, Mr. President, of their deepest loyalty and their willingness to place at your disposal all the strength and resources at their command.

The Executive Committee of the National Department:

J. F. Smulski
L. M. Helinski, ex officio

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

K. Zychlinski
H. Setmajer, secretary
P. Rostenkowski, treasurer
Reverend W. Zapala
Reverend B. Celichowski
Anna Newman
S. Szwajkart
F. Reznerowski"

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

WE ARE AT WAR

(Editorial)

We should not deceive ourselves in thinking that the war will be over soon, as many people wish and hope.

The end of this war, the fire of which is spreading farther and farther, can come only when the enemy of humanity lies vanquished at the feet of the victorious champions of right and civilization.

But we have a long and tedious road to travel before this time comes. Therefore, we should not delude ourselves, but prepare in advance for the war to continue for quite some time. We have just heard that the most competent men in England have warned the people that many more sacrifices and efforts will be necessary before the power of the Teutons is completely crushed.

We should view the situation objectively and understand it thoroughly in

order to overcome all obstacles and be able to apply all our means and efforts to whatever requirements we may be called upon to face.

The power of the Teutons is still great. Germany still has three dissolute partners--Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria--and the sympathy and support, more or less open, of some small neutral countries, where the influence of all sorts of little princes, issuing from the German harem of rulers, runs rampant.

Germany still constitutes a solid block, strong in the number of military units and in the organization of industry for military purposes. Germany still produces about one and a half million tons of steel per month--enough to make millions of bullets and explosives for many cannons, machine guns, aerial bombs, and torpedoes. Germany still has several million soldiers at her disposal, and the mobilization of the civilian population, which was carried through before time in order to keep the war work running smoothly, has given her millions of men and women for farm work, coal and iron mines, railroads, and inland waterways.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

We are convinced that despite the loud echoes of the Russian revolution, Pan-Germanism still stands squarely behind the Hohenzollern dynasty, behind its degenerate Kaiser, behind its Hindenburgs, Ludendorffs, Mackensens, and other members of this military gang.

Germany still represents a powerful military machine mounted rather securely in the very heart of Europe and, perhaps, even the world. And a machine such as this cannot be so easily destroyed in the next few months.

Besides, this war is completely different from all previous wars. Formerly only the armies fought in open fields. Now whole nations, which constitute two completely different and hostile worlds, are fighting. Armed and unarmed nations are fighting or are being drawn into this war. Neutrality is becoming daily more and more of an illusion. And all this by its very nature must extend the war both as to time and area. The war is lengthening and spreading.

Today the United States, provoked by the submarine campaign, has raised its

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

punitive mailed fist against Germany. New gold, new blood, and new genius will strengthen the assets of those who vowed a sacred alliance for the destruction of German barbarism.

At any rate, the entry of the United States into the Great War constitutes a guarantee of victory for the cause of the Allies and will bring punishment to the guilty parties and freedom and justice to all.

With the entry of the United States into the conflict, the character of the war becomes clear and its aims gain the desired strength.

First of all, we must joyfully welcome the fact that the United States has finally tossed the musty Monroe Doctrine to the four winds. Breaking once and for all his isolationism in politics and in the humanitarian solidarity of civilization, Uncle Sam has proclaimed himself, through the mouth of President Wilson, a free and equal citizen of the world.

It was high time that this were done!

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 7, 1917.

The United States was born a century and a half ago out of a revolution, out of a great upheaval of human consciences. It became a democratic nation, a nation whose people, free and equal before the law, found material and moral welfare through autonomy. Now when a number of equally democratic European nations are struggling against barbarism and slavery and in defense of the ideals of justice, peace and independence, united action for self-preservation and self-defense on the part of both the United States and Europe is imperative.

The one hundred million people of America have risen against German imperialism, against the militarism of the Prussian Hohenzollerns, against the international fraud of German social democracy. Uncle Sam has thrown on the scales the weight of his titanic war supplies, his army and fleet, his commerce and industry, his bread and gold.

In this duel between humanity and barbarism, the Polish arms, too, must resound, and they must resound at the decisive moment. Therefore, it is well that the Poles in the United States be able to preserve their strength, that they be

able to conserve their energy, so that the decisive moment may not find them exhausted or weary, for the time is now at hand when we will be able to make our greatest sacrifice for our cause most effectively.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 4, 1917.

THE DUTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Not by words alone, but by deeds as well, the people of Chicago support Wilson's stand in regard to Germany's predatory actions. The citizenry are showing their patriotism not only by speeches made at numerous gatherings and mass meetings, but by actions in the direction of energetic preparations for war. In case of need, Chicagoans will stand squarely behind Uncle Sam's Star-Spangled Banner in the struggle against foreign invaders.

It is the duty of every citizen of the United States to fight for international rights, in other words, his rights, which the Teutons violate. Those who cannot join the ranks to fight against the enemy should support those who can by helping them morally and financially.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR

(Editorial)

The United States is at last on the verge of entering the holy war against Germany, a war which it has been approaching by slow, heavy steps for quite some time. The minute the United States steps in, this war will enter a new phase, the end of which will be the rebirth and freedom of all nations.

Long, too long, had the United States been patient to the point of exasperation before it finally came to the conclusion that Germany would never listen to reason unless she were completely defeated.

The United States is accepting the challenge, not for selfish reasons, not in the defense of the American rights ignored and violated by Germany, but in the name of civilization, in defense of the freedom of all civilized countries.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 8275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

President Wilson's war proclamation constitutes a historical document of world-wide importance. There can be no doubt about this. For us Poles, this proclamation contains full assurance that America is entering this great world war for those very principles which President Wilson presented in his address of January 22, /1917/, before the Senate. In speaking of the freedom of nations, Wilson emphasized the fact that Poland must be united, independent, and autonomous.

These same great ideals and principles will be incorporated into the war aims of the United States. Therefore, it will be our duty to rally round The Star-Spangled Banner and go wherever our national honor and duty call.

Only people of low and undeveloped minds could still talk about pacifism, especially when the President of the United States asserts that an honorable war is preferable to a dishonorable peace, and when he guarantees that this will be a war for the rights and freedom of nations, for the peace and security of the world. Only brainless gossipers, only "old grandmothers" of both sexes and all ages, only cowards or wretches cannot or do not want to

WPA (Ill.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

see that a great moment in our lives is approaching, a moment in which we will be able to express ourselves through armed action.

The United States, together with all of Poland, will march by the side of the Allies to a final settlement with the enemy, in whose camp reaction, autocracy, military atrocities, oppression, slavery, and lawlessness are all gathered together.

All sorts of Prussophiles and Austriophiles have tried in vain to get the Polish immigrants to join the camp of these degenerate outcasts of humanity. Today they alone are the admirers of the miserable Prussian reaction and the enemies of their own nation.

When it comes to proving with action the soundness of the ideals they have been preaching, they hang their socialism up on a nail and throw all their principles into some convenient corner. They take their rusty doctrine out of their pockets only when it can serve as a convenient means of covering up their baseness. And so today, in accordance with their socialist principles,

Dziennik Związkowy, Apr. 3, 1917.

these same people who have tried to get the young Poles to join the war in the interest of the Kaiser, are now haranguing against the United States' entering the war against Germany.

MICROFILMED

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE
FAVORS A FREE POLAND

Springfield, Illinois, March 22. Good news has come to us from the city of Springfield, capital of the State of Illinois. The state Legislature has passed, among other things, a resolution declaring itself to favor freedom for Poland, Ireland, and other small countries which up to the present have been under the domination of larger countries.

A paragraph of this very important resolution which is of particular interest to the Poles reads as follows:

"Furthermore, we decree in the name of our great community that we shall stand by the postulates and promises of our President of the United States and give him every aid in respect to his demand that freedom and rights be granted Belgium, Ireland, Poland, and other small nations, when the peace conference

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

is called at the end of the war. The matter of freeing smaller nations should be presented at the peace conference in accordance with the President's wish, and properly settled so as to grant rights to oppressed peoples."

This resolution, together with other points important to the country, was accepted with enthusiasm and without a single dissenting vote.

It was unanimously agreed to postpone the business of the meeting in order to hear and accept this important resolution.

Further paragraphs of the resolution express praise of President Wilson for his manly stand, worthy of a great nation, in the matter of smaller, oppressed peoples, a stand which he expressed in his famous speech before Congress on January 22, 1917.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

Further, in its resolution the Legislature expresses the opinion that there can never be a lasting peace as long as some nations are oppressed by other physically stronger nations, and as long as justice is not meted out to everyone. All nations are to decide their own fate and make their own laws instead of having these imposed upon them by others.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Zmierni Zwiazkowy, [illegible], 1917.

and application of basic moral laws, principles of civilization, and elementary human standards [illegible] remain [illegible] to enter the war. The most provocative [illegible] results, the ruthless murdering of defenseless American citizens, acts which challenge the /United/ States day after day to enter this war, [illegible] the external manifestations of a hostile attitude which in the end will lead to war.

This tremendous difference of outlook was given its most classic expression by the official proclamations of [illegible] of the United States and the Chancellor of the German Reich.

Accepting the heritage of the most noble American statesmen, President Wilson announced:

"My thoughts reach out to these great principles of sympathy and protection whereby humanity tries to secure the life of man, the lives of nonbelligerents, the lives of people who preserve the efficient and vital commercial relations

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 3

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 21, 1917.

of the world, the lives of women and children, and the lives of those who toil for their support."

At the same time Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in the name of the Teutonic race, said in the Reichstag:

"We are determined to conquer not only on land but also on the seas, and today we can announce with pride that in the undersea battle we are now much stronger than we were a year ago."

Between the one viewpoint and the other there is not only the ocean that covers the victims of German crimes but the entire depth of the abyss that separates the highest morality of civilization from the most abject barbarism.

When Wilson says: "I have in mind those human rights without which there can be no civilization," Bethmann-Hollweg replies: "By this war I want to gain a peace which will give us compensation for what we have endured, a peace which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. No.

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

will assure Germany of a powerful existence in the future."

What miracle could possibly bring about an agreement between these two statesmen? How could these two nations understand each other?

They do not speak the same language. One thinks with his brain, the other is motivated by the greediness of his stomach. On the one hand, we have humanitarian civilization in the best sense of the word, in its most noble manifestations; on the other, German "Kultur."

Today there can be no thought either of an understanding or of harmonious cohabitation of civilized peoples with the Germans, cultured in their barbarism, since the Teutonic Knights of the Cross does not recognize any law but his own need, any right but that of his own brutal strength, or any national existence except his own.

Since 1914 practically all humanity has been at war with Germany. Thus the

WPA (III)

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 21, 1917.

great American Republic, if she does not want to turn over her own affairs and her own civilization to the rapacious Teutonic vultures, will finally have to admit that for her also the hour of armed action is at hand.

This hour has already come. It is another matter entirely that President Wilson is approaching this war with a reluctance which is as great as the haste with which the Germans are provoking the war is wild.

Arming American ships to fight submarines was scarcely an introductory step. It is now time for Wilson to take more definite steps. If the United States does not want this war to spread across the ocean and penetrate to America, it will doubtlessly have to give the Allies its absolute co-operation. This co-operation in war will no doubt be adapted to the geographical position, as well as to the economic, military, and naval conditions, of the great and powerful American Republic. But this co-operation should be unconditional and without any reservations, as befits the dignity of a great nation without blemish or fear.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3978

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 21, 1917.

And when the final battle of the great war, in which the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States proudly flies beside the flags of all civilized nations, is fought, we believe that Wilson's ideal of justice and independence for all nations will emerge triumphant from this bloody conflict which was forced upon humanity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

I G
I D 1 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

ON THE EVE OF THE INAUGURATION

(Editorial)

The eventful though not very impressive inauguration of President Wilson will take place on March 4 in Washington. Last November the majority of the people of the United States chose Wilson to steer the ship of state for the next four years.

No one supposed or could suppose on March 4, 1913, when President Wilson accepted for the first time the office of highest authority in the /United/ States, that an event of such great magnitude /as the present war in Europe/ would be enacted on the historical stage of the world or that this event would elevate him to the rank of one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, one whom future historians will probably place beside Washington and Lincoln.

He took over the pilot's wheel at a most critical time. A storm was raging in

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

Mexico which wiped away the rosy sleep from the eyes of the capitalists who had imprisoned their golden calves in the Mexican mines and oil refineries. The President was urged to pacify Mexico, which he did not want to do, knowing that this would lead to a long war and might even get the United States into worse entanglements, as subsequent events have proved. Both the President and his Mixican policy have been the objects of much severe criticism, but finally it has become clear that the President was right in not wanting to engage us too deeply in the difficulties of our neighboring republic.

At the time of the outbreak of the European war and the launching of relentless and brutal methods of warfare by Germany, President Wilson was able for two and a half years to preserve the neutrality of the United States, as he promised to do in August of 1914. This he has done in spite of the fact that the kind of events which are taking place demands the greatest patience and coolheaded forebearance in order not to permit oneself to lose one's equilibrium and follow either the path of the pacifists, which leads to dishonor and loss of respect and importance for the United States, or the path of jingoism which possibly

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

leads to premature war measures, paths which would help neither the Allies nor the /United/ States.

Although President Wilson was able to gain in the last election the majority of the electoral votes by the peace plank in his platform, and although in accordance with this platform he wanted to be a peace mediator and sent peace proposals to the world, nevertheless today, on the eve of his second inauguration, he faces an open war with Germany, with which four weeks ago he had to break off diplomatic relations.

No one in the United States any longer has any doubt that such a war will come. Such grave events have taken place, and matters have taken such a turn, that it is impossible to wade through them by leaning on the weak stick of the pacifist.

We must now depend upon a strong sword.

War between the /United/ States and Germany is imminent. The question, therefore,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

is: What can we, or rather the Polish cause, gain by it? In our opinion our cause will benefit a great deal, because we would gain in the United States, or rather in President Wilson, a powerful backer and defender on whom we can always count. The people of the United States have expressed themselves clearly and openly on the Polish question through the mouth of President Wilson on January 22, /1917/.

Up to the present, the President's voice was rather that of an adviser on the side lines, that of an unprejudiced judge who wanted to bring about an agreement between two contesting parties. In the event that the United States declares war on Germany and openly sides with the Allies, we will gain in the United States an official spokesman which some day will have a voice in the peace conference and will join the nations already friendly toward us in order to fight for the postulate of freedom, independence, and autonomy for Poland.

Therefore, if yesterday, as Polonia justly writes, we had every reason to rejoice at President Wilson's proclamation, today we owe him double gratitude.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

This was well understood in the homeland. It was well understood by the young people in Warsaw who gathered in front of the American consulate in order to manifest their gratitude toward the President of the United States, despite the fact that the German censorship toned down the real subject of President Wilson's proclamation, leaving out the well-known phrase--the expression dealing with the uniting of all Polish territories.

Therefore, if our people in the homeland have understood the importance of President Wilson's words, how much better must our immigrants, who instinctively recognized in the President a defender of their rights, and almost unanimously gave him their votes in the last election, have understood and appreciated them.

On the eve of the inaugural ceremony in Washington, these Polish immigrants, scattered over the broad expanse of this land, join in the sincere wishes of the entire American nation which flow toward the White House, that our President may carry through the magnificent undertaking which he has begun for civilization and in defense of the rights of smaller nations and humanity to a successful conclusion, and that Providence may grant that the country emerge with honor and respect

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 3, 1917.

out of the difficult situation in which it now finds itself.

Feeling behind him the will and justification of the entire nation, and the justness of the cause which he is defending, having at his disposal all the means and resources which the power and wealth of this country grant him, he can be assured that at the critical moment not a single citizen or foreigner in this country will be found who will not answer his call and go forth to defend the principles of this freedom of which he is the greatest advocate.

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Ustawowy, [illegible]. 4, 1917.

[illegible]

(Editorial)

Despite the pacifistic or pro-German sympathies in this country, despite the Teutonic propaganda pushed to the point of audacity, despite the guilty intrigues of the children of Israel in the federal courts, even after the United States will have to come to armed conflict with the Germans on both land and sea. And the sooner this is done the better it will be for the /United/ States.

It is quite understandable that Congress--to prevent the arms for the performances of individuals who do not understand the position of this country in world politics, or are absolutely incapable of comprehending American interests of today and the future, or yield to pernicious influence calculated to undermine the /United/ States--should hesitate to grant the President the power and authority to declare war. In the face of this hesitation and cowardly tying of the administration's hands, the entering into armed conflict with the Germans

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

will be accomplished step by step. From theoretical neutrality we have passed on first to a neutrality which favored the Allies, then to a neutrality which actually disapproved of the Teutons, and now to a phase of armed neutrality which in the present circumstances is obtaining other than preparation for war with Germany.

The transition from a state of peace to a state of war is a hard, tedious, and to a certain extent painful process for such a heterogeneous mass of people as compose the United States. Before the edict of declaring war on the German Kaiser can be reached, and especially before America can transport to the European continent new, suddenly formed, but nevertheless powerful American armies, a certain evolution must take place in the mind of the average American, who up to the present was taught by the statesman par excellence and who in addition has beformed the horizon of his political thinking with the fallacy of Monroe's little formula.

At the present time we are in the full swing of this evolution, established,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Ludowy, Mar. 7, 1917.

for the purpose of variety in the circuses, by the mad antics of all sorts of Bryans, simple-minded little women of the type of the very worthy Jane Addams, and the sallies of all sorts of "peoples' spokesmen" a la Kennedy or Hearst, spokesmen who misuse their "ideas" or money to exploit human ignorance, and who serve a foreign cause which is inimical to this country by playing on the low instincts of the ignorant and disorganized mob.

Gradually this greatly desired change in the thinking processes of the American people is taking place. Gradually the people are opening their eyes in order to look into the face of reality. Gradually illusions and prejudices on the necessity, advantages, and existence of a "friendship" between Germany and the United States are beginning to vanish. And the Germans themselves, who no longer have anything to lose and who are throwing away their masks and no longer conceal their hatred of the United States, and the American people, are helping this evolution along.

The last speech of the German Chancellor and the hostile outbursts of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30[illegible]

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

party leaders in the Reichstag should convince even the blindest of the peace advocates that the Germans are not pleased with the attitude of the United States and feel hatred toward it, since the Germans believe that in this war America is placing obstacles in their path. Peaceful and neutral America has become an irreconcilable foe to the Germans, and the Teutons will never forgive these offenses. The most influential political figures in Germany are already saying that beginning with Poland, the United States is Germany's worst enemy. This is how all Germans feel today, and they voice this feeling as loudly as possible. And on the morrow following the war, remembering this, all Germans will want vengeance.

And so, from now on, German politics will have to treat America as an enemy, unless the outcome of the war completely changes the political situation in the world. From now on the country of the German Kaiser also becomes the decided enemy of the United States, and its complete annihilation must constitute an indispensable condition of America's future safety.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

Should the Germans come out of the present war victorious, the United States would have to face a very great danger on the part of this Teutonic enemy, who after defeating the Allies could become the greatest military, political, and economic power in the world. But even a Germany not wholly victorious, not completely weakened and made forever harmless, could threaten the safety and vital interests of the /United/ States by entering into alliances with neutral competitors of Uncle Sam, such as Japan and Mexico.

The destruction of England's sea power would give absolute control of the Atlantic to Germany and control of the Pacific to Japan. The United States would be isolated from the rest of the world, threatened at any moment by an attack from Germany on the east and Japan on the west. Therefore, the destruction or even the neutralization of the sea power so successfully extended all over the world by Great Britain, the natural ally and guardian of America, would destroy the sovereign position of the United States, burying for centuries the prosperity, development, and future security of this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

Should the Germans come out of the present war victorious, the United States would have to face a very great danger on the part of this Teutonic enemy, who after defeating the Allies could become the greatest military, political, and economic power in the world. But even a Germany not wholly victorious, not completely weakened and made forever harmless, could threaten the safety and vital interests of the /United/ States by entering into alliances with neutral competitors of Uncle Sam, such as Japan and Mexico.

The destruction of England's sea power would give absolute control of the Atlantic to Germany and control of the Pacific to Japan. The United States would be isolated from the rest of the world, threatened at any moment by an attack from Germany on the east and Japan on the west. Therefore, the destruction or even the neutralization of the sea power so successfully extended all over the world by Great Britain, the natural ally and guardian of America, would destroy the sovereign position of the United States, burying for centuries the prosperity, development, and future security of this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

In circumstances such as these, the United States has no alternative but to arm as quickly as possible, in order to be able to throw all its power and splendid resources openly and mightily into the Allied camp, to defend England's power on the seas with all its strength and in general not to neglect anything that might help to destroy Military Germany today or in the future.

During the World War or after it the United States can proceed only at the Allies' side and always against the Germans.

In all calmness and with due consideration, in the belief in the justice of the cause they are defending, the American people must prepare themselves energetically for the inevitable war, casting aside as manifestations of cowardice, ineptitude, weakness, or even treason all efforts to maintain peace and to keep us out of the war. Congress cannot hesitate much longer and must not paralyze the President's wise initiative, thus exposing the whole future and honor of this republic to danger. And when finally the United States does enter the war, it will have to be a victorious war, a war conducted at the side of the Allies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 2, 1917.

The great majority of the American people already understand this, and the local Daily News asserts that one cannot conduct a war with an external enemy on paper or in some spirit world, and warns against the statements now being made in Washington that the United States would best defend its interests and honor by keeping out of the war which the Central Powers are now waging against the Allies. This paper justly concludes that:

"Such a political policy would be ruinous for the United States, because it would lead to a scandalous shedding of blood and waste of money, and a piling up of misfortunes for the future. Therefore, in complete alliance with those countries which are now fighting Germany, the American people must insist that every effort be made to put an end to Germany's submarine madness. With such an alliance the United States can proceed with full confidence and power toward a just and lasting peace."

Therefore, even for the United States, the only road toward peace leads through war. And a peace without victory would be a mockery--merely an unfortunate parody

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of peace. America, therefore, must go along with the Allies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1917.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Editorial)

The sinking of the "Laconia" has been decreed by Washington as an "overt act."

President Wilson has decided for the present to adopt a policy of "armed neutrality" with reference to the Germans.

This, of course, is only a temporary expedient, since the administrative measures which the Federal Government will undertake must lead to open war with the Germans.

At present everything depends upon Congress. The President, however, is sure of himself, and believes that Congress at such a critical time cannot oppose his plans, and thus encourage the Germans, who are getting in ever deeper in their madness, and indulging in greater acts of audacity.

Therefore, that which ex-President Roosevelt foresaw two years ago, when he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1917.

urged the President to take a clear and definite stand in regard to the piratical methods of the Teutons, has taken place. Roosevelt urged that, since war with Germany was inevitable, it would be better to enter into it at once and thus shorten humanity's term of suffering.

President Wilson, nevertheless, acted wisely, and gave innumerable proofs that "it was not he who gave causes for the war", and that therefore he can now face his people, who chose him for the most responsible position in the land, confidently, to tell them that he has been very patient, but that now all patience has been exhausted.

We all understand that the present times are unusually critical for America and the entire world. The United States in open war with Germany will constitute a new and powerful ally for the defense of the good and just cause of the entire world. It is now no longer a question of American interests, as President Wilson emphasized, but of the rights of civilization and of the entire world.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 28, 1917.

The /United/ States is the spokesman and champion of these rights. As the spokesman it must see to it that justice is accorded to all, that there are none who, summoned before the highest tribunal, established to decide the problems of their liberty and future and the future of generations yet unborn, would find that they had been summoned only in order that a secret decree might be made behind their backs. President Wilson has already shown himself to be a tried spokesman for the world, and he will surely not abandon a stand once he has taken it.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

(Editorial)

The Government of the United States has introduced a bill in Congress proposing compulsory conscription and general military service. The proposal was worked out by the general staff of Uncle Sam's army and approved by the War Department and President Wilson.

This proposed bill suggests that all young men, nineteen years of age, physically fit for military service, be drafted to serve in the regular army of the United States for eleven months, and then be called up for two-week training periods during the first and second years after serving in the ranks, that is, in the twentieth and twenty-first years of their lives.

According to the calculations of the general staff, 500,000 boys of draft age will be able each year to join the regular army, and in three years the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

/United/ States will have an army of 1,500,000 trained soldiers ready for battle. The general staff wants to keep 3,000,000 men in armed military preparedness. This will constitute a reserve of the first order, to which every soldier will belong for four years after having served his term. After this he will automatically pass on to the second reserve, and finally on to general mobilization, in which category he will have to remain until he has reached the age of forty-five, after which he will be retired.

Therefore, the regular army and the first reserve could be called at any moment, because it would have equipment and uniforms in reserve. The second reserve would require a little more time before it could be sent to the front, though even in this respect certain changes would be made later. At any rate, we could count on an army of 1,500,000 soldiers at once and on an additional 1,000,000 men of the second reserve.

Besides this, the general staff plans to maintain a permanent, professional,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

regular army numbering 300,000 men, consisting of 24,400 officers and 285,886 soldiers. Of this army, 97,000 would be in the colonial or overseas service, and the remainder would constitute the home defense, which at the same time would drill and train the recruits called up each year.

The cost of keeping such an army has been estimated to be $472,258,746 yearly, on the basis that the equipment and upkeep of one soldier would cost $143.28 yearly. For the above sum, or say five hundred million dollars in round numbers, the /United/ States could support an army of 3,296,029 men, including the regular army and the newly drafted recruits. The War Department has estimated that, under the present system of counting on the States' National Guards, the cost of supporting 1,137,200 men, together with the regular army, would reach $339,548,000, or that the average cost per man would be $298.58.

We have extracted these most important statistics from the recently published

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 26, 1917.

report of Secretary of War Baker, which serves as an introduction to the submitted bill in the matter of compulsory draft and general military service in the /United/ States, in order to acquaint our readers with the main principles of this bill, which can cause a complete upheaval in conditions here, and following the example of the old world introduce a military system here, which really is necessary for the defense of the country, as long as aggression and the desire to grab other people's countries will not vanish from the world.

This bill will first be deliberated over by the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate. It is true that it would be difficult to suppose that Congress could debate this bill during its present session or come to a decision. Therefore, there will be plenty of time for its discussion, and we shall no doubt revert to it on many occasions in the future. Today we merely wish to say that humanity in general, instead of thinking about disarmament, is making further preparations for war, which can be prevented only by a peace based on the permanent and just principles of leaving to each nation the right of

independent existence and of deciding their own fate.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

WAR BREWINGS

(Editorial)

Never in the entire history of the United States have there been so many unpatriotic political acts on the part of influential men, even senators and representatives, as at present, when terrific agitation to prevent America's going to war with the Teutons has spread throughout the country.

We are witnessing an inexpressibly tragic sight when a Democratic chairman of the Senatorial Commission on Foreign Affairs unmasks himself publicly as an ardent pacifist, and when the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, the notorious Mr. Mann of Illinois, together with Stone and Pennsylvania's J. Hampton Moore, make speeches which would sound much better if they were delivered at the Reichstag in Berlin.

Completely unmindful of the most authentic revelations of American correspondents

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

about the German convention which undermines the public life of the United States and which here supports the whole pacifist action for the benefit of the Central Powers, such men as Moore have cast aspersions at the patriotic section of the American press, trying to create the suspicion that it is defending the honor and interests of this country against Teutonic provocations purely for the benefit of the ammunition potentates and in the service of the Allies. Mann again, at the time of granting credit for the navy of the United States, succeeded in placing an obstacle in the Administration's path, and this at a time when the Government of the United States, threatened by a great war, wants, before the whole world, to defend intelligently all the rights belonging to the United States, rights which the German government is brutally attacking.

In cowardly fear of war, members of Congress have the courage, less worthy and manly, to scold the Administration, which allegedly is consciously heading toward armed conflict with the Germans. Therefore official circles in Washington have reason to suppose that the eventual war may have a healthful

No. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

effect on political conditions in this country, a country which was able to send such representatives to Congress. If official representatives of the American people, paralyze with their cowardice the energy of the Government, which at a time like this needs absolute support, then justly all Europe will look upon the United States as a nation of cowards, deserving to be treated as such by nations which did not retreat before sacrifice and hardship when it was a matter of defending their honor and rights, of defending the liberty and the common welfare of all civilized peoples.

It is only now that one can begin to understand why the Government at Washington has made so many mistakes in the past few years, and what the real reason for Wilson's vacillation and lack of determination was in the endless diplomatic disputes with the Germans. It finally comes to light that when in this dangerous game American interests and American rights on the seas and lands are included, when the highest stake in this game is the honor and future of this country, Congress, with its pacifistic

30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

Democrats, Republicans, and one Socialist for show, definitely opposes the White House. It is disclosed that, when the /United/ States needs a strong army and a powerful fleet to look after its threatened rights and to defend itself against an always possible attack, the pacifistic members of Congress oppose armed preparedness.

The pacifistic apostles of national cowardice advocate the biblical turning of a shameless cheek for more slaps, more insults, and more invectives. They announce that one should rather be meek in the face of the external and internal enemy, to bear in silence all robbery and endure all injustices rather than strengthen the President's protest outside the country by a united, manly, and honorable action, and thus assure success to the future war actions of the United States.

FILED FOR PUBLICATION

It was exactly this situation which kept President Wilson from sending his long-awaited war measures to Congress right now, but instead he had Secretary of State Lansing request Congress in his /the President's/ name to grant the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

President the authority to undertake all actions which might eventually be necessary, including even the use of armed force, for the purpose of defending the rights and obligations of the United States, in accordance with international treaties and agreements, and in absolute accordance with international law--in other words, to grant the President the power to declare war.

Being unable at the moment to overcome the inanimateness of the pacifists in Congress, who, having a cowardly fear of war, are opposed to the/United/ States' having a large army and fleet, the President has taken a half step instead of a whole step forward.

The/United/States can now no longer avoid war, and if Congress does not want to be responsible in history for an eventual catastrophe, it will have to complete the whole step just as soon as possible, which it will doubtlessly be forced to do anyway by future developments, and the circumstance governing the next phase of the situation.

NARS 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

By granting the President the authority to defend American rights, Congress will also grant Wilson the authority to use armed force for this purpose--in effect, to wage war. In order to conduct a war a powerful army will be indispensable, and the pacifists in Congress will eventually have to give their consent, as otherwise they will be committing a crime against their own people. The/United/States today does not have a modern army capable of conducting a successful war, and a volunteer system will not create the sort of army that America will need. The pacifists will therefore at any price have to use all means in order to equip the nation with the necessary war materials, and also to consent to a law governing the universal military training of all American citizens. This will be equal to compulsory military service for the duration of the war.

The United States today finds itself on the threshold of war. Therefore it is high time to prepare for war. At any rate it is the least appropriate time for any sort of pacifistic agitation. Pacificism in defense of the political situation in the/United/States must be an antipatriotic gesture,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

and the action of an enemy of America, since it can only benefit the Teutons, who today are the natural enemies of this country. He who **today** cries for peace in this country, and who mouths against war, is working either consciously or unconsciously toward the weakening and perhaps even the defeat of this country.

Madmen are those who naively demand a universal vote or referendum on the question of war or peace. War is like a contagious disease or an elemental disaster: it descends of its own accord with irresistible force and no referendum can turn it away or stop it, just as a general vote is incapable of protecting us against disease or floods.

In view of the definitely approaching war, all sincere lovers of peace should keep silent, because if war does come it will come because it was absolutely inevitable, and it will undoubtedly bring after it a better, more real peace, because it will be a more lasting one. The revolutionary elements, on the other hand, which with their suspicious pacifistic agitation only

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

bring about dangerous confusion of public opinion, by this means only increase the scorn and arrogance of the Prussians, encouraging them to even more brutal violations of America's rights. All protests against war at this time must create the unfortunate impression outside the country that the American people in cowardly fear of war will not support their President in defense of American rights, and that therefore anyone can take whatever liberties he likes with a people of this sort.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

WAR AND RUNS ON BANKS

(Editorial)

Yesterday we called your attention to the declaration of the Government of the United States that it would not touch any money deposited in the banks, or the personal assets of any foreigners, in the event of a war with Germany.

This should calm all those who do not understand the situation, and, fearing we do not know what, hurry to the banks and postal savings banks to withdraw their deposits.

New York's Nowiny Codzienne (Daily News) has published a rather severe reprimand against those who run to the banks for their money in order to hide it in their mattresses, to the great joy of all sorts of burglars and thieves. Among other things it writes:

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

"There will be a war! Indeed there will! A war which in the first place will take away all the money which the Poles have on deposit in banks. At least this is what one can deduce from the fact that many Poles are rushing to withdraw their money in order to hide it under the stove or in a mattress, so that thieves will have something to steal.

"Listen, people! The Prussians will probably sprout wings and fly across the Atlantic, leaving their country for the Allies to plunder, in order to fly to America for the purpose of taking the money that the Poles have on deposit in the banks here.

"Therefore, run to the banks and get your money!

"Oh people, people! What are you afraid of? What is the sense of this? If war does break out in the worst contingency, America will manufacture guns

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

and ammunition as fast as she can to send to Europe, because on this will its chief support of the Allies be based. The result of this will be such that the production of factories will be even greater than it is now, that earnings will increase, because already many factories are workin day and night.

"Do you know that right now America has more than half of all the gold in the world? When war breaks out even more of it will be sent here, because the Allies will pay for their arms and ammunition. And is it not silly to suppose that this, the wealthiest country in the world, should reach for the money which you have on deposit in the banks?"

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 2, 1917.

POLAND ALONG THE "AIMS" OF THE ALLIES

(Editorial)

The French senator and first-rate journalist Henry Berenger reviewed the Allies' reply to Wilson's peace note and came to the conclusion that this proclamation should be favorably received everywhere, because "it is in accord with our aim. And this aim--whether it be called the aim of this war which we did not want, or of the peace which we are seeking--is the return of a permanent equilibrium to Europe."

The return of territories to invaded countries, punishment for the crimes committed against them, and guarantees for the future--these are the aims of the Allies, who will defend their rights, which are at the same time the rights of the whole world, until complete victory is attained.

The return of the property of others, not annexations; corrections of injustices, not new thefts; guarantees in place of tyranny--these are their aims.

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 2, 1917.

Alsace and Lorraine for France, Trident and Trieste for Italy; all Rumanians in one Rumania; Belgium and Serbia returned to life; Poland reconstructed; for Russia an outlet to the Mediterranean through Constantinople and the Dardanelles--these are the Allied aims.

England, which entered the war only to defend the right, demands for herself only reparations for her expenses and the return of economic freedom to Europe.

Therefore, the purpose of this war is not conquest by might, but the restoration of justice.

How could President Wilson not acknowledge the moderation and justice of this reply, which he himself requested? The Allies remind him that it was not they who tore apart the peace of Europe, that they bear no responsibility for it, but that all the blame falls on Austro-Germany, and that one cannot just wash away international differences with a sponge which is still

Dziennik Kijowski, Feb. 5, 1917.

saturated with the blood of invaded peoples, and have peace. The whole world, together with Mr. Wilson, now knows how the Allies understand peace. And this is to be a real peace, because it will bring freedom to every people by bringing independence to all nations.

A peace of this sort must be popular in the trenches, because it will be a proud, clear peace, as intelligent as it is humane. It will be worthy of those who have given their lives for it, as well as of those who are still fighting for it.

Mr. Camus, in Figaro, declares that the war aims of the Allies must be gained in their entirety, since otherwise the Germans will remain an eternal threat to Europe, which again on the slightest pretext can become the arena of a new mass murder.

Then Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux of L'Echo de Paris cried in the name of the Allies: "We do not want to destroy any nation, we do not want to attack anyone!"

[illegible], [illegible]., 1917.

liberty, but [illegible] bring justice and life, not subjugation and [illegible], to all nations"--M. Maurice de Waleffe in [illegible] made the just remark that in the Allies' notes to [illegible] was made, [illegible] in the United States, the point of the reconstruction [illegible].

[illegible] publications [illegible] the question of the reconstruction of Poland in accordance with the rights of her people as an obvious matter, since official declarations on the part of the Allies had previously been made.

"The Allies' war aims and peace conditions"--said Mr. Daincille in Excelsior --"were already known to the world through the public and official statements of the heads of the Allied governments, who concealed nothing, and who had no need, as the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg did, to cloak themselves in mystery and reservations. The expiation of all the crimes committed by Germany, all the compensations which justice demands, and which are necessary to the return of European equilibrium, are specifically listed. From

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 2, 1917.

Belgium up to Poland, there are included all the countries which have been annexed against the will of their people--this means also that Alsace-Lorraine has been named. Everything which calls for justice is included in the Allied war aims, that is, the liberation of all subjected peoples. This is how the new map of Europe will look."

Mr. Herbette states in Echo de Paris that the Allies desire world peace as ardently as President Wilson does, and together with him would like to form new rules of international life, in order to prevent future wars. Experience, however, has taught them that rules alone guarantee nothing, that they can disappoint, and that force is necessary in order to insure respect for law and right.

"Whoever wants to hasten the coming of the future peace and give it unbreakable strength, let him first make a study of the ways and means by which our enemies could be taught sense. The true morality of nations, like that

of individuals, i[illegible]ened on effort. Nothin[illegible] [illegible]inal without eff[illegible]ent, even when one lives on [illegible] other side [illegible] Atlantic. To announce to the [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible], to [illegible]ow them to [illegible] without [illegible], would be the equivalent [illegible] [illegible].'

[illegible]. Joseph [illegible] presents in Libre Belgique: "[illegible] [illegible] stunned in a [illegible] manner by [illegible] the people [illegible] cannot lay down their [illegible] before attaining the aims which they have set for themselves. There is not a single citizen of the belligerent nations who has not understood this long ago. Surely no one could be found in the great American republic who does not share our convictions and who would not applaud this decision of ours."

Gustav **Herve** in Victoire [illegible] again reiterates these aims:

"These, Mr. Wilson, are our peace terms! Would the American people possibly want Alsace-Lorraine to remain [illegible] [illegible], and Poland [illegible]

Dziennik Wiaz'e.y, ..., ..., 1917.

Trieste to remain under ... control. ... to ... to ... continue to be held ... by the ... , ... which the continued subjection of the ... to ... the representation of Poland's ... particularly ... in ... the Turkish ... Christians in ... ever ... , ... !

"Surely, they ... that we are ... , that we are conducting a war for liberation.

"In that case why the delay, why do they not take ... in order to help justice, civilization and humanity."

... remind you of this ... to ... at a very critical time for the States. They are now deliberating in Washington on whether it might not finally be necessary to take up arms against the Germans.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Editorial)

In his conception of peace, as expressed in his address to the Senate of the United States, President Wilson has set forth his idea of a League of Nations. Recently a growing tendency on the part of neutral countries especially the United States, to push forward the idea of a just and lasting peace has been observed. These countries have taken this attitude not only because the war has had a bad effect on their business, but primarily because they want to take an active part in the formation of the peace treaty, so that it will be drawn up in a way that will be beneficial to them. The matter of the future peace has been up to now, one can say, primarily the concern of the belligerents. Now it is the aim of the neutral countries to make it a world-wide question.

Simultaneously the entire concept of the future lasting peace has changed. From the viewpoint of the belligerents, the objective was to continue the war with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the conquered nations in the economic field in order to prevent the latter from renewing their military strength. In the light which President Wilson casts upon the subject, the future peace is not to represent a supremacy of one alliance over another, but the dissolution of all separate alliances for the purpose of establishing in exchange one great alliance composed of all the civilized nations. This proposed alliance would strike with all its might against any country or combination of countries which might break away from its union. The very possibility of the formation of such an alliance or League of Nations presupposes the removal of all disputed questions between the nations, whether they be territorial pretensions or colonial or economic concessions. On the other hand, the League, as conceived by the neutral powers, would make all political influence, all forms of secret protectorates, and all rivalry for such influence utterly useless.

This idea is still too new and insufficiently worked out to be accepted at once, to take root and to change completely the accepted direction of thought. Besides, it brings up several doubtful questions. Let us suppose, however, that at the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

moment this idea of the League would greatly simplify the solution of disputed questions. Let us suppose, for instance, that through this expedient the German necessity for extending its protectorate over Poland would vanish, that this same necessity in regard to the Balkan countries would also vanish. From this example alone one can see how greatly the matter of establishing a lasting peace would be simplified; but only the matter of establishing it, not of keeping it. The mere existence of a League of Nations does not by itself constitute a state of eternal happiness. The future can bring with it the development of new antagonisms, new disputes. Who can guarantee that within the future League itself new alliances will not develop composed of disgruntled nations which have mutual interests? Even with the existence of a League of Nations it is not impossible to conceive that two equally powerful, mutually inimical alliances should arise, in the face of which the neutral members of the League of Nations might again show themselves to be a negligible quantity. Nevertheless, the League of Nations could be a factor which would greatly alleviate the chaos in international affairs which prevailed before the war. For this reason, without overestimating its possibilities, the idea of a League of Nations should be given

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 9, 1917.

serious consideration if only for the reason that it offers a certain solution to the chaotic state of affairs, which are now so tangled that it sometimes seems that no solution is possible. The acceptance of the League of Nations as a starting point for the drawing up of terms for a lasting peace removes the necessity of giving precedence to the problems of strategic interests in the realm of politics, and to the problems of economic self-sufficiency in the event of war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III B 2
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

GLEANINGS OF WILSON'S ADDRESS

(Editorial)

It would be useless to go on at length on the tremendous importance, for the most noble progress of all humanity in general and for the liberation of our homeland in particular, of the memorable act of the President of the United States. By his address Wilson turned a new page in the history of mankind. He placed the cornerstone of a new epoch in the history of humanity. And humanity in time will gradually have to come to the building of this magnificent structure of a better future for all.

That which for the past few hundred years has been going on in the minds of pioneers of human progress like a golden thread weaving in and out of their thoughts and ideas, opening wider, brighter paths to the civilized life of nations and hurling anathemas at thrones and autocratic governments, has now been openly proclaimed. That which was ridiculed, laughed at as the utopian

MP1 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

wanderings of incorrigible dreamers, was for the first time pointed out to humanity, dripping with blood and misfortune, as the only real and rational road leading out of the vicious circle of endless wars, which otherwise must produce only new crimes and new suffering. The great French Revolution, through its Declaration of the Rights of Man, bringing individual freedom or rather release of the individual from the bonds of the Middle Ages, opened an entirely new era to humanity. Wilson's address at Washington, having behind it the authority of the highest representative and spokesman of the greatest republic in the world, can justly be considered an equally epochal declaration of the rights of nations, a declaration which heralds liberty, independence, unity and equality of rights of all civilized nations.

The fact that at the same time Poland was called upon to serve as an example of the only means by which the causes of wars could be removed, by which the crimes and injustices of the past could be remedied not for sentimental reasons, not for the sake of somebody's "beautiful eyes," but in the actual interests of the future of all countries and peoples, serves as a partial compensation to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

us for the horrors we have suffered in the past, and a down payment for and a reliable surety of a better future.

The blood of our heroes was not and will not have been shed in vain, this blood of the best sons of Mother Poland, who on both hemispheres of the globe have, with their widely scattered bones, made the soil fertile for the seeds of liberty, not some sort of abstract liberty, but a realistic liberty without which--as Wilson justly said--there can be no talk of a lasting peace, and without which, if peace were to be concluded, it would be only another crime demanding its own overthrow and a new even more horrible war.

For the Polish immigrant group in the United States, broken up by the suppurative activities of political loudmouths who blindly and erroneously follow the examples and commands which issue from Berlin or Vienna, the part of Wilson's address which places the matter of a united, independent, and autonomous Poland as a most vital condition of the future peace treaty must at long last serve them as the only true political guide post. For those who doubt, hesitate, are

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

confused, or look to others for some sort of diplomatic concession, President Wilson's energetic, open, absolute, and decided assurance that "statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, worship, and industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own" should suffice.

If the most honored statesman of the American republic, as though speaking in the name of all statesmen, openly places before the whole world in his program the solution of the Polish question as a condition sine qua non of the future peace, surely not a single Polish statesman, either in Poland or America, can hesitate, for any reasons whatsoever, to accept all these postulates in their entirety.

This thought was voiced decidedly and unequivocally by the most important nationalistic Polish immigrant organizations in the recently published telegram

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance to President Wilson, in which the Central Board expressed its gratitude for his noble and unbiased defense of the postulates of a united, independent, and autonomous Poland. It would be an insult to our national honor, it would be an unforgivable apostasy and abnegation, if anyone here were still to yield any one of these postulates. Casting aside all biased considerations, we should exert all our strength and resources in a united effort to demand as much as possible, to demand everything, to relinquish nothing, to hold nothing back, in order to gain at the end of the war all the rights due the Polish nation.

Wilson has spoken in the name of all Poland!

He himself has said: "Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and for every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent masses of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin which they have seen come already upon the persons and homes they hold most dear."

A singular honor has been bestowed upon us, which, nevertheless, places upon us certain grave responsibilities. From this all Polish-Americans can draw only one conclusion, one and only one line of direction for their national program, not taking away one iota from Wilson's condition for peace of a united, independent, and autonomous Poland.

Wilson's assurance that "statesmen everywhere have agreed" to the above plan for solving the Polish question opens wide horizons for our most cherished hopes. He made this statement with all the gravity befitting the responsible

(U) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

head of the Government of the United States. Furthermore, he stated only those things which up to now, for diplomatic and strategic reasons, responsible statesmen of western Europe did not as yet dare express.

We wish to remind you that in this very space only about a month ago, we printed an outstanding article on the Polish question by M. Leblond, French journalist and statesman. Motivated by the protests and complaints of the Poles in Paris, embittered by the undecided stand of the Allies in regard to the Polish question after the Austro-German proclamation in Warsaw, and demanding the complete independence of a reunited Poland, M. Leblond appealed to us, Polish-Americans. He pointed to Wilson, adding that today Washington can do everything in this matter, and that only later, much later, will the Poles learn how much they are indebted in this matter to French diplomacy, especially to Briand, and also to England's erstwhile premier, Asquith.

President Wilson's statement on the Polish question will be the touchstone for the patriotism of this handful of Polish immigrants, fortunately not very large,

WWI (II) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1917.

which has allowed itself to be taken in by the scheming and clever whisperings of the corrupters of our people, grouped about the so-called K.O.N. /Committee of National Defense/. Members of this committee, with complete shamelessness, have now torn off their masks, revealing faces stamped with the ignominy of national betrayal. Brash and blown up with their own self-importance, they decided suddenly and rashly to take advantage of the address to further their own Prussphile interests. Gathered together at their hangout in New York, they sent an "address," that is, a telegram, to President Wilson, in which they maintained absolute silence on the subject of the reuniting of independent Poland as a condition for peace, as definitely set forth by Wilson, and requested only the recognition of an "independent Congress district." /Translator's note: A small section of Poland ratified by the Congress of Vienna as an independent state, but never actually granted this independence./ They did this because the recognition of the "independence" of such a tiny Polish state could be only to the advantage of the Teutons. For this action they were deservedly commended by the Pole-eating Staats-Zeitung, which at the same time rebuked President Wilson for not first learning from the leaders of the K.O.N. what sort of Poland Austro-Germany wants to have after the war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III [illegible]

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

[illegible]

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President,
Washington, D. C.

American citizens of Polish blood deem it a privilege to express to the President of the United States their admiration for his masterful presentation to the whole world of the question of the establishment and preservation of peace, based upon equality and justice. They also desire to express to you, Mr. President, their profound thanks for the reference relating to the necessity of recognizing a free and united Poland as one of the conditions necessary to the establishment and maintenance of peace.

Please accept personally our love, admiration, and gratitude, and as President of the United States, our loyalty and devotion.

I G
II D 10
III F 3
III H

[illegible]

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 23, 1917.

(Signature of all the organizations represented by the Central Polish Relief Committee.)

/Translator's note: These parentheses are part of the article, not my own addition. The article does not name the organizations represented by the Central Polish Relief Committee./

. . S. Individual Poles and Polish societies may send copies of this telegram in accordance with the appeal of the National Department of the Polish National Alliance, adding only their signatures and addresses.

I G
I D 1 a
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1916.

THE DISASTER OF WAR AND PEACE

(Editorial)

Last week was marked as a week of disaster and ruin for speculators in the New York Stock Exchange who sought quick and easy wealth without work. It was only a sample, however, a preview of the catastrophe that may come any day, bringing financial ruin to a great many people.

The prospect of peace, resulting from the German proposals and intensified by President Wilson's enigmatical note, precipitated an unusual and dangerous decline of prices in the stock market. To American speculators, peace means the end of war profits, the stoppage of the flow of gold, that manna of which only crumbs fall to the masses, while a favored few gather in almost everything. Peace also means financial ruin to stock market speculators, who form a numerous group here in America.

A swift drop in stock quotations began then, because there was a prospect of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1916.

peace in the offing. And when Secretary of State Lansing began to interpret Wilson's note as a war threat, the possibility of American entrance into the World War arose again. Still greater confusion reigned on the Stock Exchange, and the drop in stock prices was still more sudden.

The first explanation by Lansing of Wilson's note was understood to mean that Wilson, in his note, warned that the danger of war seriously menaced the United States. Whoever speculated in stocks sold his shares at any price. On the following day, a new explanation from Lansing steadied the stock market again, and speculators hoping to recoup their losses of the day before, tried frantically to buy back the shares they had sold at a loss. The resulting confusion on the Exchange was such as had not been seen for a long time. There were no blacker days for speculators since the Lusitania disaster.

It is a curious and striking circumstance that the stock market is thrown into a panic both at the prospect of peace and at the prospect of war. In either case, the speculators are guided by blind instincts of self-preservation; they do not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1916.

stop to consider the most probable consequences /of their actions/. In such cases, the natural instincts for speculation, their ability to link cause and effect deludes these people, and no amount of experience, no matter how recent, helps them.

At the present time, the American stock market is steady again, and the possibility of American entrance into the war is less and less discussed. But, nevertheless, the above-mentioned incidents bring to light the unwholesome conditions existing in American stock markets. During the past few years, as the European war has drawn itself out, these conditions have become proportionately worse. War industry has grown and prospered, crushing beneath its abnormal growth the legitimate industry upon which our economic life is founded--the industry that satisfies a society's peacetime needs, primarily internal needs.

The war profits of financial and industrial speculators cannot even in the smallest measure make up for the enormous economic losses suffered at the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1916.

present time by the whole mass of American society. Our American economic situation would be a great deal healthier if the United States were actually engaged in the war on one side or the other. At least the return to normal conditions on conclusion of the war would be less painful.

As things now stand, peace in Europe will mean economic disaster for the United States. It will be, however, an inescapable evil, something in the nature of an unpleasant, difficult, but very necessary operation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1916.

POLAND'S GETHSEMANE

(Editorial)

This is Poland's midnight in the Garden of Gethsemane. The agony of the dark hour cannot be uttered. Never before in hundreds of years has a whole people been sacrificed so ruthlessly.

Behind curtains of iron the frightful tragedy is being enacted. We are fortunate, perhaps, that we cannot see the tortures in their nude horror, the tortures to which twenty million people are subjected. The wail of innocent babes, sick, starving, and dying, would be intolerable. The outcry of the myriads of mothers, helpless before their dying children, would be heart-rending. The lamentations of millions of men and women struck down in the glory of maturity, some by hunger, others by the swift violence of war, would be overwhelming.

Poland, caught between titanic hostile forces, is paying the extreme penalty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1916.

Her sons are divided. By a cynical decree of destiny Poles must fight against their blood-brothers in a war not of their choosing. And while brothers are so arrayed against each other an economic struggle impalpable as the breath of an infernal god lays waste the land of their birth. This, in truth, is Poland's midnight hour in the Garden of Gethsemane. A day of promise will shine in Poland if the awfulness of the present can be survived. The wrongs committed a century and a half ago have played their part in causing this madness of self-destruction now devastating Europe. Germany and Russia and Austria are draining to the dregs the cup of bitterness which was foreordained when Poland was dismembered.

The tragedy is that not only are the international sins of the fathers visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. More terrible is the visitation upon the children of them who were violated. For so inextricably are we bound together as members of the same human race that evil avenges itself upon the just and the unjust, upon the slayers and the slain.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1916.

Poland will rise again because men are recognizing the inexorable consequences of their acts. So far as Europe is able, the ancient kingdom will be restored. The very existence of all races demands it. Poland resurgent in a peaceful Europe! God speed the day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H

unadvertised

W.P.A.

Fredrick

POLISH

[illegible], [illegible], 20[illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], . , [illegible].

the reaction[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Germany and [illegible] the [illegible] would have been impossible.

The oral [illegible] to be, [illegible] liberty of our first [illegible] to defend our country [illegible] against [illegible].

N.P.A.

I G
III H
II D 10
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1915.

A PLEA FOR POLAND

In the Nov. 11th issue of Leslie's Weekly we find a verse written by an American writer, Miss Minna Irving, which was translated for our paper by Mrs. M. Sakowski, relating to the hardships of Poland, the result of war; it reads as follows:

A Plea For Poland
The snow that over Poland lies
Is darkly stained with red.
The winds that over Poland sighs
Brings broken cries for bread.
Where Paderewski's music rose
And our Kosciuszko fell
Are beggars waiting in the snow
A piteous tale to tell.
Her homes are ground to dust beneath
The conqueror's iron heel.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 19, 1915.

The wolf of famine bares his teeth
Beside the naked steel;
She cradles on her wasted breast
A babe too weak to feed.
Arise! Empire of the West,
And help her in her need.
The love of Freedom in the blood
Of Poland ever runs,
And links her o'er the briny flood
To freedom's favored sons.
So from the plenty we command,
O, let us now display
The spirit of the open hand
And smooth her troubled way.

I G
III H (Hungarian)
II B 2 d (1)
III C
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1915.

POLISH NEWSPAPER IN CHICAGO EXPOSES
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA

Continuing a series of articles exposing Austro-Hungarian activities against munition manufacturers and kindred propaganda, the Zgoda, (a Polish daily), an official organ of the Polish National Alliance, gives details of how the Austrian secret agents, Hausner and Mlynarski, installed and maintained a national polyglot press agency and subsidy. Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Scranton, and Toledo were the centers of this pernicious propaganda in the middle West. New York, and Chicago were the fountainheads of it, and the Austrian embassy in Washington, through the secret agents Hausner and Mlynarski, its directing genius, says the Polish Daily Zgoda.

The time of its birth was the arrival in the United States of the agents Hausner and Mlynarski. Its spread was marked in an unvarying course by an itinerary of these men about the country, and its effects are seen in controversies of both clerical and lay character in the section referred to by Dr. Dumba in his now famous strike proposal to Foreign Minister Burian in

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

.ienni: .iu.ro , July , 1.1.

Vienna.

.ron t.. g.ern.n ..it ei. r.. .. .. o.. .. b. ha.e .een
e.. re.. .. .. .

[illegible], [illegible], 101.

Jarolewicz (I[illegible] list), [illegible], o[illegible] tunicl[illegible] Daniel i[illegible] [illegible].

Dziennik Polski (Polish [illegible], in [illegible], [illegible]. V. Jaroslewicz, editor.

Dziennik Ludowy (People's Daily), in [illegible], [illegible] Socialist Party. This newspaper i[illegible] libel suit [illegible] one of its correspondents, which [illegible] of Count Lerski[illegible], M. Duda and Consul Lulwi[illegible] of Cleveland [illegible] part of the record.

Dzien Dozy (Course of Day), in Chicago, [illegible]; olish Publishing Company, Publishers. A harsh and inflamatory anticlerical and Socialist publication of a satirical character. Its columns have been marked lately by vicious attacks on Bishop Rhode of the Roman Catholic Diocese.

Dziennik Dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily), in Buffalo, N. Y., a daily elit[illegible]

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, July 16, 1913.

by J. Haminski.

Telegram Codzienny (The Daily Tel[illegible]), in [illegible], a daily.

Straz (Sentinel), in Scranton, Pa., a weekly organ of the so-called Polish National Church.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, July 15, 1915.

POLISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT FROM CHICAGO GRANTED AN INTERVIEW WITH RUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER

(Editorial)

I had the honor to be granted an interview with His Excellency, Mr. Goremykin, Prime Minister of Russia, the man who, next to the Emperor, is the greatest in the Empire in power and influence. It was not an interview, he said, but a visit during which the Premier expressed his ideas.

He did not receive me as a newspaper correspondent seeking an interview, but he did consent to his utterances being published in the Chicago Herald. You will note that on each page of this letter the word "correct" occurs with the signature of S. Yourief, the Premier's secretary, without which

it would be impossible for the document to leave Russia and which proves its authenticity.

The interviews or audiences with the other ministers which I have had are similarly authenticated. I considered those utterances and the sources from which they came of such great importance that I did not want to leave the least doubt about their authenticity.

I was received by the Premier in his summer residence at the appointed time, which was three o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The residence, which is a frame building and situated next to that of the Empress Dowager, is severely plain, and it typifies the unassuming simplicity and modesty of the great man who occupies it.

The Premier, I am told, is seventy-five years of age, but looks vigorous

and healthy. He is rather small of stature for a Russian. Russians, as a rule, are quite tall, but the Premier has a fine, big head and penetrating eyes. He received me very kindly and by his simple, unaffected manner made me feel at home.

I was most agreeably surprised and delighted when I heard that the Premier spoke English. While it is true that all educated Russians now speak English as well as French almost as fluently as their own language, yet during the generation to which the Premier belongs the English language was not given the same recognition as that of the French. Our conversation was, therefore, carried on in English.

By way of introduction, I told the Premier briefly the purpose of my coming to Petrograd. I told him that I was an American citizen of Polish nationality; that the people of America are deeply interested in the fate of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 15, 1915.

Poland, and are sympathizing with the Poles because of their frightful suffering in this terrible war, and are contributing money to alleviate their suffering. I also told him that they read with great interest, the proclamation issued by the Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, Grand Duke Nicholas, promising freedom to Poland, and that they would like to see that promise realized.

I then asked the Premier whether the proclamation of the Commander in Chief was made with the knowledge and sanction of the Emperor and his ministers. He replied:

"The proclamation was made by the Grand Duke with the knowledge and sanction of the Emperor and of the ministry".

Next, I asked the following question:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 15, 1915.

"What has been done to put that promise into effect, and make it a reality?"

In answer the Premier told me that a commission has been appointed, composed of six Poles and of six Russians, which commission is at the present time engaged in preparing a plan to put the promise contained in the Grand Duke's proclamation into a concrete form, in so far as that will be possible under existing conditions and circumstances.

I next called the Premier's attention to the fact that the German army is at the present time occupying most of Poland. In view of that, I asked him how the promise to make Poland free could be accomplished. I received the following answer:

"The occupation of Poland by the German army is only temporary; Russia

Dziennik Związkowy, July 15, 1915.

is determined to carry on this war not only until the Germans are driven out of Poland, but until Germany is completely crushed.

"This is the sentiment of the Emperor, of the whole government, and of the Russian nation. We are all as one on that point. After that is accomplished, then all the three parts of Poland will be united and made free in accordance with the Grand Duke's proclamation."

I asked him two other questions, not relating to the Polish situation, which he did not answer, but he did advise me to see the ministers who have charge of these affairs. I was deeply impressed with the frankness of the Premier's answers to my questions. I may add that the Premier began his political career in Poland, having held his first important office, that of a commissioner, in that country. He is, therefore, well acquainted with the Poles and the Polish question.

(signed) N. L. Piotrowski,
War Correspondent.

I G
I J
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1915.

AMERICA'S DEFEAT

(Editorial)

The United States has made erroneous and unwise steps on several occasions ever since the very beginning of the present conflict in Europe. Such conduct is, in fact, very dangerous. Some of the diplomatic statements contain traces of a partisan and self-centered kind of politics, betraying lack of knowledge of world conditions. Some, again, seem to imply that America can dictate to the whole world and guide its politics. All this indicates that Americans are good businessmen but provincial politicians, unable to grasp the broader political horizons. Our efforts finally terminate in a fiasca because the foreign powers pay no attention to all our threatening notes and protests.

Moreover, in recent times the strong influence of the local Germans upon the American Government can be distinguished. This may have unpleasant repercussions in the future relationships between America and Europe. It is a known fact that wherever Germans settle, they become a detriment to their environment,

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 26, 1915.

exploiting it for the benefit of their fatherland, even though their attitude redounds to the detriment of the country that which has hospitably received them. Congressman Berchtold of Missouri has declared that all American Germans, even to the third generation of immigrants, will fight for the preservation of their fatherland. That would be very well if they wanted to go to Europe to fight and could manage somehow to arrive there. But evidently they want to fight on American soil, exposing the United States to harm.

All their former efforts to inveigle the United States into the conflict by exploding Canadian bridges and torpedoing or sinking with bombs English and French steamers in American ports have availed them nothing. They are now making strenuous efforts, using (one should say abusing) their whole influence upon the politics of this Government to maneuver the United States into an unpleasant position with respect to the allied nations. This they hope to accomplish by the use of diplomatic notes.

When the European war burst out, our politicians called it savagery. The only

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

conclusion that they drew from it was that it was possible to make great profits out of this barbarism. The prices of foodstuffs have been raised to impossible proportions, regardless of unemployment and the hard times. And so began the process of business promotion and exploitation at the expense of our own citizens and of barbarian Europe, which was compelled to pay any price without so much as a murmur of complaint. However, not all Europe was fortunate enough to buy food for its weight in gold from the American speculators. The Germans and the Austrians were deprived of this boon. England calculated that to crush the military power of Germany, which is its aim in the war, it is necessary to employ something more than armed force. The dispersion and annihilation of a German army well provided with food and ammunition would require many years of war and great loss of life, not to mention the destruction of nations. England has therefore decided to make use of the supremacy of the Anglo-French navy over that of Germany and to block importation into Germany. Every other nation would do the same if it had so powerful a trump in its hand, and such procedure is sanctioned by international law.

This step taken by England has created a strong impression upon Germany. The

MID. ILL. PROJ. 302-3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1915.

first feeling of depression has been transformed into uncontrollable rage. As a result of this the Germans began a piratical warfare with their submarines, not sparing the ships even of neutral nations. They hoped that by so doing they would cause the neutral nations to protest against England and so to abandon the plan of blockading Germany.

Events, nevertheless, have taken a different turn. England received these practical attacks calmly, since the Germans had previously attempted them. Then, again, the sinking of a few small ships could not harm England very much. In reply to such tactics England intends to blockade the German ports as tightly as possible and to carry out this plan to the very limit, even if she be compelled to employ the same tactics of warfare which are now used by the Germans, that is, the use of treacherous floating mines, spread by submarines along the enemy's shores. The neutral nations, however, which dread the very thought of the victory of aggressive Germany for fear of losing their own identity, have sent their protests not to England but to Berlin.

The United States alone cannot understand the situation and protests with childish

stubborness, as if it thought that because the interests of a few American speculators are endangered, all Europe should sacrifice what is most vital to it. The United States thinks that England, for the benefit of a few greedy American exploiters, should lose the war which it is fighting for its own existence and power. This is peculiar logic, but it remains a fact. At present the American ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard, evidently a great friend of the Germans, is again importuning Washington for new protests and notes, apparently in defense of American trade, exposed to the danger of a blockade of Germany. The American ambassador promises that he can persuade Germany to abandon its terrible blockade if the United States Government, by threatening to withold the transportation of food to England and France, will compel these nations to allow the passage of food transports into Germany, under the condition that the food shall be used for civilians and not for the army.

Only an insane person would believe in German assurances. Every one knows that in Belgium the Germans are stealing food and money sent there by relief committees for the hungry noncombatants. It would therefore be silly to believe that they

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1915.

would not do likewise in their own country, where no one can control them. Either Mr. Gerard is very naive, or he pretends to be and is playing a farce, lowering the dignity of the United States in the eyes of the world. England would be very unwise if it consented to anything like that, and it is certain that she will not agree to Mr. Gerard's plan, even if the United States were really to put the embargo on transportation into effect. It is very doubtful whether such drastic action ever will be taken. Most probably the entire affair will terminate in a fiasco, as have all the other notes and protests. This undoubtedly will embitter many of the German-Americans, who are accustomed to dictate to the whole world, but whom very few nations fear. There is little hope that in order to please them, America will jeopardize her diplomatic relationships in times so dangerous.

I G
III H
I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1915.

THE HOPE OF POLAND

The American newspaper, the Chicago Daily News, in its issue of February 15, 1915, printed a rather lengthy article entitled "The Hope of Poland". The article is written in favor of the Polish cause, and we reprint a few excerpts below.

"From April 25, 1795," writes the Daily News, "when King Stanislaw August unwillingly abdicated from the throne of the kingdom of Poland and left for St. Petersburg to spend the remainder of his life, freedom has been the sole dream of the Poles, that great people. The Pole's devotion to freedom and the magnificent pages of the history of their nation have made of them romantic figures in every country. Poles have fought and died for the cause of freedom under various flags. In the minds of Americans the names of Kosciusko and Pulaski are synonyms of freedom. Because of this friendship that unites this country with the Poles the fate which awaits the dismembered but still living Poland at the conclusion of the present war greatly interests the people of the United States.

• Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1915.

"After a hundred and forty years under the yoke of slavery laid upon the nation by her present rulers, Russia, Austria, and Germany, which /divided and/ annexed the Polish kingdom, the dream of resurrecting Poland will eventually be realized. Each of these three aggressors has made promises to the Poles..... Austria-Hungary--as rumors have it--is to have a Polish king enthroned in Cracow, the historic capital and seat of Polish education. The dual monarchy has always treated its Polish subjects relatively well. At present it anticipates that by creating a nominal Polish kingdom in these times, it will be more easily able to take over that part of Poland which is now held by Russia. It seems that Austria, in her plans, wishes to outmaneuver her ally, Germany.

"At the time of Prussia's big drive on Warsaw," says F. McCullagh, the Daily News correspondent, "The Sass prince accompanied the German army for the purpose of occupying the Polish throne if the German army entered Warsaw, the capital of Poland."

(Here the Daily News mentions that there were two kings of that dynasty who ruled Poland, but it is in error when it says that the last Polish king, Stanislaw August, was also of the Sass line.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1915.

"It must be remembered that a hundred years ago promises were given to Poland when Poles fought and died by the thousand for Napoleon because he promised to recreate their kingdom for them. He gave them the Duchy of Warsaw, a mere shadow of independence. At presence the Poles have Russia's promise of a united autonomous Polish kingdom if the Allies are victorious in the present war. At the same time Austria and Germany also make promises to the Polish people, wishing to gain their favor.

"At the present time a middle class of people, which has made famous nations wealthy, has appeared and is developing in Poland. It is this strong middle class which forms the care of present-day society. If Poland should emerge out of this cataclysm of war a free and united nation, her people will know how to use their freedom....."

I G
III G
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

(Editorial)

During these days we trace carefully and assiduously every opinion expressed by prominent people here in America on the Polish matter. We do so because we expect that the opinions of the representatives of the states in Congress will have great significance during the peace treaties after the war. The sympathy with which America views our cause must necessarily be reflected in the settlement of this very involved Polish question.

It is therefore the duty of all the more prominent Poles in America to constantly inform opinion in America on matters pertinent to Poland. We should all endeavor to awaken widespread sympathy for our homeland, so that some day we may refer to American public opinion and the way this country treated our cause.

WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

One of the very important facts upon which we might some day rely is a discussion on the Polish question found in the Congressional Record of January 11, 1915, on page 1376. This discussion took place in the Senate of the United States after the secretary of the Senate read a letter written by Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, the City Counsellor of Chicago, addressed to the Honorable W. J. Stone, Senator of the United States. The discussion pertained to the congressional amendment excluding Belgians from the intelligence-test clause in the immigration statute now being drawn up. Senator Stone arose and requested the president of the Senate--the Honorable Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States--to permit him to read the letter he had received on the matter that was under consideration. When none of those present objected to the reading of this document, the secretary of the Senate read the letter of Mr. N. L. Piotrowski. It then was recorded in the Congressional Record. This letter is a follows:

"I have read in the reports from Washington that the Senate has passed an immigration bill which also contains an intelligence-test clause, which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8072

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

states that Belgians need not be subject to the test. That is a very sane and humane bill, and I am certain that every freedom-loving American citizen will be pleased that the portals of this country are wide open to the unfortunate Belgians.

"On this occasion I should like to call your attention to another country, whose fate is perhaps even more tragic than that of Belgium. I refer to Poland. The Poles were deprived of their country about one hundred and fifty years ago. This bloody tragedy, which brought to light knavery unparalleled in the history of modern Europe, and as a result of which Poland was divided and plundered and twenty-five million of her children were deprived of their freedom, has not, I believe, been forgotten. Nor do I believe that freedom-loving Americans will be indifferent to Poland's fate. The Poles have no country which they are free to call their own. Those who have an opportunity to avoid severe persecutions by their tyrants migrate to every country and to all corners of the world.

WPA (Ill.) Project 7/08 1938

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

"Allow me to call your attention to the terrible experiences of the Polish people in this horrible war. Nearly all of Galicia, the part of Poland now under Austrian rule, possessing a population of seven million, was first invaded by Russians, then by the Austrian and German armies, and again by Russian soldiers. Today it is one mass of ruin. Its residents who were not killed flee from place to place like wild animals without food and shelter, and hide in holes to avoid cannon shells.

"This same tragic fate has also befallen the area known as the Kingdom of Poland, numbering twelve million people. The Germans devastated this country up to the localities six miles from Warsaw. The Russians did the rest when they chased the Germans back the same way they came. At present the Germans are making a third attempt to conquer Warsaw. Rumors have it that west of the Vistula river, in the Kingdom of Poland, more than five hundred cities, occupied predominantly by Poles, were ruined completely. Everyone has heard of the fate that befell Louvain, but hardly anyone has heard of the fate of Kalisz, a city of about forty thousand people, in the Polish

WRA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

Kingdom. The people of Kalisz met the same fate as those of Louvain. The Poles in East Prussia have endured the same hardships, and a similar fate yet awaits the Poles in Pos n, annexed by Prussia.

"The Belgians have at least the satisfaction left that they are fighting for their country. They have a hope that when the Allied forces are victorious, the wrongs done them will be righted. Judging by the past, there is little hope left for the Poles, despite the promises made them by the three powers--Russia, Austria, and Germany. The Poles are not only compelled to fight against their will, but in addition they are forced to fight for a cause that is not their own but that of their oppressors. In addition to that--and what is even worse--they are compelled to fight against themselves, to shed the blood of their brethren; a brother must attack his brother and a son his father. To them it is a fratricidal war. It is therefore, perhaps the most horrible tragedy of this war.

"About three hundred and fifty thousand Poles are in the German army and

WRA (ILL.) PROJ. 83275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

about that many in the Austrian. There are approximately seven hundred thousand Poles in the Russian forces. This means that about one and a half million Poles are fighting in this war on one side or another. And why are they fighting? Certainly not for Poland's cause. In the opinion of all who read, and are closely interested in, the matters of the present war, the Poles are more deserving of pity than are the Belgians."

After presenting this bloody picture of our present position in Europe, the City Counsellor of Chicago appealed to the Senate to protect the Polish people by excluding them from the intelligence-test clause in the future immigration statute of the United States.

After reading this letter, Senator Stone proposed that it be sent to the committee on immigration matters and also that it be read to the Conference Committee, if that is possible and permissible.

Because the bill was before the Senate and the clause on the free admission

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1915.

of Belgians had been defeated in the House of Representatives, Mr. Piotrowski's letter did not bring about the proper result. The fact, however, remains that this letter was presented in its entirety and reprinted in the Congressional Record, so that official America can become acquainted with the contents of this document on the fate of unfortunate Poland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

DYING POLAND

(Editorial)

Poland's hands have not been too feeble to rip the cloak of hypocrisy from the motives controlling the nations which beset her. The cruel policies of this war are left naked and without a moral attribute.

Poland's case disposes of all pretences of humanity. It deposes all the self-styled champions of humanity. It reduces all to a common level, where they struggle for one end, power, by one means, force. Poland starving, can be relieved out of the store houses of non-belligerent nations, if permission to carry the food to the Poles can be obtained. The Poles as a people are being wiped out with means much more cruel than those used when Poland as a nation was annihilated.



In all the correspondence, which has passed between the chairman of the American commission and the British and German authorities, only one thing is stated in a direct unambiguous way. The Poles may be fed if the military

purpose of the belligerents be not affected in the slightest degree.

If a military advantage, however slight, must be surrendered /by the Allies/ the Poles may starve. For Great Britain, as conspicuously as for any nation involved in the war, a military need is paramount. The Polish people may become extinct through starvation. That consideration, however, cannot be taken into account if some military advantage may be taken from the enemy thereby.

Sir Edward Grey has stipulated to Mr. Hoover of the American commission that supplies will be permitted to go from the United States to Poland only if the German and Austrian governments prohibit the export of all foodstuffs from Russian Poland; if a guarantee be given that the native

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 9, 1915.

stocks of food will not be drawn on for the maintenance of the occupying armies; if the German and Austrian governments will undertake to supply and adequate ration and other necessary articles, and if the American commission be given a free hand in the distribution of supplies.

It certainly is right to demand that Germany and Austria, which have exported foodstuffs from Poland, give guarantees that the country shall not be stripped further; but what Sir Edward Grey may mean by stipulating that the Germans shall furnish an adequate ration is not apparent. It is almost inconceivable that he means that, as a condition precedent to permitting relief from the United States to reach the Poles, the Germans must also contribute to their aid from a store which the British hope so to diminish by blockade, that hunger will be known in every German community.

That Machiavellian cruelty would agree with the popular German estimate

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

of Sir Edward Grey's character but not with ours. However, whether ambiguous or explicit, these are the conditions under which eager rescuers in America may help a starving people, and except under those conditions that help may not be given.

This is war revealed in all its horror. Germany took food out of Poland; the British will not allow the Americans to replace it. Military necessity is a Moloch. It sacrificed Belgium; it sacrifices Poland. It will now doom to starvation innocents in France, in Serbia, in Belgium, in Poland, even as they were sacrificed in walled cities when Assyrians or Tartars waited for emaciated victims to choose between the sword and the final tortures of hunger.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 8, 1915.

The horror may be embellished with rhetoric, but it cannot hide behind sentiment any longer. The war is being so prosecuted by the participants in it that people caught in its whirl are dying like animals, unable even to get bark from the trees or roots from under the ground in order to stave off starvation.

They could be rescued, but military necessity will not allow them to be. As for Poland, whose sons must fight each other and whose children may starve, Paderewski said in poignant sorrow, "Poland fell because it had no army to keep the enemy from its borders."

A nation is defended by the power of its citizens, not by the humanitarianism of its neighbors. There is no humaneness in war. A small nation finds no help save as its welfare meets the interests of the great nations.

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. [illegible], 1915.

The great nations of Europe are fighting for themselves, for the retention of what power they have, for the extension of that power.

The illusion that these nations are fighting for humanity is being dispelled by every starving Polish child.

30046

I G
III B 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

Mr. Trygar's article published in Dziennik Narodowy contained bitter words of truth aimed at those "who stand at the head"--at the fathers of the nation and the leaders--and in general it criticised our politico-national policies in America and our inactivity and laziness. It is not a cry in the wilderness; it is not a lonely, lost voice which knows not what it wants: it is a powerful shout--the shout of thousands straining impatiently for action. It is a voice fully aware of itself and certain of the great echo of thousands.

Truly, anxiety enters our hearts when we see these young men impatient for action--men who have written on the Falcon banners mottoes of serving the homeland and who want to live up to them. In vain they look to their leaders to give the word for action.

The Falcon men, especially the young ones who are not tied down by family obligations, are preparing and standing in readiness, certain that at any moment

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the order, as hard as steel, will ring out: To France! Battle to the death for the freedom of Poland and the freedom of nations!

But peace and quiet continues and the weak and seemingly ambiguous motto of Caesar Borgia: Wait and hope.

Our young men--these sincere young men ready at a moment's notice to sacrifice their lives on the altar of the homeland--cry out in bitterness:

"What are they waiting for? Why, it seems that everyone agrees that Poland's greatest enemy, the enemy of the entire world--this monstrous Prussian militarism--must finally be crushed. The sooner this power is destroyed, the sooner we shall have peace and the sooner our unfortunate, horribly ruined country will rid itself of these vandals of the twentieth century, these executioners and barbarians. Over these, tens of thousands are being murdered. Over there, even more of our brothers and sisters are dying of starvation, cold, and disease. Meanwhile we argue politics and go to entertainments and balls

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

but cannot get together a legion of even five thousand men to avenge our blood- and fire-stained land.

What are we waiting for? Are we expecting promises from France? What kind of promises can France give us when she does not know how many of us would be ready to fight? Besides, France would surely recognize us as a Polish Legion. For us Poles, one dominating aim should be the motor of action--the destruction of Prussia--because it is by Prussia, and the Counts of Brandenburg, that, ever since the times of King Mieszko and King Boleslaw, our destruction has been continually plotted, and there in Prussia it was executed. Prussia is the source of all our misfortunes in all three annexed sections of our country.

What are we waiting for? For the war to end? For the fever to pass, so that we will not have to go at all, and thus will avoid a very unpleasant and tiring effort and the exertion of a great deal of energy? That is possible --but....it is not so long ago that, without asking for the opinion of the people in general, we offered thirty thousand Falcons for the war with Mexico.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Perhaps some people can look upon this as a good political stunt, although under a different set of political circumstances it might have been an irrevocable mistake. Then what? We would have had to rush to recruit the number that we were short of having thirty thousand, of course not counting the Falcon women. Then, for some reason, we did not fear "needless display," nor bloodshed, nor the destruction of the finest young men in our ranks.

It is true that conditions for forming a legion were entirely different then than they are now; but today's reasons for forming a legion under France's flag differ greatly from the reasons for forming a legion to fight in Mexico. Today this is our cause in principle, it is a vital question because it concerns the very reason for our organizational and idealistic existence. It is the crystallization of the finest Falcon mottoes announcing readiness to serve the homeland.

This is how the Falcons view the matter--both those who are ready to go at any moment and those who for various reasons must remain here. Everyone asks,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Why this inactivity which looks like impotence? Why this hesitation? Are they afraid that the ranks will be decimated of the best young men, so that there will be a decrease in membership, and a spiritual and moral weakening, of the organization? The good of the homeland comes before all else--before the good of every organization. The military spirit was called forth among the Falcons. Why? If we are to serve the good of the Poles in America, it would have been more than sufficient for the Falcons in America to remain a gymnastic and educational organization.

Therefore?--To France! To the field of glory! Let us follow in the footsteps of Dabrowski to crush the Prussians and their Teutonic Knight politics, to bring freedom to oppressed countries.

When we form a legion--when words become actions--we can then be sure of greater financial contributions from the Poles in America; their enthusiasm will be kindled because "our boys" from America are going to shed their blood for Poland's liberty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 22, 1914.

It is possible that I am wrong, that I am being carried away by my enthusiasm, that political questions should be decided only by cold reasoning, but....I am only the echo of those who want action. I believe that the Falcon leaders know what they are about, but I will permit myself one more little remark, namely, that our organ, Sokol /Falcon/, should explain this matter and set forth clearly the leaders' reasons for their attitude, in order to calm the minds of those who are disturbed because the fighting forces of some of the groups are abandoning their military training.

(Signed) S. Zaklikiewicz

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C
T

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 50, Dec. 16, 1914.

ABOUT POLAND

Saturday, Dec. 5, at a banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club in the Hotel La Salle, city attorney Mr. N. L. Piotrowski gave a splendid talk about Poland. He spoke for one hour and a quarter, and the guests with strained interest listened to him and swallowed almost every word. When the speaker ended, and before the applause was silenced, attorney Mr. Joseph O'Donnell rose and made a motion that the Club should give Mr. L. Piotrowski for such a beautiful speech a rising vote of thanks, which was done. After that the members of the Club and guests pressed themselves toward Mr. Piotrowski so as to shake his hand.

The opinion among members of the club, expressed unanimously, was that this was the best speech that was ever heard in the Club.

In the beginning the speaker compared Poland and her suffering with those of Ireland and her sufferings; the life of the Irish nation and the perseverance in her sufferings, which did not let itself be destroyed through 700 years of terrible persecutions, with the life of the Polish nation and her perseverance.

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 50, Dec. 16, 1914.

After that the speaker in short but concise and exceptionally interesting manner, ran through the whole history of Poland, her greatness, her power, her fall, her suffering, and her future.

Speaking about her future the speaker expressed himself thus: "In the promises by the governments of the three conquering nations, Russia, Germany, and Austria, given at the beginning of this war, we do not place much faith. Experience has taught us that these governments have no scruples at all and not only fail to keep their promises, but break their most solemn treaties, as in the case of Belgian when the neutrality treaty was viclated a few months ago. At the same time we believe that Polish independence will be returned to Poland because a nation having twenty-five million people, its own language highly perfected, rich literature, its own customs and a brilliant past history, such a nation cannot be lost.

"The states of those illegitimate possessors promise to return freedom to Poland; with this very thing they gave proof as to the necessity of the independence

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 50, Dec. 16, 1914.

of the Polish nation as a state, free and independent. She ought not to have as a king either any from the family of the Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns, or the Hapsburgs. Poland was a republic long ago, and so ought to be a republic now, but reorganized on the order of the United States."

Mr. Piotrowski expressed the hope that the United States, at the Peace Conference at the end of the war, will through its representative, demand that liberty and independence should not only be returned but the form of government should be republican with an elective president at the head of the government - and who can only be a Pole.

Among the Poles present at the banquet we noticed the following: Judge La Buy, Dr. Sass, Messrs. Derpa, S. Adamkiewicz, L. Palczynski, Julian Piotrowski, Attorneys Alex Smietanka and Z. Kadow, and Dr. Stupinski.

I G
II D 10
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

THE CURSE OF THE TIMES

(Editorial)

The European War has made the entire world quake and now a strange state of vacillation--the necessary result of the war--is manifest in every phase of human existence.

This vacillation is evident not only in the political and economic life of the nation, but in the formation of convictions and principles by individuals, especially those who give expression to public opinion.

Every intelligent person must evolve his own point of view and base it on the developments of the war and their meaning for the interests of his nation, but no intelligent person can swear today that his opinions are unshakable or assert that what he believes today will hold true tomorrow. He cannot say that what has his absolute confidence today will not show itself to be the most repulsive quackery tomorrow.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

Some people criticize a changing of opinion and even suspect certain individuals of the most odius betrayal and bribe-taking.

Such hasty and unpleasant criticism deserves the sharpest condemnation. If a certain individual who changes his mind has logical reasons for doing so, one must not accuse him of lack of honor and faith, but rather grant that he is making an honest and sincere attempt to fulfill his duties toward society.

At this time all political opinions formulated by intelligent people are based on events which have occurred, on the actions of the warring powers up to the present, on the chances of victory of this or that side, and on the good and sincere wish to serve one's country as best one can.

There is no sage in the world who can now foresee the current of future events and cry out with a clear conscience, "Stick to this and nothing else!" Where cannons are playing, where diplomats vie with each other in an attempt to befuddle their opponents, no man standing on the side lines can discover bases

for logical thinking and for making plans for the future.

An editor, or any other human being, must accept facts in the light in which the war bulletins present them and must base his opinions solely upon them.

Therefore, if certain facts which we believe to be true today show themselves to be false tomorrow or, what is worse, to be harmful to the cause which we are defending, it is the duty of an honest man to admit his mistake and retreat from the path of error as hastily as possible.

Only those people who wish to take advantage of the times to further their own party politics, who want to annoy their opponents or to realize their "business" aspirations, consciously adhere to their false opinions. They do so at the cost of giving illogical and dishonest information to the public.

These are not honest people, these are not champions of an ideal: they are falsifiers of public opinion and the worst sort of brawlers and disrupters of national work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

To support the above deductions--which are rather daring in view of conditions in Polish America--it behooves us to present examples. Before doing this, however, we must repeat that in forming opinions on the present situation one must be guided by cold logic, a critical outlook on the events which have occurred in the arena of war, and a sincere desire to serve the homeland instead of one's party or personal desires.

For instance, conditions in Detroit, Michigan, have recently taken an abrupt turn. Rekord Codzienny /Daily Record/, which hitherto has been the blind defender of K. O. N. /Committee on National Defense/, has made a complete change and at present has taken the only sensible stand, that of waiting until the situation clears.

The Rekord Codzienny did not change its policy because of a change in its editorial staff or, as some people wish to believe, for "business" reasons. It changed its policy because this very Austria, which a month ago promised a mountain of gold, today looks upon the Poles as a good source of cannon fodder and money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29 , 1914.

Rekord Codzienny defended its Austrian outpost for a long time, even longer than it was obliged to, but finally, after having carefully read the oath taken by the legionnaires, it understood that all of the crowings of the Temporary Commission of the unheard-of Austrian benevolence were in reality only the call to retreat from the battle for our homeland's real interests.

The legions have gone to fight, it is true, but they have entered battle as an integral part of the Austro-German army. But not all of those victims for whom the American Poles are to provide, and should provide, have entered this fight.

This is a fact of grave importance. We could keep sending money uncritically as long as the Austrian friends and their opponents had arguments of equal strength. But now we must not send money because we know for a certainty that every penny sent to the legion or the Committee of National Defense augments the income of the King of Prussia, the king who has perpetrated the greatest injustices against the Polish nation.

Cold reason has now taken the floor and declared that Austria no longer exists,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

that Austrian armies are under Prussian command and do not deserve support because they are defending the interests of Poland's greatest enemy.

We ourselves have had to change our point of view on the political situation since the outbreak of the war. From the first moment we were on the side of the declared opponents of Prussia, but we did not suppose that the Polish Legion, which expressed the impulse to deliver Poland, would accept Austrian pay. We did not suppose that all of Austria would accept Wilhelm's command.

At the moment that we read the oath of the legionnaires and were convinced that all of Austria was guided by the Prussian hand, we threw aside all legionary dreams. We do not hesitate to assert that Poland's happiness, her existence, and her freedom depend on the victory of the Triple Entente.

Only the complete crushing of Prussia and Austria can give us the opportunity to unite to form one whole. This fact alone, the uniting of twenty-four million Poles in one unit, will be of great benefit to us.

WPA PROJECT

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

Today, circumstances force us to desire the complete annihilation of Prussia and Austria. It is another thing that tomorrow these circumstances may change, and that we may have to give up today's conviction. Today, circumstances bid us adhere to them determinedly.

Today, England, France and Russia are allied and have agreed jointly that Polish lands should be united. Tomorrow Russia and Prussia may come to an agreement and all of our plans and combinations will get it in the neck.

Will you then criticize us for condemning the new alliance of the vulture and the bear and declaring ourselves for the other side? Surely not. Therefore forsake all combinations and vile accusations of accepting rubles, etc. Wait patiently, instead, for the time when you can send money not to Austro-Prussia, not to Russia, but to poor emaciated Poland.

We may still change our opinions many times, always under the influence of the turn of events in Europe, which we as journalists are obliged to follow and for

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

which we are not responsible. Perhaps in a few months our orientation will change in favor of Turkey, if this country produces a great leader to fight our enemies.

Today we shall swear to nothing except relentless hatred of the Germans, of Prussianism, and of militarism. We are ready to support almost any action, but we will never sell ourselves out completely to the Austro-Germans, nor permit the complete exploitation of the vital forces of our nation.

Therefore, dear friends, although you continue to be angry with us, we shall remain loyal to the principles which we have accepted: Not to befuddle the people, but to sacrifice ourselves and admit our mistakes rather than waste the noblest impulses of the Poles in this country and to fill Wilhelm's pockets.

We will not contribute money to K. O. N. [Committee on National Defense]. We will not support Prusso-Austrophilism, because we would rather all of Poland were under the Russian scepter than that it should groan under the yokes of three annexers.

(ILL) PROJECT

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 29, 1914.

We prefer this because united we do not fear the strongest enemy!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

I G
I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a
III G
I E
I H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 28, 1914.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Editorial)

While the greatest war in the history of mankind is raging in Europe, while day after day the death-bearing shots of artillery fire wipe the existence of thousands of human beings off the surface of the earth, Uncle Sam, with the playful smile of an old and experienced merchant hunting for new customers, strokes his beard and conducts a bloodless war for the purpose of securing new markets for American industry.

To the accompaniment of European cannons whole mobs of agents of all sorts of factories and manufacturing firms are running about South America trying to oust German and English industry from their position of dominance.

The Germans, who considered themselves the actual masters of commerce in the other half of America (and who in reality were the masters), have no inkling of the extent of the losses which they suffer day after day at the hands of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 28, 1914.

people whose only weapon is a pencil and an order book.

All branches of America's powerful industry have declared war on the well-known label "Made in Germany" and have determined to place barriers with the inscription "Made in United States" throughout South America.

It appears that we shall not be false prophets if we forecast victory for the United States along the entire line, although it may be only for a limited time.

We shall not be disloyal Poles when we wish the United States this victory with all our hearts. Since South America seems incapable of producing her own large industry and must be dependent on other countries, then let the United States be this producer, not Germany.

That our deductions are correct and that our wishes have a realistic basis

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. [illegible], 1914.

is proved by the fact that the United States press and the proper authorities are actively engaged in the conquest of Brazil.

This country with its territories and its inhabitants represents no small tidbit for [illegible] conquerors.

In 1912 the United States supplied Brazil with goods worth [illegible], which scarcely a hundredth part of the real wealth [illegible] United States was surrendered by [illegible].

[illegible] and it is right for [illegible].

The present capital [illegible] is only temporary. It is a precursor [illegible] history, perhaps [illegible] result of [illegible] the [illegible].

The war came at exactly the right time to [illegible] United States from an

I D ? ? (?)
I D l a ?aiserii Zeitungen, ?ct. ?, 1?11.
III G
I ? econonic catastro he. ? ? it ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
I ? ? ?urtrial ists ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 28, 1914.

long as her commerce and industry do not return to normalcy, she will be America's customer instead of being purveyor of exquisite products and the worst sort of junk stamped "Made in Germany".

Therefore, if the United States is able to develop its industry sufficiently it will be able, for a considerable period of time, to be the provider of South America, Europe, and almost the entire world.

Whether the United States will be able to meet this exigency is, however, another matter.

If the past standards of Uncle Sam's economic politics are to continue, we cannot even dream of the conquest of so large a market. The United States must change her politics if she wishes to do anything to benefit her people. Party quarrles, petty politics, and battles for jobs and lucrative sine-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. [illegible], 1914.

cures must give way to capable economic administration of colossal magnitude.

Large industrialists must then accept the principle that the victory of United States industry does not depend on the amassing of millions by individuals but on the economic well-being of all of the people.

Uncle Sam can hope to exert world-wide economic influence only when all people have the right to economic benefit and when all people in the country see that their interest lies in the development of this influence.

This is not only the prerequisite to achieving the goal but the goal itself, because only when it is reached will the constantly fermenting dissatisfaction and the feeling of injustice be removed from the labor sphere.

The war will not pass over the laboring masses without an echo, because they, too, will see in it the renewal and reform of the old world.

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible], 1914.

The echoes of the cannon shots will not have died out before the masses set up their cry. These same people today, despite the antiwar principles announced and followed, fight for the unity and the political existence of their country.

One must not treat lightly the fact that the evolutionists have joined the war. Although their leaders in most cases joined for chauvinistic or even patriotic reasons, the masses joined [illegible] for the purpose of fighting militarism. Militarism has been [illegible], and with its destruction the [illegible] reasons who have been [illegible] militarism and [illegible] contributions.

[illegible] by, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] world, not [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] militarism, it has [illegible] [illegible], above all its native [illegible].

WWA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 28, 1914.

The principles of capitalism in the United States rest essentially on false foundations and ideas. They remind one of the pre-Christian times when the wealthy Roman patrician or Greek plutocrat lived from his slaves and the poor people surrounding him.

Capital and labor are immortal because they complement each other. They are to a certain extent ever synonymous: labor always creates capital and capital always gives labor a start.

But it is quite another matter that this capital with which we have to deal in the United States is a monopolistic, as such, should be stamped completely. In this fact lies the threat of revolutionary uprisings in the land of Uncle Sam.

They can be more easily avoided now than ever before: one need only take

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 28, 1914.

I E
I H

Advantages and privileges should be granted the newcomers. We should not push away from America's shores those who would contribute muscular strength to help American industry conquer the label "Made in Germany".

In considering the immigration question, one must not forget that as soon as the war is over feverish work will be begun to bring industry back to its former stage of development. Then the battle for laborers will begin and Europe may sharpen her emigration laws in order to prevent laborers from leaving to enrich America.

European industry will suffer great losses through the war and will remain in a state of lethargy a long time after it; but it will not lay down its arms. After the war the industrial battle will rage along the entire line and America may be opposed by a commercial tariff alliance of all of Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. ', 1914.

Then why renew now some sort of anti-immigration bill and be taken in by the chauvinistic agitation of the American Federation of Labor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 g
II D 10
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

MEETING OF COMMUNE THREE OF HOLY TRINITY PARISH

Practically all of the delegates came to yesterday's meeting (September 23) in a very serious mood, since they were still under the influence of the telegram received by Mr. John F. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank, from the leaders of the Polish emigrants in France.

Mr. Adam Majewski, commissioner of the Polish National Alliance, was invited to occupy the seat on the stage next to the president, Joseph P. Szymanski. /Translator's note: Here follows the regular business of the meeting./

The most important point of the discussion was the matter of Poland's independence. The board of directors, after long and serious deliberation drew up the following resolution:

Whereas, on September 22, Mr. John F. Smulski received a telegram from Bordeaux,

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

the present seat of the French Government, asking the Poles in America to send 20,000 compatriots to fight Poland's oppressors; and

Whereas, the telegram informs us that the Poles in France have already joined the colors, urges us to show ourselves worthy of Kosciusko and Pulaski, and ends with the words, "We are counting on you! The sacred cause of the homeland calls you!"

Whereas, this time the most worthy and deserving men, prominent compatriots who are universally respected, signed the appeal to us: namely, the sage leader of the Polish emigrants in France, Colonel Joseph Galenzowski; Ignace Paderewski, who at his own expense erected a monument in Cracow on the anniversary of the pogrom of the Teutonic Knights in the battle of Grunwald, which was won by Jagiello and his brave cohorts; Jan Styka, famous painter and sculptor; and Fortunat Strowski; and

Whereas, this appeal makes it imperative that we begin action at once, that we

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

no longer put off helping the homeland; and

Whereas, even the most indifferent of our countrymen have said that when the time came, when we received the call from responsible people, they would sacrifice everything and open their hearts; and

Whereas, It is the especially sacred duty of all groups belonging to our commune not to delay a minute longer, but by making the greatest offer possible at once, to rouse their organization and members from lethorgy--to rouse the Polish multitude of four million persons in the United States from their attitude of waiting; be it therefore

Resolved, By Commune Three of Holy Trinity Parish, that the delegates shall arrange a special meeting of the groups or societies by the end of the present week or the beginning of the next, and arrange for appreciable contributions for the cause of the homeland, and that every member of the Polish National Alliance residing within the boundaries of our Commune ought to pledge to pay a voluntary tax.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

It is the duty of the delegates to push this matter forward with zeal and enthusiasm and to inform the directors of the Commune at once, through the secretary, Dr. J. N. Orlowski, 1747 West Division Street, of motions passed at the meetings of their respective groups.

The delegates should call the attention of their groups and societies to the fact that if we neglect our sacred duty now, we shall be weakening the honor and dignity of the Polish emigrants in the United States.

All money collected for the cause of the homeland should be sent to the chief collector of the Commune, Mr. Peter S. Latwis, 2332 N. Avers Avenue, or directly to Mr. Joseph Nagdziarz, treasurer of the Independence Fund of the Polish National Alliance at the Alliance building.

In addition to the resolution the following statement was drawn up: "Mr. John F. Smulski received on September 5, a telegram from Warsaw, appealing for help to the homeland and signed by Witold Fuchs, American vice-consul at Warsaw.

N.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

President Smulski turned at once to the most prominent wealthy Americans, who agreed to make steady and generous contributions. One of these, Mr. Crane, offered one thousand dollars a month for the duration of the European war. The Commune expresses its gratitude to Mr. John F. Smulski for the civic zeal and energy manifested in handling this matter."

In the discussions, the old matter of lack of confidence because of rivalry with the K. O. N. /Committee on National Defense/ and the unpleasant experiences, which had resulted from the collection of contributions by various groups at various times, were brought up again. Commissioner Majewski, President Szymanski, Mr. John F. Singer, Mr. Stanley Markowski, Mr. Anthony Plucinski, Mr. Misiewicz, and Dr. J. K. Orlowski explained that at a time of such great importance to the homeland, it is the sacred duty of the Alliance members to obey the commands of the central board of directors and to believe the assurances of the advisory board and the censor that not a single penny of the contributions and donations will be used for any purpose other than aiding the homeland. The importance of events and the truly epochal nature of the times which we are now

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

experiencing demand the greatest sacrifice. Groups belonging to Commune Three, the largest in respect to the number both of societies and of members, should set the example.

Delegate Milewska seconded this motion with great earnestness and recommended that full confidence be given the censor and the president of the Polish National Alliance. They cannot tell the whole story but must appeal for contributions because all of former Poland has been turned into a bloody battlefield and is calling to us for fraternal sympathy, help, and immediate, generous contributions.

The opponents of the motion, Messrs. Anielewski, Hinkelman, and Baranowski, tried to take advantage of every argument to justify their lack of confidence. But even they had to stress the importance of doing our duty for the homeland, which, as members of the Alliance, we cannot fulfill except by loyally following the suggestions of the administrators of the Alliance and doing our sacred duty toward our countrymen, toward the most vital interests of the nation, and toward the homeland, without lengthy discussions.

W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

He who loves this homeland, as President Szymanski expressed it, must join the ranks at once and set the example of love and sacrifice for our Poland.

The motion was passed by 152 votes against the three votes of delegates Anielewski, Hinkelman, and Baranowski, the first of whom had earlier in the meeting made a pledge to the K. O. N.

The contributions were as follows: /Translators note: here follows an itemized account of how much each group contributed./ The total, not including the voluntary regular tax of the members, came to $3,496.65.

This sum will be greatly increased at next week's meetings and the societies and groups of our Commune will lead in contributions.

As to an educational program, it was decided to conduct regular lectures during the fall and winter seasons and to invite recognized specialists to deliver them. We shall write a separate communication on the subject of these lecturers.

I G
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

MEXICAN FIGHTING COCKS

(Editorial)

In the Polish-American papers and at all sorts of mass meetings and gatherings, one sees nothing and hears nothing but invectives and complaints against fellow countrymen.

With the conceit of peacocks our would-be apostles of so-called progress spread their colored feathers before the eyes of peaceful, uncritical people, shouting that only they are authorized to work for Poland, that everything that others do is wrong, deserves condemnation, and is the work of provocators.

Looking at this battle with cool objectivity one wonders what these people are fighting about. One knows only this for certain: during the entire history of our nation and especially in its epoch of martyrdom, we have had

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

three enemies, Germany, Russia, and Austria. It would seem that since these are against us, we would be for each other. The opposite is true. Although all of us hate our enemies, although all of us desire Poland's freedom and independence, nevertheless, to the great joy of these very enemies of ours, we cannot agree among ourselves. We seem not to recognize the necessity of consolidated united national work at a time of such tremendous importance to the future of our homeland.

Any example taken at random from life shows the senselessness of the conduct of the Polish-American brawlers.

For example, doctors are called to the bedside of a certain patient (and Poland certainly can be considered such a bedridden patient) to hold a consultation. The calling of a consultation indicates that a difference of opinion on the diagnosis of the disease and the method of treating it is anticipated. The doctors argue and discuss their points but finally come to an agreement.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

If these physicians followed the example of our "politicians," each of them would cry out, "Let the patient die, but I will not yield my point." The patient would die.

Does not this example suffice to show the stupidity of the conduct of our political parties, these "doctors" of the homeland?

Yes!--but not in the opinion of various fomenting editors and others of their ilk. Some shout that we should wish success to the Triple Alliance, that we should not want Germany defeated, for then Russia would rule the world and thus the civilization and culture of ages would be lost. Others, again, see our future in German victory, etc.

Nonsense. Double nonsense! In the first place, the Western powers will not allow Russia to extend her influence unbridled. If necessary, they can simply refuse to grant Russia credit, and thus destroy her within a year.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

In the second place, why mention civilization and culture in the present era, when the European war has already surpassed in barbarism the barbaric invasions of the Huns and Attila? How can one talk about culture and civilization when the civilized countries could find no other means of settling their disputes than murder and destruction? Is not the bombing of private homes and hospitals, whose protection in wartime was guaranteed at the International Conference of 1864 at Geneva, worse than the barbarity of the Tartar or Kalmuck hordes? This is not the time to talk of civilization because we shall not see it again until after the war.

The mere victory of the civilized nations in this war is not enough; what these civilized countries do after the war and how they go about it are the important things. The victors of this war can show themselves magnificent reformers of the world; or they can show themselves to be worse scoundrels than they were on the bloodiest battlefields.

Today we have no way of knowing what they will be like when the war ends.

PROJECT 300049

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

All we can do is to show England and France greater confidence than Prussia. Therefore, why all of the quarrels, foolish talk, dissention, and attacks against each other? Those who oppose any sort of united national work should view the present situation in the light of reason, not in the light of party egotism or personal dislike for individuals within our camp. Neither you nor we will accomplish anything as individuals. Only the people as a whole can achieve, and we individuals should serve as an example to others.

Why then do you fly at us like Mexican fighting cocks? No one is taking anything away from you. No one is trying to impose his convictions on you. Each of us feels that he has the right to love the homeland and work for it with all of his strength. That is why we are Poles. To serve his country is the privilege of every Pole, and we will not allow even the reddest of our enemies to take it away from us.

PROJECT 300 W.P.A. 49

I G
III B 4
III B 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1914.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT TENTH CONVENTION OF POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

We the delegates to the Tenth Convention of the Alliance of Polish Women in America, meeting at Chicago, Illinois, in view of the latest news from across the sea, bringing us emigrants an appeal from Poland's best sons to take up action for freeing the homeland from the chains of subjection; cognizant of the fact that now every minute is precious and that even the smallest delay can bring great harm to the sacred cause; without waiting until the end of our convention deliberations, do resolve and decree the following on this twenty-third day of September, 1914:

1. In the name of the most sacred cause of Poland's independence, dear to every Polish heart, we appeal to all Polish organizations in America and to all of our emigrants in general, to forget at once, all differences of opinion, organizational rivalry, and partisanship; to offer each other a fraternal

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 24, 1914.

handclasp; and to unite to form a central national government and treasury among the emigrants for the purpose of beginning immediate, energetic action for the cause of Poland's independence.

2. Since the present polemical war, being conducted with relentless brutality in our newspapers, greatly hinders the development of a final understanding between us and prevents us from consolidating our strength to further our sacred cause; since this repulsive fratricidal war only widens differences of conviction and encourages personal antagonism, so that we call our opponents traitors to the national cause; we condemn it with all severity. We declare that there are no traitors in the Polish nation now and that the entire nation, all sons and daughters of Poland, are fired by the same spirit, the desire to regain the independence of the homeland. Since men may have different opinion and yet seek the same goal, no one has the right to hurl invectives and aspersions at a countryman whose method of approach is not the same. He who is guilty of such unseemly action at a time like this,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1914.

perpetrates a grave crime against the mother country.

3. Immediately after the Poles in America have succeeded in organizing a central national government and treasury, we appeal to them to carry out the will of this government with unquestioned obedience and willingly to place all of their material wealth at its disposal.

Countrymen, we have not a moment to lose! Poland is awakening from her century-old lethargy and calls to us for help! Our young men are eager for action! They await the command of their leaders with impatience! We must not delay and put off, we must strike with steel! Long live Poland, free and independent, delivered from her bondage by the united efforts of all of her children.

Press Committee:

Helen Setmajer

Frances Garbarek

Michalina Swietlik

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

TIMELY REMARKS

(Editorial)

Today we have printed on the first page of our paper a photostatic copy of the cablegram sent from Bordeaux, temporary capitol of France, by prominent Polish citizens. They appeal to the Polish emigrants to form Polish Legions.

Still another call from our compatriots in Europe should finally remove all doubt as to our political reasoning. With enthusiasm and firmness we should transform our daydreams into action. We should put aside quarrels and disagreements and unite in the one thought, that we must incorporate the enthusiasm of our young men in the one sweet-sounding watchword, legion.

Everything depends on the consolidation of our parties and on concerted action. With strong faith in our future and our historial mission, which we have yet to fulfill, we should now, here in America, kindle the sacred flame of

WPA HIST. PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

enthusiasm for the cause and sacrifice everything that we possess on the altar of our mother country.

Let all quarrels cease. Let all obstacles which block our way toward complete unity disappear and let their place be taken by harmony, which makes even the weak strong.

We believe that the moment of such fraternization among us here, in America, is not far distant. We know that only a matter of hours separates us from that moment. Therefore, already we look toward the future with confidence, certain that all organizations and parties will again stand shoulder to shoulder and exert their united strength toward the same goal.

When the old bastilles of hatred and disagreement which have divided us fall, when all of us exchange fraternal greetings and get to work in harmony, then the generosity of the masses for the most sacred causes will increase, and thousands will be contributed for the purpose of succoring our homeland, whose

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

most prominent sons appeal to us for help.

There will then be no traitors to the cause. The entire nation will unite in one whole, and this whole will be as great and strong as we can make it. Therefore, it is time we started to work in harmony.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

SHOULD WE FOLLOW OUR HEARTS OR OUR MINDS?

(Editorial)

The general European tragedy which is now being enacted on the continent of the Old World has united practically all nations in their aims and demands. In us, remote spectators, it still fans the flames of fratricidal quarrelsomeness and encourages disharmony between groups of brothers.

False conceptions and opinions of the moment, which came from the heart and were not based on political judgment, have been smuggled over to us for years. Because of them, our society here has been unable to make the effort to accomplish a most important thing, namely, destruction of the last vestige of the spirit of 1912, a spirit which captivated us when political policies were shaping up quite differently and other clouds were taking form on the horizon.

Then we felt, and to a certain extent we were justified in this feeling, that if a war broke out between Austria and Russia, if all of Europe kept out of it,

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

we, as a nation, could not join the side of the worse of these two enemies of ours, but should defend Austria, the one which had given us the greatest amount of freedom, liberty, and national development.

This was an impulse of the heart, or rather a feeling of gratitude to one of our annexers; it was not the result of cool-headed political intelligence, by which society should govern itself at such times. Without taking into consideration the possibility of all sorts of nationalistic, governmental complications which would appear as soon as one of the powers reached for its sword, we, like children, toyed with the boldest day dreams and placed ourselves under the sceptre of him who gave us a certain amount of personal liberty and permitted us to have some sort of autonomous politico-national existence.

Under such circumstances, our deductions were rather logical. The present European tragedy has presented an entirely different set of circumstances and we must change our deductions completely. We see that this enemy of ours, who granted us certain liberties, is loyally supporting our worst enemy, who for an entire century has exerted every effort to advance against our nation the traitorous policy of de-

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

stroying everything Polish, everything which was ours, and who at the same time, as Europe's detested "policeman of armed peace," has quarreled with everycne and has drawn the wrath of dozens of the most influential and most powerful nations, so that they have sworn to revenge themselves and annihilate him.

Political wisdom and cool calculations demonstrate clearly that this enemy can never emerge as the victor of the war. As the old adage says, nec Hercules contra plures, even Hercules cannot conquer many opponents. Therefore in such times as these, the impulses of the heart should give way to the judgment of the mind, and in our present calculations we should not take into consideration what we agreed to do two years ago, but what sober political thinking tells us to do now.

We see that on one side stand such powers as England, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, with their sympathizers, while on the other side there is only Germany and Austria, the latter already condemned to annihilation. We can see at a glance, without any mathematical calculations, which side has the advantage and to which side victory will fall.

PETTICOAT 20049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

Cognizant of this, do we want to side with the conquered or with the victors, who for our loyalty alone, promise us, and already openly demand, that what one of the former succeeded in taking from us by force be returned to us?

On the one hand we have political wisdom, on the other impulses of the heart. On the one side sober, cool political calculations, on the other a stubborn hanging on to a rickety old fence which will fall any day now and which offers no support for the future. We should govern ourselves now with our minds, not with our hearts, and follow the advice of those who have not allowed their intelligence to be obscured by impulses of good will and who calculate clearly what benefit can come to us as a result of helping the stronger. The greatest men of the nation, who can think clearly, urge us to follow the dictates of political wisdom. Today's cablegram from France to the emigrants here, probably the most important one which we have recently received, exhorts us to take this political step.

For what, then, shall we declare ourselves, for the mind or for the heart? It seems to us that we should declare ourselves for that which assures us a better future, which tells us to weigh everything coolly--that is, for good political

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 191 .

judgment--in our efforts for Poland's independence, here in a foreign land. Therefore, let us follow our minds, and surely we shall not blunder, as our fellow countrymen in Galicia, who have followed the dictates of their hearts, have blundered, and who probably already realize only too well the consequences of their false move.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I C
III
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. ., 1.14.

[illegible]

Mr. John [illegible] received the following telegram from Colonel Galezowski, [illegible]owski, and Ryll, from Morlaux, the temporary capitol of France:

Morlaux, France, September ., 1914.
9:08 P...

John F. Pulaski
1201 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Compatriots send twenty thousand Poles to fight the Teutons. Have them land in England to join the British army in France. All our Poles in France have already joined the colors. Show yourselves worthy of Kosciusko and Pulaski. The sacred cause of the homeland calls you.

Colonel Joseph Galezowski

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Sądowy, cz.t. ..., l.[illegible].

PROJECT W.P.A. 300049

[illegible]
Fortunat Stroński
Jan [illegible] (Stylu)

Villa rade Marches.

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III F
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Miazkowy, Sept. 25, 1914.

APPEAL TO [illegible]
by
Stephanie Laudyn-Curzanowska

I have been awaiting the end of the Polish Falcon's convention with bated breath, as, I believe, other Polish women, for whom the fate of the homeland is of the utmost importance, have awaited it. I believed that real, not paper, action would be taken, that the decision would be made to form at once a legion of our young men, who are eager for action and willing to offer their lives, not just empty words, for the deliverance of the homeland.

The decision which would have united all Falcons in readiness to strike the blow which would liberate Poland was not made. Procrastination now is a grave mistake, since this is the time for the Polish legion to act. Britannia rules the seas. She will allow our men to cross safely, because they are going to fight under her colors and those of France. After the conflict has ended--it may end at any moment--it will be too late for us to raise an armed protest against the decision of the powers, made without our participation in the

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

deliberations. The opportunity will have been lost. Our legion, if it should ever leave these shores, would never be allowed to land in Europe. It would contribute nothing worthy of inscription in the annals of the nation. After all, military action for the homeland is the chief aim of the Falcons. It is what entitles them to leadership among us and gives meaning to their organization. Could there ever be a more appropriate time than the present to fight Poland's ancient enemy, the enemy of all Slavic nations, to fight this second Grunwald, in a battle to which history calls us? We must not delay because the moment will pass. Let us throw the stacks of resolutions and paper plans into the wastebasket. Let our young men begin to act while they still can. You, brother Poles--free here in this free land--can do this. Our brothers across the sea are forced to fight in the armies of our annexers, without name or voice, and in the negotiations which follow, they will not be considered one of the belligerents. Our fate will be decided without us. This is horrible to contemplate! You alone, by forming a legion of volunteers and offering your lives, can break the deathlike silence of our war-torn homeland. All of you worthy and efficient men, who have been training for military service for many years in this free country, all of you who volunteered to fight against Mexico, a cause foreign to us, hurry now to form an heroic Polish legion. It

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 1914.

will be the first legion formed by the common people in the history of Poland, a legion of self-sacrificing, enlightened future citizens of independent Poland. Make this noble sacrifice on the alter of the rising homeland. Gather this rare flower of happiness, which blooms but once in a hundred years and which portends for us humanity's greatest treasure--liberty and freedom from subjection. But hurry, hurry, time will not wait. Financial resources --though shamefully small considering that there are three millions of us here --are in the hands of all sorts of collecting committees. They will suffice for the most immediate necessities. Furthermore, let us, also, do our share--we Polish women. It is true that we cannot offer our lives for the homeland. Distance and innumerable duties make this difficult. But we can strengthen, simplify, and expedite, this action of holy sacrifice for our brethren here. Let all of us earnestly take up the idea of forming a Polish legion in America. Let us make it as large as possible. Let us remove all obstacles and difficulties from its path.

What part did the Polish women play in our national insurrections? They were like the burning flame which warms the coldest spirits and makes the most

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 30, 1.14.

IV reluctant want to fight. Like a spark, which when thrown on powder ignites and explodes it, they caused the flames to spread all over Polish soil. They were like the flaming, winged Mike which Kysplunski described so beautifully in his "Legion" as flying over streets, houses, roads, cities, and villages, rousing the men and filling them with heroic zeal, inspiring and guiding them toward action.

Let such fiery, flaming Mikes of war rise among us. Let every Polish woman be a Mike to the men about her. Let them soar, calling loudly and constantly, "Go, hurry, to fight for the homeland."

The great bell of Sigismund has sounded the alarm to call the people. What can we do to add to what is being done already? The homeland needs a great deal of financial help. At the moment it is getting its greatest help not from us, unfortunately, but from an American, a noble son of this free land. Our own wealthy people, it seems, cannot bear to part with larger sums of their money. We workers of today, whose future is uncertain, what can we give besides money? Let us contribute money by all means, but this alone is not enough. The wealthier among us posses objects which are like frozen assets: they serve only to give us

Dziennik Wieczorny, Sept. 30, 1.14.

pleasure and to satisfy our vanity. Let us sacrifice these expensive toys and jewels, such as diamonds and other precious stones, on the altar of our ravaged homeland, without regret or complaint, rejoicing in the fact that we have them to give. What are treasures and jewels to us? Can we love them now, in view of the rivers of blood that are being shed, in view of the destruction of homes, nations, and the people's happiness, in view of the loss of civilization and culture? Let us tear these shining, expensive baubles from our persons, since our dazzled eyes now look toward the great, golden sun of life which is about to shine upon us, whose dancing beams will fall about us, warm us and our children, and bestow on them humanity's greatest treasure--a country! Let us remember that the stake is very high--it represents the freedom of our nation. In view of this, can anything else hold any meaning for us or distract our attention from the main issue, which is the independence of our country for us and our children forevermore? Let flaming lips rise among us, call us to to action, and place her mark upon the brow of each of us. Let us make a great pile of our treasures, each giving what she can, and arrange a Polish national lottery. Such a lottery should be very popular; we should, no doubt, receive the support not only of our own people, but also of people of

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H
IV

[illegible]

other nationalities. A committee composed of representatives of all of the women's organizations could arrange this very successfully. We could then add our own personal contribution to the contributions of our society in general. Let us hurry! Let us act! Let us fan the flame of a strong will within us to give, to love, and to sacrifice. Time flies. The balance on which Poland's fate is being weighed, is swaying.

P.S. I will offer my contribution to the committee, which I sincerely hope and believe will be formed.

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H
I C
IV

POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

NATIONALISTIC MASS MEETING

Sunday, September 13, at Julius Slowacki Hall, 48th and Paulina Streets in the district called Town of Lake, a nationalistic mass meeting was arranged by Commune 39 of the Polish National Alliance. Not as many people attended as were expected, because of the matters to be discussed.

The meeting was opened shortly before 3 P. M. owing to the fact that many societies had scheduled their own meetings for that day.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. Stanley Jankowski, the secretary, Mr. Edward Bradel. Mr. Jankowski, having opened the meeting, explained the reason for calling it and declared that, in view of the events taking place in Europe, this is not the time for deliberations over the way we should conduct ourselves, but the time for action, the time for bringing aid to our brothers. A million of them are now fighting, not for the Polish cause, but for a foreign cause. He then introduced Mr. Casimir

W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, as the first speaker.

The speaker mentioned the bloody drama of Sarajevo, emphasizing the fact that at that time no one expected the incident to become the cause of a European war. No one supposed that in three months the most horrible drama of humanity would be taking place on Polish soil. Outlining the picture of the indescribable poverty of our unfortunates in the homeland, he called upon the assemblage to hurry to the aid of these unfortunate people, to open their hearts and pockets to them.

He next asked the question, whom should we Poles join, and asserted that we should not join any of our enemies, because they have perpetrated never-to-be-forgotten wrongs against our nation. With the appeal "bread for the poor, hungry countrymen," Mr. Zychlinski ended his speech.

Mr. John F. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank, delivered the next

CENSORED 3003 WDA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

address. The speaker said at the outset that, judging by the number of people gathered, it was doubtful whether all Poles understood the importance of the times: if all had understood, the Hall would have been crowded. "The events now taking place on Polish soil," said the speaker, "should make us consider whether we Poles can enter into an armed conflict with our enemies." The speaker concluded that in the present circumstances the Polish nation could not even dream of entering into an armed conflict. He recalled that for the past 150 years it has been said that whenever a European war should break out, Poland could regain her independence. He continued, saying the time has come; since we cannot fight independently we should join one of the belligerents, Russia, on whose side the entire civilized world stands--England, France and Belgium; these countries will demand that Russia keep the promises she has given to the Poles.

Finally, the speaker turned to the members of the Alliance, urging them not to lose confidence in this the greatest Polish organization, the

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

Polish National Alliance, which has already done a great deal of good here for us immigrants. The assemblage listened attentively to Mr. J. F. Smulski's speech and rewarded him with frequent applause.

After Mr. Smulski's address, three ladies took up a collection, which yielded $37.89. This sum will be sent to the Department of Independence of the Polish National Alliance.

The third and last address was delivered by Mr. John Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy. At the outset, he mentioned the great Polish demonstration at the last mass meeting of the Falcons in Buffalo. He mentioned the speech of Mr. Glynn, Governor of the state of New York, who said to a crowd of several thousand Poles that Poland must be free. Then with sadness he mentioned that relatively so few people had come to yesterday's mass meeting. He observed that the Poles in that district have a relatively large church, and are building an expensive new one, but for Poland's

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

cause, for the cause of reconstructing the homeland, they do not contribute. In his speech he mentioned the present unfortunate creation of Polish legions in Galicia and the impossibility of Austria's being victorious. However, he affirmed that through this action we shall be recognized as combatants and Poland, therefore, will be granted an appropriate place at the future congress.

For us remaining in a foreign land, a country which preserves neutrality in the present conflict, the speaker pointed out two duties: namely, to unite and be trained in the ranks of the Falcons and to contribute money to the cause of freeing Poland.

After the address, Secretary E. Bradel read the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted.

Resolution

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

Whereas, In the present European conflict the fates of monarchs are being weighed and bloody battles are being fought on Polish soil--soil to which our nation has the first right of ownership--and the present war will undoubtedly change the map of Europe;

Whereas, The present war is the result of Prussian intrigue, which pushed Austria into a war with the Slavs;

Whereas, A Prussian victory would bring about even greater persecutions of our brothers living under Prussian domination; while the victory of the Slavs, France, and England would bring about the unity of our homeland, now torn into three parts, and would unite our nation for further battle for its rights and for the freedom and independence of Poland;

Whereas, We Poles living in the free land of Washington under the Star-Spangled Banner are in heart and soul with our brothers in the homeland; we feel with them the terrible predicament of our country, which in the

PROJECT 300.6 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

present conflict is sacrificing her bravest sons for the cause of her enemies; and more than a million Poles are serving in enemy armies against their will and many are killed each day for the greater glory of our enemies; therefore

We Poles, men and women of the District of Town of Lake, gathered together this thirteenth day of August, 1894. /Translator's note: This is the date given but the author must mean September 13, 1914./, at Julius Slowacki Hall, resolve and declare to the entire world including the countries now at war:

1. That not for a moment will our nation of 25,000,000 relinquish its right to Polish lands or to the freedom of its nation.

2. That we condemn the military system with which the Prussians rule because it has forced other countries to arm in order to defend their borders against Prussian rapacity and to end the audacity of the Prussians, who declared war against almost the entire world, confident of their own military strength.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 9

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 14, 1914.

3. That we wish, with all our hearts, success and great victory to those countries which have taken up the sword against the brutal Prussian in order to humble him.

4. That we express our sincere sympathy to our brothers in the homeland, who are most affected by this bloody war.

5. That we solemnly swear to support the Independence Fund to the best of our ability and strength.

Long live the Slavs and France, England, and Belgium! Long live free and independent Poland!

After passing the resolution and singing the national anthem, "God Save Poland," the chairman adjourned the mass meeting and the Falcons present at the gathering sang "Sleepy and Lazy."

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

VOICE OF THE READER

We are between the anvil and the hammer. We are like a bar of iron in the hands of a blacksmith, who is going to hammer the iron into steel--steel which flashes, steel which no force can bend. The blacksmith is the present moment; we are the iron; our fighting units will be the steel.

Our men ardently desire to gather all Polish sons under one flag, to inspire all with one thought, to inculcate in all one idea and one motto: "Fight," regardless of what happens. Fight, because only by fighting can we hope to save all of Poland!

The time for deliberation has passed. The time for political ideologies has gone without leaving even an echo. High politics has fallen from its lofty perch and broken its neck, and only one idea remains: Fight! Fight in such a way that either they or we shall be annihilated. Fight our enemies for all of the wrongs, persecutions, and tortures they have inflicted on us. Fight

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

for the plight of past and future generations. Fight, fight, and keep on fighting.

Galicia as one man has marched forward. Galicia will find thousands of people in the Kingdom who will follow her, snatch up their scythes, and cut down the ranks of the enemy. /Translator's note: During the Kosciusko Insurrection the peasants had no arms, so they sharpened their scythes and fought with them./ Let the nobility and the gentry supply the money, the peasants will do the fighting. When they thresh the enemy, instead of seeds, they will thresh out a free and independent Poland.

It may be that in writing these words I am crazy and that buckets of cold water should be poured over my head, but I write them in the terrible excitement which great moments produce in us.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

"Poland is a great thing"--but even greater is the moment when we shall be given freedom and independence.

Therefore I do not care about anything else, if only I can share a bit of my enthusiasm and desire with our brothers over there--if in writing these words I can offer at least half of my life for this battle, this beautiful battle.

I respect the careful judgment of people who are cooler in politics than I. I value their carefulness and their tendency to look before they leap, but what am I to do when, in spite of this, my soul strains more toward those who are fighting than toward those who are waiting for something or someone!

With such emotions I write these words to my unknown, but very dear, mass of readers. I write in the hope that at least one soul among them will feel my desire to bring help to the homeland at once.

We cannot go there to fight. We cannot seize arms and, together with peasants.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

and laborers, offer our heads on the altar of the homeland. But at least we can hurry with material aid.

Let us hurry now, because our dollar will lose half of its value and might lose all of its value, if it comes too late. We should then deserve the epithet " A Pole is wise after the harm is done."

One hundred and nineteen years of serfdom should have taught us wisdom. So many times during that period we have been late. We have talked politics until we have talked Poland out of existence. This time let us not procrastinate. Let us not do things when it is too late, when everything is all over, but let us act now--right away.

If this war should end without Poland's restoration, it would then be too late: we would not be allowed to seize arms then, but would be looked upon as ilotas accustomed to servitude.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

Whatever may happen, it is our duty to fight our enemies at this time.

As long as military preparations were insignificant and were made by one-party, it was not our duty to take sides in the political squabbles. But now the nation has seized arms, the idea of an armed reminder of Poland's rights has flashed across the Polish horizon, and we are to appear before the congress of diplomats not as begging servants, but as fighting soldiers. Then let us hurry to the aid of those who are fighting, who are covered with wounds, who are dying for the cause. Any Pole who does not want to be left out of things must co-operate now. He may not sit on the sidelines with his arms crossed, he may not postpone his aid ad calendas graecas. Now our decision must be as quick as lightening and as strong as a peasant's right hand.

Then let us shower money. Let us not regret the dollars we give to the independence fund, because out of this money as out of seeds sown on blood-drenched soil, the free and independent homeland will blossom.

(Signed) Grzesznik
[The Sinner]

I G
III B 2
III H
III G
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.



TIME TO END OUR QUARRELS

(Editorial)

We are printing below an article sent us by our regular correspondent, Mr. S.Z.S.

This article could, from our point of view, be used to strike at our opposition here and there, but it has one great virtue: it presents an intelligent and well-founded appeal for contributions to the independence fund.

Mr. S. obviously has different convictions from ours, but when he writes intelligently and honestly he can always count on a just evaluation of his opinions by people brought up on the idea of respect for the convictions of others.

We recommend Mr. S.'s closing appeal and herewith attach the entire article without modifications:

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

"Whom should we join, whom should we support, whom should we help, Prussia, Austria, or Russia? Or should we wait until our enemies have given each other a thorough thrashing and then concentrate our forces and strike against them? Should we give money? To whom should we give it? Through what channels should we send it? Which organization, which committee for aiding Poland, is the better one here in America? These are the questions which we ask not only others, but also ourselves, at the present time--a time that is terrible and yet so full of hope for us.

"May I be permitted to voice my opinion on this matter, which will, perhaps, offer answers to some of these questions? Every one of us Poles knows that our worst enemies are the Russian and the Prussian. Nevertheless, let us be just in our judgment. Russia took away from us the largest part of our land. Russia persecuted us most in every respect. Russia caused us more bloodshed than any other country. But would Austria--under whose rule we brag that we were so well treated--would Austria have treated us any better,

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

if we had behaved as "disloyally" as we did in Russia, or rather in the Polish Kingdom? After all, all of the revolutions and insurrections took place in Russia. The only attempt made in Galicia was unsuccessful because the Austrian Government used the most repulsive means of putting it down: they stirred up the peasants against the gentry and the insurrectionists and paid in gold for the head of each insurrectionist. The Russian government has punished insurrectionists but has done it by the right of the conqueror, the right of the stronger. Moreover, it has punished not only Poles, but its own Russian people, as is customary for every country to do. When we compare our insurrections, our "rebellions," our stubborn opposition under Russian rule, and the punishments meted out to us by that government to the attempted insurrection in Galicia and the butchering of the gentry as punishment for it, we have a picture of the kind of treatment which would have been meted out to us in Austria, if we had been as rebellious there as we have been in Russia. Surely many more of us would have been put to death, many more would have hung at the citadel in Lwow, many more would have rotted in the dungeons

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

within the walls of Wisnicza. But because we were quiet, because we did not rebel, and, finally, because Austria was herself having difficulties and wanted to have peace in Galicia, she gave us autonomy and a congress. She gave us a State Board of Education too, but at the same time forbade the singing of "God Save Poland" and "Poland Is Not Lost" in the public schools. Every teacher had to pledge loyalty not to his work, not to the children for whose development he was responsible, but to the Austrian Government. (Perhaps there are a few of these teachers here in America. They will tell you about this, if you do not want to believe that it is so). Austria gave us greater freedom of movement, but she condemned us to death by starvation, because for the past few years she prohibited our emigrating to America in search of bread. All branches of industry were burdened with extraordinarily heavy taxes. Roads were left in disrepair, communications were of the worst sort. A peasant could not build himself a respectable house of two or three rooms without being burdened with taxes. Salt, which is produced in greatest quantities in the Polish mines of Wieliczka and Bochenka, is the property of the Government, and recently a project was submitted to Parliament for making matches a Government monopoly.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

Gentlemen statisticians and you who approve of an alliance with Austria, count the number of Poles from Galicia who are in America, and the number from the Kingdom. When you ask each one what made him leave the homeland, you will learn that all of those formerly under Austrian rule left because of hunger and poverty, while those formerly under the Russian Government are principally political refugees or socialists, who in a majority of cases had nothing in common with Poland.

"Finally, let us give Austria credit for only those favors she has already granted to help raise our nation. Were we to defend her because "she was the first to give us liberty" and because she finally gave us Archduke Stephen of Zywiec as a Polish king, were we to form legions for Austria and help her fight the Russians, still she could not, despite her most sincere intentions, lift up our nation.

"It is as clear as the hand before you, when you consider current events in

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

Europe--not merely enemy papers--that Austria must fall. If she is not actually divided between Russia, Prussia, Italy, and Serbia, she will at least disintegrate as a country and in her place there will be resurrected among other nations the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. Half of Galicia is already in the hands of the Russians and if we wait a little while the other half will fall into their possession. Then, if we have behaved disloyally toward the Russians, we shall be persecuted again. Again we shall be populating Siberia; for the promises of the Czar and the various manifestoes will mean nothing.

"The Prussians, if they are now helping Austria fight the Russians, do so to save their own hides. If at present they are fighting the French, Belgians, or English, that is not at all strange: militarism has been prevalent in Germany for the past forty years. Soldiers there form the best trained fighting machines and they believe in the power of the Hohenzollerns. But let us wait just a little while. When these mechanical German soldiers, who have no feeling of being individuals, once get whipped, the German ranks will disintegrate and the star of the Hohenzollerns will pale. There will be a

PROJECT W.P.A. 6

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

shortage of food and then there will be a revolution, as a result of which the German empire must fall and with it Austria. Today, it is true, the Germans are powerful, but good fortune already is turning away from them and toward the side of France and Russia.

"Whom should we join? With whom should we side? It would be best if we could stir up our brothers--serving today in enemy armies and shooting at each other to revolt, to step out of the ranks of our enemies, and to stand on the side of Poland. With the Sharpshooters, the Falcons etc., they could push forward into the center of the territory of the old Republic, taking the Polish land and cutting down their enemies before them. This, however, is impossible. Before the Polish battalion could even plan a revolt, it would be wiped out to the last man as was the Czech infantry battalion in Prague. However, this is not what we are concerned about now. We know that the Russians are winning victories everywhere while the Austrians and Germans are being defeated. We also know that the majority of the people in Poland

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

sympathize with Russia, believing that Russia will keep her promise to reconstruct Poland. We know, as I have mentioned above, or rather we believe, that Austria will be defeated and will disintegrate and that we, by the same token, having followed Austria and helped her, will be oppressed again by victorious Russia. Then why should we go along with Austria and be slaughtered, when there is a possibility of emerging with more whole heads if we declare ourselves for and stand on the side of Russia. This is our only hope.

"We here in Poland's Fourth District have not known on which side of the fence to jump since the outbreak of the European war. We have formed all sorts of orientations. Some of us have held to the ideas of the K. O. N. /Committee of National Defense/, others to those of the P. R. N. /Polish National Council/. Finally we have created the Department of Independence, and all of us have been waiting for news from our brothers in the homeland, promising

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

ourselves that as soon as some news of a more definite nature reached us, we should all end our quarrels and make up. Today, this news has reached us, but it is sad news because it tells that during the first moments of conflict some Poles have declared themselves for Austria, others for Russia. Let us believe that only a small group of people have declared themselves for Austria. The last few papers bring us news that the Polish people are demanding a merger of factions. In some cities all of the parties and factions are uniting without exception and are calling upon all other factions to join them in taking a stand against Austria. It looks as though Russia were giving us real guarantees of Poland's reconstruction. This must be true because our statesmen in the homeland, who we must admit have better heads than ours, have declared themselves for Russia. Besides, the entire world expects Poland's restitution to be achieved with Russia's help. It is certain that all factions will unite and together will strike our common enemy. There is the hope that either the K. O. N. or the P. R. N. will yield or at least change its stand.

PROJECT W.P.A. 2005

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

"The news from the homeland for which we have been waiting has come. The call has come. The sound of the Golden Horn, for which we have been waiting, we hear. Then for what and for whom are we waiting? We know that our brothers in the homeland are fighting and dying. Therefore, let us collect money and send it at once to the homeland. Let us train young men and send them wherever our leaders in the homeland order us. Let us all believe in this: our lives and our money will not be given in vain. If we cannot unite all of our organizations, at least let us try not to interfere in each other's work. Let us tell ourselves that all of these organizations will send the money to the same place, that all are collecting funds for the same purpose, to bring help to our unfortunate mother country. It is time that we end our quarrels--time to understand that every good Pole makes his contribution not for some specific organization but for his homeland."

"(Signed) S. Z. S."

I G
III B 4
III B 2
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND THE SLAVS

As is generally known to the members of the Alliance, a convention of the Advisory Board and the Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance was held at the Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, last week. The bodies deliberated over many important matters, among them the stand which the P. N. A. should take in regard to the present war in Europe.

The Advisory Board as the highest body of our organization, having the authority to pass all sorts of decrees and resolutions during the interim between conventions, usually settles all matters which the Convention did not foresee and which definitely demand decision. The last convention of the Advisory Board was necessary because there were internal matters to be settled, which demanded the opinion and approval of the Advisory Board. It was also necessary to decide what stand the Alliance should take at so important a time as the present, when the fate of our homeland is standing in the balance in Europe and the dawn of liberty begins to break for the Polish nation.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

The subject of Poland's independence, therefore, was deliberated upon harmoniously and calmly. All of the details were considered and the consequences which the present turmoil in Europe might bring. After the most careful consideration of this matter, of such great importance to all of us, the Advisory Board, approving the action of the Board of Directors up to the present, finally decided that the Alliance should co-operate with the Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Montenegrens, and other Slavs. In other words, the Alliance is taking a definite stand against the Germans, who are being fought not only by the entire Slavic world but by other nations as well.

This is a wise decision. It would not be fitting for us to take any other stand. The Muscovite is our enemy, though he calls himself a Slav, but the German is an even worse enemy. He should be crushed, no matter who does the deed. Then, the Muscovites are not alone in fighting the Germans, but are joined by almost all of the civilized nations, with the Slavs of all the various tribes in the first rank. The Poles cannot possibly side with their everlasting enemy, the Teutons, whose mailed fist has struck them more than once. They must side with

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

I C the Slavs, the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, and other peoples, who, also, have begun to feel the weight of the German hand to such an extent, that they have finally decided to rise up and crush it.

Everyone of us can already foresee that the Germans, despite violent attacks in the beginning and drives forward to the French border, in spite of winning one or more battles, nevertheless, cannot win the war, and must fall, crushed, because soon they will run out of men, ammunition and food. Too, they are threatened by a bloody revolution within the country itself.

It is certain that, after the war and the crushing of Prussianism, the map of Europe will undergo a complete change. Surely Poland will appear on it, as a free, neutral country, patterned after gallant Belgium. This is the desire of both France and England, who will have the deciding voices. This will surely not be opposed by Czechs, Serbs, Bulgars, Slovaks, Croatians, or any other Slavs, when they see that we have gone with them, hand in hand, during the time of bloody necessity. To take the part of the Germans, our worst enemy, at a time

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

when they are threatened by a pogrom, which will make them powerless for many years to come, would be madness on our part and suicide for the nation, Under pressure from England, France, and the Slavs of various tribes, our other enemy, Russia, must yield, and agree to the creation of a free Polish country, which will separate Germany from Russia, and will know how to defend its neutrality, as Belgium is defending hers today. (Belgium has given the best example of how a free nation defends its liberty.)

The Germans, defeated and crushed, will not be able to oppose the reconstruction of Poland. Moreover, fearing Russia's ownership of Galicia and Poznan, they themselves, in their own interest, will be for the re-creation of Poland, which would separate them from the Bear of the North.

This is more or less how the present situation appears to us. Hope burns brightly in our breasts. We can gain only by siding with the Slavs and other peoples, who are fighting the Germans. This is the way those of our countrymen who are

FROM M.I.A. 043

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

I C flocking in large numbers to the English and French ranks, understand our situation. They are asking to be sent against the Prussian, whom they desire to fight, and to fight fiercely, for the century-old wrongs which he has dealt us.

This is how the Polish National Alliance which, through its representatives, has declared itself on the side of the Slavs, understands our situation.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

FREEDOM IS COMING

(Editorial)

From our native Polish fields, hamlets, and cities, comes the joyful news that Poland's resurrection is not far off and that she is pushing aside the tombstone which for more than a hundred years has been a barrier to our freedom. The moment of release is approaching, which all true sons and daughters of unfortunate Poland desire so ardently.

Freedom is coming!

These words are whispered by the mysterious gray waters--so dear to us--of the Vistula, the Wilia, the Niemen, the Bug, and the Notecia, and by the rustling forests, sad for so many years. These magic words can be heard in the whisper of the wind and the songs of the birds. These happy tidings are wafted over plains and meadows, are echoed by the voices of the church bells and by the prayers of our people assembled in the temples of the Lord, where from the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

hearts of the Poles, so long oppressed, comes a sigh, quiet but full of hope, and from their lips the silent prayer: "Grant, Oh Lord, the return of our country's freedom."

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Freedom is coming!

This strong voice has flown beyond forests, hills, and seas, and has reached all of the Polish wanderers in foreign lands, filling their hearts with hope and gladness. All of our people have been stirred by the news of a general European war, because only such a war, though horrible and bloody, can bring us release--the freedom so ardently desired by every one of us.

Today rivers of blood are shed by the nations fighting each other for hegemony, for the rule of the world, for their own existence, and to this blood is added Polish blood, which covers our land of ceaseless battles, incendiarism, despair, hunger, and destitution. We must fight under foreign flags, in the ranks of our enemies. Brother must go against brother, each burying his bayonet in the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

other's chest, because thus we are commanded by horrible historical reality. We must fight for a cause foreign and inimical to us, but it may be that, out of this sowing of Polish blood, freedom will blossom for our country, so long and so barbarously oppressed. The world is advancing. Nations and their histories are changing. Those who only yesterday suffered indignities and were oppressed can be honored tomorrow, if they strive for this and live their own lives as a part of a nationalistic whole.

The past few days have brought us news from the battlefields that those who tore us apart and subjugated us, now that they are in the heat of battle, are themselves bringing up the question of Poland and promising us freedom. They see that they cannot ignore a nation of twenty-five million, because this nation, in spite of oppression, lives its own life through its own literature and culture. Our enemies see that it is impossible for them to make Russians or Germans out of our people, despite all of the means they have used--even ridicule. Therefore, it is not their sincere intention nor their idea of justice which bids them stretch out their hands to the Poles, promising them freedom; it is

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

PROJECT WPA

practical necessity and our unbowed stand which force them to do this.

Ours is the merit, that we have preserved our strength and courage of spirit; that we have not lost, in spite of severe subjection and terrible oppression, our national traits, our language, customs, and traditions; that we have preserved irreproachable love for our country and loyalty to it, persevering in the great hope that this unfortunate though unbowed Poland must regain its freedom.

Today as a nation, although deprived of political rights, we are greater in number and stronger in spirit than we were before the partitions. Our enemies see this, and for this reason, in their moments of crisis, turn to us, asking us at least to be loyal to them. In exchange for our loyalty they promise to give us our freedom: they want to give us autonomy and to recognize us as a nation which has every right to be free.

But let us not allow ourselves to be carried away by these promises or to become overly enthusiastic before they are put into effect. Let the Tsar's

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

promise that he will free Poland be drawn up as a formal document and certified and guaranteed by such countries as England and France and presented to us. Then we shall believe these promises because they will have been put into action.

We ourselves feel that when the map of Europe is reconstructed the Polish question will be taken up by the reconstructors, who will not be able to ignore and set aside without consideration such a mass of nationally conscious people and such a large area of land as ours.

Whether they want to or not, the powers will have to reconstruct Poland as a buffer between Germanic and Slavic worlds--as a neutral strip of land, the borders of which neither side would be allowed to cross, because Poland would rise to her own defense, another Belgium.

Therefore, from one direction or another freedom is coming, and after this war we certainly will be no worse off than we have been up to the present.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 19, 1914.

As we listen to the echoes of this titanic battle of nations, we should keep repeating to ourselves, "Poland is not lost so long as we live."

Let us believe in the rebirth of our homeland. Let us concentrate our power by making peace among the factions, stopping mutual attacks and quarrels, and collecting contributions and amassing capital for our national needs. Let us work tirelessly to do all of these things for the new Polish Government which must soon become a reality.

PARIS
M.P.A.
JOUY

I G
III H

POLISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

INDISCREET INFORMERS

We have at hand a whole stack of clippings from English-language papers published in various cities in the United States, in which we find detailed or general discussions of present-day Polish affairs. In reading the opinions of the various newspapers, we come upon some very flattering remarks, pleasing to every Pole, but colored naturally with American statistics about our greatness, and eagerness for action, which for business purposes are frequently falsified.

Indeed, reading such flattering remarks about ourselves or our nation is much more pleasant than reading censure or ridicule, but it is a well-known fact that only a weak or stupid person likes flattery. A nation of such worth as ours, strong in its thousand-year-old culture and history, the equal of which it would be difficult to find among other nations--a nation constantly growing in its political development and one whose people know how to discriminate in their thinking--does not need any flattery or exaggerated statistics or "facts," but

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

PROJECT 30043 W.P.A.

should demand only a just appraisal of itself and its endeavors.

However, the opposite seems to be happening. Those who inform the reporters of the English press try to outdo each other in supplying false data and figures. They multiply the number of us here in the States by six, they exaggerate the funds collected for aid to the homeland, and, what is worse, they outdo themselves in describing the extraordinary military preparations which we are making here in order to fight one of the enemies.

Descriptions of this kind are a valuable asset to the English press because they are in line with their business, which is to sell as many copies of their papers as possible. They increase the sales of their papers by interesting the large number of Poles, who, if they can even spell out the words in English, will buy the particular paper in which they find panegyrics concocted to please them.

What do we gain by this?

Let us remember that our enemies read these papers. They see in them an even

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

worse threat than the English reporter, who purposely exaggerated, wished them to see. When the authorities come in contact more and more often with such reports of the training of thousands of men, when they hear of hundreds of thousands of dollars collected by us for a war fund, they are apt to prohibit these activities on the grounds that the United States has declared her neutrality and deprive us of the only means we have of coming to the aid of our homeland.

If we should be careful not to publish exaggerations of fact, we should be even more careful not to give out incorrect and often harmful information. In one of the English-language papers from Youngstown, Ohio, we find an interview of one Porembski with a news reporter, in which this countryman of ours--obviously very poorly informed in national matters--asserts that the Poles do not want and will not fight for their independence.

This gentleman asserts that only ten per cent of the Poles in the United States want the reconstruction of an independent Poland and the rest want only to be freed from oppression by the nations which annexed Poland.

PROJECT 300 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

Where Porembski read this, who told it to him, it is difficult for us to imagine, but we wish to emphasize here, that it would have been much better if Mr. Porembski had stuck to his own business and that the world had never heard of him. The ability to make money in the United States does not give the various Porembskis the right to voice opinions on national matters in general, about which these gentlemen do not have the slightest notion. The Porembskis do not have the right to come out with nonsense which might make a laughing stock of us and of the entire Polish cause.

Our whole nation, Mr. Porembski, demands and desires to fight for its independence, with the exception of one Mr. Porembski of Youngstown, Ohio. We do not know who empowered Mr. Porembski to express his opinion in the name of the Polish National Alliance. We do know, however, that the Alliance does not need any interpreters and when the time comes--and this will happen before the week is up—it will take the necessary steps not only to announce its stand, but also to parry the blows of the various Fatherlands and other Slav-eating publications in America.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 6

Dziennik Kijarkowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

In another paper we find a notice of the beginnings of some sort of an uprising in Poland, which the author invented after hearing that several divisions of sharpshooters had entered the kingdom. Ignoring the fact that the present talk of sharpshooter divisions is pure nonsense, since everyone capable of bearing arms was impressed to serve in the army in Austria--especially young men over eighteen, already trained--we wish only to draw your attention to the fact that the spreading of questionable rumors by indiscreet informers only spoils our freedom of working and thinking.

Therefore, it is high time to appeal to all informers, both the necessary and the unnecessary and indiscreet, to become more circumspect now about voicing nonsensical facts. They should be mindful of the words "verba volant, scripta manent," which mean that you can talk all you want to, but that what is written remains and cannot be erased as quickly.

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

MOSCOWPHILES

(Editorial)

May God not reproach us for this, but Poles were born politicians. Were every Pole allowed to govern according to his ideas, and to fabricate his own political theories, we would have at least twenty-five million governments and twenty-five million systems of government, with as many countries, monarchies, and republics.

Every Pole is capable of compounding his own individual plan for the redemption of the homeland, and every editor is capable of at least twelve such plans, depending on the month in which the idea of conjuring political combinations comes to him.

This is no longer a fault but a curse that hovers over our community.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

At times so terribly important as the present, at times of general mental concentration, every now and then some "wise" man appears on the scene, who, having grabbed the political spoon, stirs up the vat of national harmony and unity.

A shining example of this sort of political stirring up, brought actually to the point of insolence, is the fact that the Poles who wish the Germans' defeat are called Moscowphiles.

Let us ignore the fact that the Prussian and Muscovite are made up of the same clay, only painted a different color; let us ignore the historical fact that the Muscovite kills the Polish body and the Prussian the Polish soul; in a word, let us ignore all leanings to one or the other side, because, first, we do not have any leanings and, second, a dispute of this sort is utterly worthless. But we do want to consider coldly the accusation of Moscowphiles.

Since this accusation can also be applied to us, because we desire the destruction

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

of the Germans with all our heart and soul, we must look at it under the prism of the present political situation and ordinary common sense.

What do politics tell us? This, that in this war two worlds will be opposed: the Slavic and the Germanic, or the world of the always oppressed against the world of the always oppressing.

Let us forget that the Muscovites are also Slavs, and let us ask ourselves who should be closer to us Poles, us Slavs: a Slav or a German. Who should be closer to us--the descendants of those who fought under the flag of Jagiello or Witold or the descendents of the Grand Masters and leaders of the Teutonic Knights of the Cross?

An uneducated peasant would answer this: Certainly, the Slav is closer, though the czar is a devil. But this one or that under the sign of Don Quixote, this or that gentleman editor of daily lies, gossip, and false accusations,

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

will execute a deep bow before the German bruiser and ill wish all the Frenchmen, Belgians, Serbs, and Russians eternal annihilation.

We have the same answer to this question as our peasant has, because we see in the defeat of the Germans the defeat of our everlasting oppressors, the defeat of monarchism and, by the same token, the defeat of Russian czarism, which, although it will emerge victorious from the war with the Germans, will be weakened and will pave the way toward revolution!

All sorts of would-be politicians can call this by the name of "Moscowphilism" or something even worse, but it will not in the least turn us towards the side of the Germans, the worst and the most dangerous enemies of the Polish name.

It seems that those who in the years of 1905 and 1906 took part in the revolution of the Kingdom of Poland and faced death for the Polish as well as the Russian masses are most prone to use the name of Moscowphile.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

Truly, they have a short memory, or else the American sky has dimmed their power of reasoning.

What right have they and their imitators to call those who wish the Russian masses victory Moscowphiles, when they themselves fought for the benefit of these same masses.

The present is not concerned with the czar. We do not wish the czar victory, but we wish victory to the Russian people, who, just as we, are threatened by the German hydra.

Since fate has ordained that we have mutual interests with the Russian muzhiks /peasants/, then let us not condemn those who wish these interests success, who wish the Germans annihilation.

The present war is being conducted by the Germans against the rest of the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

European countries. In their blindness they are even apt to call out the powers of Mars to do bloody battle.

If Russia wins, then the division of the conquered territory will not depend solely on her, but on England, France, Italy, and all the allied countries, and so Russia will be under control.

If, on the other hand, the Germans win, no one will control them. They themselves will dictate the conditions which their German audacity and fury dictate to them.

Then these considerations also speak for our wishing the Slavs victory in this war.

The Poles, as the nation having the highest culture among the Slavs, will not perish in the black, dark sea, but on the contrary, will stand in evidence.

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

And after all, who will prevent us from taking up arms against weak Russia, bowed by the terrible war, when after the war, the time for revolution and socio-national disturbances comes?

We personally believe that after the Germans are crushed Poland will arise through diplomatic means as a neutral country, dividing the German sphere from the Russian.

Who of you would not agree to this? Perhaps only he who stirs up the waters for his own personal gains, who looks for black on white, who is the enemy of harmony and singleness of purpose.

Continue to call the enemies of Germanism Moscowphiles, earn the honorable title of Germanophile, but do not disturb the waters, because now we need harmony, because now we need money for the future battle, the future fight of the unfortunate nation with postwar hunger and poverty.

I G
III B 2
II D 10
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

APPEAL TO ALL THE DIVISIONS AND BRANCHES OF THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

Dear Colleagues: A terrible moment has come upon all of Europe. Our entire unfortunate country is covered with the blood of the soldiers of our oppressors, and perhaps already thousands of our brothers have fallen--not only those who were called to the colors of our oppressors, but also innocent and defenseless children, old people and women.

How much blood and destruction from the hail of enemy bullets has already fallen upon the soil of our poor and unfortunate homeland! Our entire country has now become the prey of our bloodthirsty oppressors, who burn and destroy the entire property of our fathers, brothers, kinsmen, and friends. How many widows and orphans are there already suffering poverty and hunger, perhaps without a roof over their heads, sent about from place to place, seeking shelter before the oncoming enemy in order to save their lives!

[illegible] Polish Workers, U. S. A.

[illegible]rothers! This terrible period of poverty and hunger is echoed in our hearts. Pains, the voices of the poor orphans and widows reveal the cry of [illegible] terrible [illegible] the tears of freedom, [illegible] to the help of your poor unfortunate motherland, which is now going through the crucial moments of resurrection. Let us [illegible] these terrible times from which we are not suffering [illegible] but [illegible].

Brothers-in-arms! I appeal to you in the name of Poland, our crucified homeland, in the name of the poor unfortunate widows and orphans who are living through these terrible times. Let us help us brothers. Let us collect our donations in order to save from a state of starvation those who are in contact with flood and destruction. Let us offer this widow's mite on the alter of our homeland. Appeal to the hearts of our brothers who remain outside our organization, and ask him to answer this call, the voice of our homeland, together with us. Let us appeal to the hearts of

COLLECT 1939 WPA

[illegible] 1914.

[illegible] the most [illegible], more [illegible] ever taken sincere interest in the national cause, our [illegible] have themselves only with international or party matters. Let them learn that the general cause, the Polish cause, is a sacred one, for they, too, are the children of one mother--Poland.

We have proved many times before that the Alliance of Polish Military Societies does not belong to any party, but is concerned only with military and purely patriotic matters relating to Poland, as well as to the country in which we live. For that reason, colleagues, it is our sacred duty, as soldiers, to be the first to answer the call, in order to demonstrate that we are not only good for parades and display but that we are capable of serving the sacred cause.

Therefore, we are sure that we shall not find within our ranks a single man who would draw aside from a cause of such grave importance as the cause of the homeland. We need an army and we need money.

I G
III
II D 10

POLIT

[illegible], [illegible], 1934.

[illegible] all [illegible], [illegible] for the cause of Poland's independence [illegible] been established [illegible] National Alliance. This fund will be under the control of trustworthy people, in whom the Polish community can have absolute confidence, and in that the money it offers on the altar of the homeland will not be wasted or misappropriated for purposes of party politics. For this reason we ask you kindly to forward all contributions to the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, who will forward them to the proper place and will acknowledge them through the papers.

Colleagues! In view of the fact that the United States has announced its neutrality, we cannot think of leaving for Europe to defend our threatened homeland. Besides, we must wait in order to strike our weakened enemies at the appropriate moment. We dare not meet them too soon, lest we bury the cause of the homeland for centuries. Brothers! Let us always be ready, because we do not know the day or the hour when the bugle will call us to battle. Let us collect a fund and an army before it is too late.

PROJECT NARA 2004

II D 10 Dziennik Związkowy, no. 1, 1914.
III H
IV Colleagues, there are people over there who do not sleep but who watch and follow carefully all matters relating to the present situation. If we are not permitted to offer our lives for the freedom of the homeland, then let us give our last cent for guns and ammunition, for the widows and orphans left by our brothers who fell on the battlefield from enemy bullets and perhaps from the bullets of their own brothers fighting in the opposite ranks.

The Alliance of Polish military societies need not make any extensive preparations or devise methods to assemble divisions of men and put them through their paces each and every week; for in our ranks are men who are familiar with army tactics, and almost every one of us has served in some European army. Therefore, drill maneuvers once a year are sufficient for us.

From what we hear, these long drills in the fields and parks, as well as the constant marches with arms along the street, have led the governments of several states to prohibit not only the carrying of guns on the streets

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible]. 13, 1914.

but also the holding of [illegible] sort of field drills with arms.

Therefore, colleagues, we urge you to be [illegible] careful. [illegible] should allow himself to be persuaded by [illegible] to participate in any kind of mobilization--the kind of mobilization, for instance, which was attempted by the notorious Bylerzi, whose stupidity [illegible] threw the entire cause had not sensible people called a halt by publicly warning everyone. Let us keep cool and await the command of sensible people--the command of the Polish National Alliance to which we belong. Remember that the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance are not sleeping but are watching events carefully in order to know when to act without hurting the good cause.

The board of directors of the Polish National Alliance have never exposed the branches of the Alliance to losses. They have always been and always will be their faithful guardians in all matters of general interest. Colleagues, let us go ahead with slow and even tread, and we shall get further.

PROJECT W.P.A. 61003

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible], 1914.

[illegible]rothers, let us [illegible] labor to [illegible]! Let us [illegible] to [illegible] with complete self-effacement. Let us contribute, generously to the cause of liberating our homeland, of ours. Let us increase our [illegible] so that, if required, we may be ready to [illegible] the greatest service to the cause of the homeland. After [illegible] regenerated, [illegible].

Long live free and independent democratic Poland!

[illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

MANIFESTATION AT PULASKI PARK

Although the weather man did not seem to favor yesterday's picnic, arranged for the benefit of the Library of the Polish National Alliance, nevertheless more than a thousand people gathered to participate in this annual social gathering, which this year reached the proportions of a national demonstration.

At the entrance to the park notices were posted with the inscription, "No dancing in this park today". These notices, signed by the Arrangement Committee, were received with surprise, the more so since there was dancing at Kosciusko Park across the way. Here and there the people, gave audible expression to this surprise, until at last the speakers explained the reason for this stand on the part of the Committee.

At five o'clock, Michael Kmieciak, chairman of the Library Department and director of the Alliance, addressed a few words to the people thanking them for attending the picnic and for contributing to the fund of the Library of the Polish National

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

Alliance. His speech over, Mr. Kmieciak introduced John F. Smulski as the next speaker. Mr. Smulski spoke tersely and, as always, well. At the outset he emphasided the fact that the present situation in Europe is too important, so far as Poland is concerned, for the Poles not to be interested in it. "Polish Emigration," said Mr. Smulski, "may not now stand about with folded arms. He who would not at this time do everything in his power to help his native land, would not only be a disloyal but also a degenerate son of his mother country."

While Mr. Smulski delivered his address, several women took up a collection that yielded forty-eight dollars. After Smulski got through speaking, a medley of Polish songs was sung, followed by an intermission.

The culminating point of the gathering was the address of Mr. C. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, who spoke to the point but probably better than ever before. "Zychlinski," said those who have known him for many years, "was quite eloquent at the time and spoke with greater enthusiasm and conviction than ever before."

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

"Dear Compatriots! Sisters and Brothers in the Alliance!" began the honorable speaker. "Many of you are no doubt surprised that there is no dancing today in this park for the duration of the picnic for the Library of the Polish National Alliance, because you have been attending these picnics for many years and know that there was always dancing. Nevertheless, today we are not going to dance, because while our brothers in Poland are dying from the sword and from starvation, when their cannons are playing funeral music for women and children, it is not fitting for us to dance. What is more, it is not fitting for us to be present where there is dancing. One Mother gave us birth. We are the children of one Polish Mother oppressed by chains, and we cannot, while those over there offer their blood and their lives to the moloch of war, enjoy ourselves as though we were indifferent to this. Because we are deeply cognizant of this important unusual moment, to which we have looked forward for centuries, in which Poland's invaders, rapacious vultures which, having torn our Mother Poland apart, and having divided her soil among themselves, have entered battle and have begun to murder each other. This is the moment foretold by Poland's poet-prophets. This is the moment about which Wispianski, in his "Wedding," said, 'Grab your horses, grab your guns, the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

court of Wawel awaits you.' It is coming, and for this reason, we who have not been granted the privilege there across the sea to sacrifice our lives and goods on the greatest and most sacred altar, because it is the altar of the Homeland, should bring moral and financial aid to our fighting brothers."

The speaker, having summarized the events which took place in Europe, beginning with the murder of the heir to the throne, answered then the question he himself had posed: With whom should we cast our lot? "With the Muscovites? With the Muscovite," repeated our honorable president, "whose throne is spattered with the blood of innocent brothers, with the Tsar, whose conscience is weighted down by the crime of the murdered Polish martyrs? Should we join him to whom the groaning of the murdered heroes of Poland and of those dying in prison dungeons was the sweetest music? "Or perhaps we should join the brutal and audacious Prussian, who tried to deprive Polish children of their native language, with him who erected a memorial like that of Wrzesnia /Translators note: Wrzesnia was the city in which between 600 and 700 Polish school children were executed en masse for singing the Polish anthem./ and Moabite to the eternal shame of the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

nineteenth and twentieth centuries? (Applause.) Can we go along with the Prussian, who piece by piece, span by span, takes away Polish soil from its rightful owners?

"Or perhaps we should join Austria, which, as they say, permitted the singing of Polish songs when it was convenient for her to do so? Would we forget that the Austrian government, headed then by the same ruler, stirred up brother against brother? Would we be supposed to forget the Galician matter? Was not this the Austrian government's affair?

"We have not forgotten, because we may not forget. We must not join at this moment any one of our three annexers. We can only wait until the three robbers who have divided Poland among themselves wear out each other's strength. And then we can repay them for the imprisonment of centuries, for the shackles of our brothers, for the blood of the martyrs which fell upon the soil like dew, for the defamation of our mothers, wives, and sisters. Historical Nemesis is pursuing our annexers! Soon the hour of retribution will strike on history's clock. The mad game of Poland's annexers is drawing to its close. Everything

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

they have is falling apart, and the invisible hand of history writes in bloody letters: "Woe to you annexers-executioners woe! (Applause.) It was not granted to me, or to you, Sisters and Brothers, to be there, where, at any moment, the furious battle for the freedom of Poland will break out. It was not granted us to wash away the many sins which we have committed, often forgetting our Mother, with our blood, but we have the duty of bringing help when it is needed. Our brothers across the sea, if they are not already covering the battlefields with their bodies, pressed into service by the governments of the annexers, suffer hunger. Destitution knocks upon the doors of their cottages, this inseparable companion of the poorest in the nation. Let us help them! Let us ease their suffering! Let everyone give what he can, and let us not stop giving as long as there is need. We can afford it. None of us suffers hunger--none of us is homeless. In the name of oppressed Poland, in the name of our suffering brothers, I ask you, please, to contribute to the fund of the Department of Independence [of the P.N.A.], which fund will not be used for party matters, but for truly national purposes. Let us all contribute, because Poland is the Mother of all of us and will gather all of us to herself, and give all of us the feeling of home. Let us forget anger, quarrels, parties, political camps and

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

platforms, and let us work in harmony as befits the loyal sons of the Homeland. Poland is a great thing, and in the face of a great thing it is unseemly to quarrel. So let us work harmoniously and influence others toward harmony in the name of resurrecting Independent Democratic Poland." (Applause.)

While the president was delivering his address, another collection was taken up which yielded fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents. Editor John Przyprawa spoke next summarizing events as they took place since the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne. "Historical necessities, "concluded Mr. Przyprawa, "cannot be changed by the knouts of the Tsar or the sentences of his sycophants. Neither the rape nor the audacity of the Prussian soldier, nor the false politics of the Austrian government in regard to the Polish nation can alter them. Neither Tsar Nicholas, proud William, nor Francis Joseph can still the loud voice of historical necessity, because the voice of historical necessity demands a free democratic Poland."

On the motion of director Kmieciak, it was voted to send greetings to the Minister of War in Belgium for the brave stand of the Belgians and the victories gained.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 10, 1914.

"Resolution.

"We, Poles of the city of Chicago, gathered at this mass meeting of the Library Department of the Polish National Alliance on August 9, 1914, resolve:

"To send a cablegram to the Belgian nation, congratulating it on its victories over the Prussians, the eternal enemy of the Republic of Poland, sending it expressions of sincere friendship and encouragement to persevere in the defense of its Native land, Belgium. Long live free Belgium and France!"

The public accepted this resolution with thunderous applause.

With the singing of "Poland is not lost!" and "God save Poland!" the meeting was brought to a close.

I G
III B 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1914.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER

When, in view of the present situation, the censor and the president of the Polish National Alliance, acting in the name of the Advisory Board and the Central Board of Directors, respectively, sent their brethren in the organization, and all people of good will, an appeal emphasizing two things that Poland needs today, that is, more money in her treasury and an army, they believed sincerely that their plea would not go unanswered and that their brethren in the Alliance would not refuse to co-operate at a moment so extraordinary and full of hope for us.

They were not disappointed. Unusual activity is seen everywhere. The fever of 1912 has taken possession again of everyone's mind, and the strain of waiting for the dreamed-of moment that is imminent redoubles the energy of our people.

The old and exhausted plowmen of the national field, who now can scarcely hold

the plow in their toilworn hands and on whose eyelids the tears of grief have already dried, have taken up action again and, with renewed energy, are beginning to collect funds for the national fund to free Poland, which we despaired of seeing free again.

The young people who have inherited this plowshare from their fathers, and have likewise become plowmen in the national field, will hurry enthusiastically after them. The idea of fighting and spilling their blood for the freedom of the homeland lends extraordinary strength to their muscles and goads them to action. The time for action will now arrive sooner than they had expected.

The Polish women, who have also joined the ranks as workers, have vowed that they will work from morning till night if by so doing they can add one little brick to the great structure. With the aid of a map and information gathered from the newspapers, they point out to their children the location and names of the Polish cities and the places famous for miracles that the Prussians are taking, indicating to them where Poland used to extend, and on whose lands

the enemies are now fighting. They exult at the thought that the cities, towns, and fields of Poland, now trampled upon and sacked by the enemy, soon will become Poland's indivisible possession.

The people have begun action. The masses, generous and freedom-loving, numbering millions, want to offer their hard-earned contributions, to thus helping in the building of a great edifice in which all may sit down, the free with the free and the equal with the equal, at the same festive board, in order to shed the last tear of hardship and eat the last crust of bread gained in slavery.

That these masses work for their beloved country and not for their own fame, gain, government posts, or sinecures is illustrated by the following letter from an anonymous writer, who did not want to sign his name lest it appear that he was acting in the hope of getting himself praised and admired by the people for his truly civic deed, worthy of emulation.

This letter, written to Mr. J. Magdziarz, cashier of the Polish National Alliance, reads as follows:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1914.

"Chicago, Illinois, August 5, 1914.

"Dear Sir: "Foreseeing that, as a result of the present terrible European war, in which our eternal enemies are now murdering each other, the dawn of free Poland is beginning to break, I, a Polish laborer, feeling that Poland, our mother, will soon be needing our help in armed men as well as in material things, consider it my duty to offer material aid on the altar of the homeland. For the present I will contribute two dollars out of my weekly earnings for an unlimited time, which sum I will double or triple as soon as my living expenses permit.

"Respectfully,

"A. W. F.

"P. S. The attached sum, as you know, should be forwarded to the Department of Independence.

"Long live democratic Poland, free and independent!"

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1914.

This letter, simple and sincere, brings tears to the eyes. This man grasping the meaning of the appeal and understanding our present position, hurries, regardless of the sacrifice, to send us two dollars weekly as a regular contribution for the military fund, promising to contribute more just as soon as he regulates his domestic needs.

Such are the sons of Poland, and there are millions of them! It is impossible to imagine a single Pole who, at such a time as this, would not lay his offerings on the altar of the homeland. May this anonymous letter serve as an example of how we should work for Poland--quietly, efficiently, and without seeking applause. May it, at the same time, be a stimulus for those who, perhaps, have been assailed by a momentary doubt.

We believe implicitly that today there is not a single Pole who would shirk the work of collecting contributions; not a single one of them, man or woman, who would mind making any sacrifices for the two things which Poland needs most--money in her treasury and an army.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1914.

The Polish National Alliance, having now its own Department of Independence, which is in charge of collecting contributions and donations, assures all contributors that the money donated by them will not be used for political purposes, but will go into the hands of those who are struggling for the freedom and independence of Poland.

Therefore, to work, countrymen!

I G
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 5, 1914.

DEC 30 1940
WPA

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(Editorial)

Europe now is in the midst of unforeseen events.....Our hearts beat faster at the thought that, after the suppression of the Prussian pride, better days will come.

What should we do? We should wait quietly, with our arms ready, until the deciding moment comes. In the meantime, we should place every penny we can save on the altar of resurrected Poland.

Let the world see that Poland has not given up hope, that she has not forgotten the wrongs done to her, wrongs for which she will demand redress when the time for this comes.

It is fifty years ago today that the last member of the National Government of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 5, 1914.

1863 and our last dictator Romuald Traugut were executed at the citadel of Warsaw. Today our hope is greater than ever before, because the Prussian power will be crushed into dust.

We have been waiting a long time for the moment when our enemies and erstwhile friends, robbers of Polish soil, should quarrel among themselves. This moment is now at hand. Two of them are aligned on one side, the third on the other. Only at the side of the third is victory assured, because all Europe is behind it and allied with it. What to do--we know.

OCT 3005 W.P.A.

I G
II B 2 d (1)
III P

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 4, 1914.

A CHILDISH PRANK

Yesterday, during a Polish meeting at Walsh's hall, the arrangers of the meeting allowed themselves to perpetrate a truly childish prank. They burned on the stage a portrait of the Tsar and one issue of Dziennik Narodowy /daily, published in Chicago/, which some time ago openly stated that in the event of a general European war, the Poles should side with the coalition and cut down the Prussians.

We are not entering here into the justice or the incentives leading to this manifestation. But we stamp yesterday's occurrence as an indication of the childishness of the perpetrators, who thought that they were accomplishing a civic duty.

The only name for yesterday's performance is that of childish prank, because really one cannot call it anything else. By burning portraits of the Tsar

PROJECT W.P.A. 6475

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 4, 1914.

and Polish publications, we will gain nothing but merely make laughing stocks of ourselves before others.

I G
III B 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1914.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

Appeal to All the Groups of Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America

The [Administrative] Department of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, in view of the general confusion brought about by the present European war, in which at any moment it may become our duty to take active part, has ordered that all the Falcon groups establish registration bureaus where volunteers can enlist, regardless of whether they are Falcons or not. The purpose of this order is to avoid having a large number of our young men enlist at other bureaus, which would mean the irrevocable loss to our national cause of many enthusiastic young men capable of bearing arms. Besides, we want the men who join the ranks of the Falcons voluntarily to receive training in the use of arms before they are called to leave with us for the battlefield.

All groups should give, as soon as possible, detailed information as to the location of their bureaus and the hours during which they are open for enlistment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1914.

I remind all the members who have already entered their names on the list of volunteers, as well as those who are intending to do so, that under no circumstances should they enlist as volunteers at any bureaus other than those belonging to the Alliance of Polish Falcons. At the appropriate time, men enlisted at these bureaus will receive from the Falcons' General Headquarters their orders to appear at a meeting place.

(Signed) J.S. Rybicki,
President of Circuit II of the Alliance
of Polish Falcons in America

(ALL) PROJ 303

I G POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 3, 1914.

REMARKS ON THE TIMES

(Editorial)

On turning the pages of history, we find that every hundred years, more or less, some nations start a war in order to drown their sorrows and misfortunes in rivers of blood. Every hundred years, more or less, Europe goes through a war in which more than two countries are involved.

This bloody anniversary has now come upon us. Six large countries are to enter battle, dragging after themselves other smaller countries.

The so-called greater national necessity has reached the point where certain empires must unsheath their swords and push millions of their innocent soldiers to be killed, or to be crippled for the rest of their lives.

There are no ideals in this war on the part of the empires. They are guided solely by the desire for material gains, or the desire for revenge.

PROJECT 3007 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 3, 1914.

The ideals are all on the side of the smaller nations, especially those which, from time to time, were either entirely annexed or robbed of part of their lands. But these nations will play either a very small part or no part at all in this war.

Despite its entirely materialistic character, the present war has one good side--it will demonstrate the foolishness of armed peace.

PROJECT W.P.A. 6403

For decades humanity has struggled under the weight of armed peace and has even been deprived of vital nourishment in order that machine guns, mausers, howitzers, and other "tools" of civilization might be purchased.

For decades humanity was retarded in its march of progress by turning the healthiest part of its organism into a machine of war which, as a rule, produced only conceited, half-smart and half-foolish little automata.

It is enough to listen to any Austrian officer, with a sword and a couple of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 3, 1914.

stars, to be convinced that humanity has lost one person. who could have been an intelligent and useful citizen were it not for that little sword and those little stars on his collar.

The war will put an end to armed peace and militarism, thus eliminating all the useless sidewalk polishers who, although calling themselves the defenders of their country, serve no other purpose than to paralyze the march of progress.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

After the war, the peasant will stay at home instead of wasting his valuable time in destroying others or in saluting his superiors.

Tragic as war is in itself, it has a comical side, too. The comical part of it is that of all the empires involved in this war, there is not a single one that could boast of not having some injury to other nations on its conscience.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 3, 1914.

A thief wants to rob a thief, but since it is important to preserve the prestige of the "little innocent" which is forced to give battle, an entire comedy is performed with ultimatums, notes, and similar puppet shows called international laws.

Let us just look, one at a time, at the empires that want to settle their differences with bloodshed. Russia has already established her reputation as a political robber. All of her possessions, from the very beginnings of the attacks of the Norsemen, came from robberies and she cannot show an honest title of ownership to a single one of them.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

The Germans, and especially the Prussians, have been getting fat on foreign blood for centuries, not even sparing those who, with other treatment, could be useful citizens.

France, also, is no saint in her deeds. During those famous "reunions" in the reign of Louis XIV, she robbed the Germans of this same Alsace-Lorraine which

the Germans recaptured in 1870, and for the defense of which they must now fight.

England murdered the Boers, who got possession of Transvaal by murdering the Zulus.

The Italians attacked Turkey not quite three years ago and robbed her of Tripoli, which also came into the hands of Turkey in not too honest a way.

And so on in a circle. History does not know of a country which did not steal something, which, for purposes of aggression, did not try to take something from other nations to turn it to its own advantage.

Some try to call this tragicomedy the struggle for existence; others see in it ordinary punishment for transgressions; others, again, after long deliberation, will cry out: "A robber is fighting a robber--let him, so long as he returns my stolen property."

I G
III H

POLISH

W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 1, 1914.

WAR

(Editorial)

A terrific war is approaching; perhaps at the very moment when these words are being written it has already broken out.

This war is not a war between two or more kings--it is a war of races, a war of nations, a war of humanity against militarism, which has been for many years oppressing the people and drawing out the very essence of life from the masses, obstructing their development.

In this war races will fight each other. Just as once on the fields of Grunwald the Slavic world, under the leadership of Poland, fought a battle for life or death with Germanism, so now will the Slavs stand together as a barrier before Germanism and will cry out, "Kill or die!"

W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 1, 1914.

Even not taking the Poles into consideration, who although descended from the Slavs have a Western culture and are not inferior in any respect to the Teutonic or any other races, Germanism is the avowed enemy of everything even remotely Slavic.

Justice, which civilization promises to spread, had commanded that the Poles be saved, because they were the first and the only ones to break with the Byzantine East; they were the first to raise Christ's banner high and to carry the words of brotherly love and the fear of God into the dark masses of their peoples. Unfortunately, this justice turned out to be our hangman, and civilization, our stepmother.

We were betrayed, robbed, and, after the final blow was dealt us, we were ridiculed.

Among the proud ranks of the victors of Grunwald, there were traitors and vipers

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

who thirsted after our blood, wanting to throw our inert bodies under the feet of the trampling Germans.

And so two enemies opposed us--those who paid homage to us at Grunwald and swore eternal subjection, and those for whom we, by the strength of our muscles and the power of our spirit, assured freedom from German slavery.

Fate decreed that the leadership of the battle of Grunwald should go into other hands--into the hands of one of our three oppressors, Russia.

Russia has now at its disposal the greatest military power of all the Slavic nations, and, possessing it, she can and should, in the name of the Slavs, give battle to the German hordes. All the Slavic nations, with the exception of Poland and Slovakia, have declared themselves on her side.

The former, for political reasons, the latter, because of a lack of knowledge of

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 1, 1914.

Socio-political conditions, have refrained from taking sides.

One of our enemies is to lead the Slavs in the battle against Germanism.

Just as we wish the Slavs victory and the Germans absolute political annihilation, so do we wish that Russia, in gaining the victory, become so weak as to give us a chance to settle our score with her. With a weak and enfeebled Russia, we will be able to settle our account easily, the more so since, after an eventual successful war, Russia will become the debtor of the Slavic nations, contracting obligations which she will not be able to circumvent so shamelessly as she did with us more than a hundred years ago.

We should, then, wish Russia that, having crushed the Germans, she might break her teeth on them and accept us as her dentists. We will know how to extract her old and crumbling roots and, in setting in new teeth, we will set them in such a manner that she will not be able to bite us with them.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 1, 1914.

While writing the above words, we thought of the prophecies uttered some fifteen years ago by Dr. Simon Aszkenazy, professor of the University of Lwow.

This historian, a very learned man, maintained that after the next European war Poland would have to arise; that she must arise as a neutral nation dividing the West and the East.

These theories are now taking on a great deal of reasonableness and actuality.

The Poles, as a Slavic nation, are related to the East, but, through their civilization, belong to the West. Therefore, if Europe, after a European war, wants to assure itself peace, it must separate the Eastern sphere from that of the West, and it can do this only by resurrecting Poland.

Fifteen years ago we listened to these words of Aszkenazy as a mere hypothesis, and we felt a desire that they would some day come true. How our hearts beat

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 1, 1914.

W.P.A. 2004

faster at the very thought that this hypothesis may become an actuality, that Poland will regain her freedom.

Would that the Poles might act at the right time and not spoil the eventual accomplishment by too great superficiality.

We have nothing to lose. If the words of Dr. Aszkenazy come true, good; if they do not, then we will speak up for Poland's deserved rights with the muscular strength of the millions of our people--we will be speaking up to those who have been weakened and bowed by war.

POLISH

I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 21, 1914.

A CALL TO THE POLISH SOLDIERY

(Editorial)

A war between the United States and Mexico is imminent and almost at hand. The starry flag of Washington and Lincoln must be without a stain, it must remain as clean and as beautiful as it was when bestowed upon this country by its great presidents. The time of patient waiting has elapsed. The haughty and arrogant president-bandit, Huerta, must yield to the must demands of our government.

The American army must enter Mexico, and it should not rest there until the star spangled banner shall wave forever, in the capital city of that turbulent country. The aim of this war is not to acquire material and territorial gains, but to defend the honor of the American flag, which has recently been insulted by Huerta, and to which every righteous and true soldier owes his life. Of such most righteous and noble character, were our Polish who with golden letters carried their names on bloody battlefields of their own and other countries, whenever the liberty of the country or its soldierly honor were at stake. Now again, the Pole stands ready for the call to arms. May God help him win the highest praise and glory.

. Dziennik Związkowy, April 21, 1914.

The Polish soldiers serving under the starry banner, should remember that their forefathers are looking upon them, and are calling them to heroic fight. A Pole, when marching to the battlefield in Mexico, should remember that he is a citizen of the United States and a descendant of a nation out of which came Kosciuszko. Pulaski, and other heroes. He should be the first and the best, to demonstrate to the American people, that Polish emigration gave this country not only common laborers but also the bravest defenders of the starry banner.

Go, therefore, and win - and although your columns will decimated, they will be decorated with laurels of victory for the heroic death of their comrades.

I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 11, 1914.

A SYMPHONIC PRELUDE TO PROSERITY

(Editorial.)

The American Press is continually heralding that good times are in the offing, while everything else seems to prove that the high cost of living and social burdens are steadily increasing with no sign or relief. The proclaiming of optimistic hopes, under such circumstances, is a sign of thoughtlessness and of perversion on the part of the hypocritical and two-faced American newspapers whose hidden purpose is to deluge the workingman with the hope of prosperity, and to sustain in him a thoughtless disposition which will forestall any reflection by which he could feel the necessity to use his money sparingly and save it for the dark hours, instead of dissipating it for trifles and for luxury. Business would suffer financial losses if the workingman started to save; therefore, he is induced to spend even the last dollar for enjoyment in the expectation of prosperity.

In the meanwhile Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, paints for us a different picture of the sad reality which sounds like a sharp dissonance in the midst of that prosperity symphony. It appears that the pacifying serenades of Mr. Bryan and of other world pacifists have rocked and stilled our Government to such an extent that, to-day, we can scarcely compete with other countries in matters of national defense and welfare.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 11, 1914.

In the gloomy picture of our political and economic shortcomings dwells the futile hope for prosperity in the near future, and the strains of the misleading tune of the symphonic prelude, Prosperity.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Miasowy, Oct. 24, 1913.

[illegible]

(Editorial)

In the life of men and nations there are moments which are very difficult to fathom. One of those historical moments is being experienced by one of the great American Republics. Mexico, the great and rich country in the nearest neighborhood to the United States, was destined by its very nature for the exploitation of its natural wealth. It could be an excellent market for our products. But Mexico has been changed lately into a nest of hornets and has become an unlimited source of trouble for the Washington Government. For several years the revolution is ruining and tearing that country and retarding all progress.

If this revolution had some definite program or any social problem to solve, we could hope that some time in the near future this turmoil will come to an end. Alas, as this struggle is conducted without any plan and is carried on by ambitious individuals in quest for leadership, it only causes a general chaos. If today Huerta could seize and shoot Caranza, or vice versa, tomorrow Zapata would do the same thing to the victor. This would not help

Dziennik Kwiatkowy, Oct. 24, 1913.

to pacify Mexico, because someone else would try to dispose of Mapata and to become a new ruler. Mexican constitutionalism is very problematic. Huerta, without paying any attention to the constitution, was able to put into jail all progressive members of the Mexican congress. Such an act is unthinkable in any constitutional country, as it would have provoked a violent reaction on the part of the people. Huerta's action puts an end to all talk about constitutionalism having been accepted by Mexico. Evidently the Mexican people do not value their constitution and freedom very much. Under such conditions we cannot expect a legal and constitutional government to be organized, and diplomatic relation between the United States and Mexico to be established. Waiting for legal presidential elections in Mexico is just a waste of time.

But in connection with this affair another vital factor came into daylight, a factor more important than we thought. We know very well in what difficulty would be a nation which would try to enlarge its possessions. Every attempt to increase its possessions would arouse strong protests, and possibly would cause a war with another nation, especially with England, which is in fear of losing Canada.

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 24, 1913.

Even if the United States' government were to guarantee that only pacification, not annexation of Mexico is its goal, England would not believe that, and would probably, together with another interested country, land some armed forces in Mexico; and because of this fear, our government's policy in Mexico is so doubtful and vacillating that Huerta, knowing this, laughs and ignores us.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I G

POLISH

Dzi[illegible] Ta[illegible]ny, June 14,1913.

"[illegible] LAST GUN IS T[illegible]"
(Editorial)

In the Far East, in the neighborhood of Japan, with which our friendly relations are still problematic, the pacification of the Philippines is in progress.

Brigadier General J. Pershing states in his report that the pacification of the Moros is impossible by peaceful methods, and that he will not rest "until the last man is taken from them." But for us there is another meaning in addition to the one given in the official message. Since the Philippines were taken, following the Spanish war, settling and pacification of these unruetful islands are in process. As to the final result of this program, it will not be hard to guess, if we bear in mind the system and procedure adopted to pacify the American Indians. All what is said about cultural missions, humanitarianism and rights of nations, sound very old in the light of truth. [illegible] of the U.S.

POLISH

ACU

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1913.

army stationed in the Philippine Islands are the best evidence as to how these warriors are treating the defenseless "gugu." They mark their skins with a knife for "evidence" and wipe out villages of rebellious Moros. Pacification with fixed bayonet does not set the proper example. Where the bayonet is the ruling factor, there is the end of all civilization, humanitarianism, and culture, Poor Moros, they will pay dearly for their struggles for freedom!

General Pershing, or his successor, will not stop "until the last gun is taken," perhaps with many lives.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

THE ARMAMENT QUESTION

(Editorial)

Billions of dollars are being appropriated annually to maintain several millions of strong healthy people now in military service in all nations. These people, if they were gainfully employed in their countries, would increase the wealth of their own nations and that of the whole world. As conditions are at present, the inactive standing armies of the most powerful nations are only a burden to the older and weaker citizens, who are compelled to work and pay taxes to maintain a group that is idle.

If people really had noble feelings and did not foster in themselves greed and animal instincts--if they were to follow the words of our Divine Master: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"--their armies and instruments of death would be unnecessary. We should then have paradise on earth. Everyone would wish

WPA [illegible] 10975

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

well to others, and there would then be no thought of murdering one another in order to grasp and deprive others physically less strong of their property. As long as people retain low, aggressive, and bloody instincts, so long will peace have to be maintained by means of powerful armaments. If there were no aggressors and attackers, then there would be no need of defense. If Poland had believed in armed peace and had at all times been prepared to repel its enemies, it would today be an autonomous nation, and our people would not groan in servitude. Because our forefathers failed to maintain armed peace in Poland, we must bear the sad consequences of this carelessness or short-sightedness.

It is no wonder that some nations are arming themselves, and others are following suit. Let one country fail in this activity, and the others will immediately profit by such an opportunity and pounce upon the less well armed opponent in order to rend it asunder. When we know that a thief is only awaiting an opportunity to break into our house for the purpose of robbery and of injuring us bodily in the event of opposition, then we certainly guard

APR 11 1911 PRU 20275

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

our gates, build high fences, place guards, unleash huge dogs, and are prepared for any eventuality in order to defend ourselves against attack. If there were no robbers and murderers, then these means of safety would also be unnecessary. A nation is like an individual; if it fears attack by aggressive neighbors, it guards its boundaries, maintains an army in strong forts, arms it as well as it can, and holds it in readiness to repel the enemy. It would be necessary for humanity to be fundamentally reformed so as to renounce all desire for others' property in order to be delivered from the need for armies, fortresses, cannons, swords, and guns. All the nations of the world would then constitute our large family. Unfortunately, however, such conditions will not be realized for some time to come. And so if nations wish to maintain world peace, they must of necessity arm themselves. Poland would also arm itself if it only could that it might forcibly reposses that what was stolen from it by the three political bandits, Russia, Austria, and Germany.

Every one doubtless is astonished that the United States, which in the year 1910 has only 114,000 officers and men in its regular army, has spent so

WPA (NYC) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

huge a sum as $262,000,000 to maintain its army and navy. This amount is only $19,000,000 less than that necessary to maintain Russia's huge army. This may be explained by the fact that an American soldier is far better paid than those of European or Asiatic nations. The military man here is better fed and clothed, and millions of dollars are set aside for veterans' pensions, even for those who during their term of service never smelled gunpowder--who never were in battle and did not suffer any wounds in defense of the nation. The maintenance of a powerful navy also involves great expense. The American Navy is steadily being increased and is being better armed and equipped. Our shore batteries and forts are also being strengthened at great cost.

And so it may be seen by every one why our expenses are so huge in the maintenance of armed peace. A nation as wealthy as the United States can afford to incur such expense without great damage to itself, but other nations, less wealthy and not so fortunate, would fall into debt and financial ruin if they were to spend so huge an amount to maintain armies and

WPA (111.) PROJ. 5746

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1910.

navies. This colossal sum would certainly be more useful if it were diverted, for example, to educational purposes, to old age pensions, to retired workers, and to other humanitarian purposes. But in view of the fact that today the whole world stands armed, and nations only await their opportunity to steal property and liberty from other nations, America is compelled to be armed if it does not wish to lose its freedom and its property. And yet men might get along without grabbing the property of their fellows and without murdering one another.

WPA (111) Pam 30275

I G

POLISH

PROJECT 30 043 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, April 7, 1908.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

It is rather difficult to write about something that is not there. Probably our readers are not all aware of the fact that the United States, a country that feels great pride in the fact that it posseses a large and completely manned and trained battle fleet, owns practically no merchant marine. Almost all the Merchandise of this country, that is transported through our ports, is handled by ships sailing under foreign flags. In times of peace, it is very costly, in time of war, it may result in great havoc, because then it will be almost impossible to hire foreign ships, at any price, but of the 37 ships supplying coal to the American fleet on their course from ocean to ocean, only nine are American, 27 are foreign. In time of war, these 27 ships can not be hired to coal our fleet, International Law would forbid their use.

Japan owns 550 steamers which are fitted to transport armies, should the emergency arise. The United States however, does not even own five ships. The war department claims, that we would require 238 steamers to transport our army in time of war; but, at that critical moment of all the American ships that are found at home and considered sea worthy, we might be able to gather and fit out, at the most, about 38. The United States spends $100,000,000., annually, for the building of a merchant marine, which, in theory is intended to safeguard our American trade. But in an emergency, the 19 battleships now on the Pacific, would be defended by only eight American merchant-ships.

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, April 7, 1908.

Of all the countries which are actively engaged in politics and international trade, only the United States and Russia are without merchant marine of their own. One of the reasons advanced for neglecting our merchant marine is the high cost of construction in this country, and the very high duty on ships built in foreign countries. Therefore, American trade is satisfied to hire foreign ships, rather than to invest in the building of their own ships.

What-ever the reason for this state of affairs, matters not; yet, there is no solid reason why it should continue; and the fact remains, that we do not own our ships, while our competitors, and possible adversaries, do. In a prosperous land like ours, something is wrong; the condition is abnormal and very unhealthy.

I G
I C
III D
III A

POLISH

W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. II, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1898.

LET US COUNT OUR WARRIORS

The American Protective Association (so called A. P. A's) and all other enemies are constantly coming out as our foes.

In time of war, or to say when the United States is in need, it is shown best who truly loves his new country, and who offers his blood and life for it.

We are sure that, taking into consideration the number of Poles living in the United States, a large proportion of them enlisted perhaps even more than any other nationality.

It is true that there was only one exclusively Polish company, and that was from Milwaukee, (and for that "Hurrah Milwaukee!") but many Poles could be found singly and in small numbers in many regiments. They were not lacking where the blood was flowing in Santiago and in Manila -- and also in hospitals, bedridden with pain are our kind and the many new graves and plenty of older ones prove that Poles are even prepared to die for their adopted country and the glory of the Stars and Stripes.

Unfortunately, it has been found that many volunteers, when enlisting in the army had changed their names, only because the American people found it difficult to

pronounce their real names.

They have done wrong because you should never be ashamed of your parental and Polish name and never change it. They not only harmed themselves but all the Poles.

Let us try at once to compile a list of names of all the Poles real and assumed who were under arms in the late war -- and in due time we will have a real weapon against the "A. P. A's" and other foes, because it surely will show that the porcentage of Poles in proportion to their total population was very large.

We expect other papers to support us, and encougage their readers to cooperate in collecting the names of all our warriors.

The "Narod" will gladly publish the names of all those who participated in the war.

Valiant warriors, give us your names, your regiment and the company with which you served.

I G
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

ANNEXATION POLITICS

(Editorial)

There is quite a number of would-be politicians and patriots in whose eyes the appeal of the President for $50,000 toward the relief of the poor American citizens in Cuba is an extremely important move. They are of the opinion that the relief agreed upon by representatives and senators will greatly elevate the position of the Stars and Stripes of the United States in the eyes of the Cubans, and will well prepare them for the proposed plans of President McKinley--that is, the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii.

On the other hand, there is also no lack of pessimists in Washington who do not paint as rosy a picture as the former. They consider the allotment of $50,000 for the poor Americans in Cuba as nothing but humbug, and believe the annexation idea disastrous to American interests, and especially annexation by the methods proposed in the Republican platform.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

They are of the opinion that if the National Treasury has enough money to render relief to Americans in Cuba, it would be more advantageous to give assistance to our unemployed workers. The so-called American poor in Cuba are such in name only, for they have become citizens of the United States by pretext. They are nothing more than cowardly revolutionists who fled to Key West, Florida, prior to the rising, took out citizenship papers and returned to Cuba, only to agitate anew. Now that they are being pressed against the wall by the Spanish Government they are making pleas to Uncle Sam for help. Such people are nothing more than foreigners hiding under the cloak of American citizenship.

If the purpose of the relief is to create enthusiasm among the Cubans and simplify the annexation for President McKinley, then it is even worse. Such a policy would betray a lack of logic on the part of President McKinley.

His efforts to establish protective tariffs has as its objective the betterment of our industry, especially that of sugar which is manufactured from beets

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

raised by our farmers. The protective policy does not agree with the policy of annexation of Cuba and Hawaii. These islands produce so much cheap sugar from sugar cane that they can supply the needs of this country. The millions of dollars invested by American capital in the sugar beet industry, which produces sugar at a higher cost, would be jeopardized, for these factories would have to close.

Under such circumstances it is simple to understand that the annexation policies of President McKinley, relative to Cuba and Hawaii, cannot be considered. He can afford to be liberal with the people's money for the purpose of gaining popularity, but we do not agree that he should step into international politics merely because a group of would-be politicians and patriots, who do not see farther than the tip of their nose, favor this plan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1895.

POLES FORM COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT CUBAN INSURRECTIONISTS

Yesterday an important meeting of the committee which is planning a mass meeting relative to a sympathetic demonstration for the Cuban insurrectionists was held in the afternoon. The results of this session indicate that the proposed demonstration at the Central Music Hall will attract a capacity crowd of sympathizers.

In order to accomodate all who may wish to attend, it has been decided to hold a similar demonstration at the Association Hall. The only difference between these two affairs will be that different officers will preside.

Reservations may be had only in the loge section, and these will be available at the ticket office before the meeting.

Committees of different nationalities have been chosen to further the interest of this cause. These committees will co-operate with the central committee.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1895.

Three such groups have been chosen: namely, Armenian, Irish and Polish.

Members of the Polish committee are: E. Z. Brodowski, Casimir Zychlinski, Peter Kiolbassa, Max L. Kaczmarek /also Kasmar/, M. J. Szameit, A. Blaszczynski, Sigmund Schmidt, F. H. Jablonski, and Joseph Napieralski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1893.

MILITARISM IN EUROPE

(Editorial)

Today is election day in Germany. The elections will decide a very important question, namely: Will Germany, and with it, all the other powers of Europe, continue to develop militaristically, or has the time for a change arrived? The question whether there will be peace or war in Europe rests entirely with Germany.

Naturally enough, if Germany decides to reinforce its army, other nations, willing or not, will want to follow suit. What will follow? It is difficult to foresee with accuracy. It is certain that a European war would be a lesser evil than a whole series of revolutions of the people against governments that are heaping unheard-of burdens upon them as the price of militarism.

And these burdens are indeed enormous. A well-known political journalist,

PROJECT 300 A.S. W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1893.

who writes under the pseudonym of Jacques St. Cere, has prepared a very interesting table showing the growth of European armies from the year 1869 to 1892. According to this table, European armies at full war strength in these years would be as follows: /Table omitted by translator./

As we can see from the table, Europe had a total of 8,598,000 soldiers twenty-three years ago. Today it has more than three times as many--22,248,000. Such rapid growth in so short a time is astounding. Just as eloquent is the table which shows expenditures of nations for military purposes over the same period of time. /Table omitted by translator./

The above table shows that the European nations spent 2828 million francs (443 million dollars) for military purposes in 1869, while in 1892, the same nations spent a total of 4069 million francs (813 million dollars) or twice as much--and this was not enough for some.

Such a state of affairs cannot exist for long. The burden of taxes carried by the subjects of these governments is enormous; it cannot be increased

PROJECT W.P.A. 6

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1893.

indefinitely, although each government seems to be engaged in an indefinite increase of its armies. Is there a way out? The only rational escape would be a general disarmament; which the Pope, with his usual sagacity, suggests. But the great powers have no intentions of disarming, and the smaller nations must keep their forces on a wartime footing for their own safety. In such a condition, there remains nothing to be done, perhaps, except a cutting of the overstrained strings with the sword. Such will be the consequences as shown by the figures given above, in spite of all assurances of peace by the statesmen. It is also a result of the growth of German militarism, the fate of which will be decided in today's elections.

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

THE PRESS CRITICIZES THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR MISTREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS

(Editorial)

The United States Government has been criticized very severely by the European and American press for its mistreatment of the American Indians. There are indications that Uncle Sam has discredited himself by his inglorious war with the Indians. Did Uncle Sam, in reality, cunningly bait the Indians into war so as to get rid of his red-skinned children, as is maintained by malicious persons? No! Fortunately, it is not as bad as that. The United States Government has not committed infamous acts, but there is no doubt that it lost its respect on account of the lack of tact displayed by government agents at the Indian reservation camps.

It does not make much difference to the Indians whether the government of the pale faces has disgraced itself or merely lost its respect. The result is the same. It plunged them into despair. When they took up their weapons, after being provoked and because they did not want to submit themselves to mistreatment and unmerciful beatings, the pale faces began to kill the old masters of this land, the rightful owners of these territories.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

It may be said, however, that the United States is guilty of not watching the fingers of the government agents at the Indian reservation camps, and these fingers were, indeed, very long. They grabbed whatever was possible at every opportunity, and regardless of means. These agents were appointed for only four years; hence, they tried to make it as profitable as possible and, as the control was not strict, they speculated with supplies and rations entrusted to them. This was done is such a way that it was a source of good income at the expense of the Indians. The Indians were driven not only to despair, but almost to madness, and on account of this, a war against the Indians was fought which blackened the good reputation of the United States.

In this particular instance the deficiency of our institutions is manifested more clearly than in thousands of other cases to which, because of being so common and familiar to us every day, we do not pay any attention.

There will be no order as long as our public offices (which ought to be filled by men of not only unquestionable integrity but of great ability and long experience) are filled by men who have nothing behind them but a political career.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

All public offices, especially the higher ones, should be entrusted to persons with the proper qualifications, who have passed an examination, and who have a good record. This is practiced not only in all civilized countries, but also in those which are considered uncivilized, as China.

No one has a right to maintain that it is impossible to establish order in a republic where the highest offices, that is, those of the President and the Cabinet members, must be changed every four years. Where there exists a civil service system, there exists a good foundation which, with good will, can be further developed and gradually adopted everywhere.

This is the time for establishing order in the Republic of the republics, which is proud of having model institutions. It would save the United States many losses and many humiliations. Much water will have to flow down the rivers before this will be accomplished. In the meantime, the redskins may be entirely exterminated. Today's telegraphic dispatches brought news of stubborn fighting with the Indians, and rumors are being spread that General Mills has been killed. It would be a great pity to lose this man, who would rather appease the Indians, without bloodshed and who might have been able to save the honor of the country.

I. ATTITUDES
H. Social
Problems and Social Legislation

POLISH

I H

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 25, 1928.

HOW IMMIGRANT CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

Making artificial flowers, clothing for dolls, stringing pearls and putting safety pins on cards, are just a few of the fifty various jobs young children are given as regular employment, according to the latest report of the Federal Children's Bureau which conducted a special investigation of industrial work performed in the homes, in the state of New Jersey. This investigation was conducted in the following cities of the state of New Jersey: Newark, Patterson, North Bergen, South River, Bayreville, Hammonton, and Vineland.

With home employment it is very easy to use children and it is one of the main characteristics of home industries, that parents are inclined to harness the young members of their families to work of such nature as was mentioned above. As an example I will cite a family which was visited by an investigator of the Children's Bureau. Three children at the ages of nine, four and three were found opening safety pins, and two others, ages ten and eleven, pinning them on cards; their grandmother and aunt were assisting them.

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 25, 1928.

This investigation was conducted for the benefit of children who had not yet reached their sixteenth birthday. It was discovered that eleven hundred and thirty-one were being used in home work; approximately one-fourth had not yet reached their tenth birthday, and one-fifth were past their fourteenth birthday; nineteen of these children were just six years old, and six of them were even younger.

In this home work, boys as well as girls are employed, but the number of boys doing this work is usually smaller than that of the girls; the latter, however, are younger.

Why does the state of New Jersey conduct home work on such a vast scale? This may be explained in the following manner: This state is located near New York and Philadelphia, where a great many industries employ home workers in large numbers.

The state of New York and Pennsylvania have a special law which does not permit manufacturers, of these states to employ children for factory or home work, and those violating this law are liable to punishment. A similar

law in New Jersey does not prevent children from doing industrial work at home. Why do manufacturers of New York and Pennsylvania send their work to homes in New Jersey? Because very seldom are they held responsible by the state of New Jersey, and at the same time they are escaping the laws enforced by their own states.

Many industrial branches, using home workers especially the tailoring industry, employ forty-four percent of the children, which usually go over, by certain periods of stagnation, falling in the summer months. The result is, as was proven by the investigation, that more children were employed in home work of this nature in the school period, than during vacation.

Nevertheless, the regular use of children in this work depends chiefly, on how often the manufacturers send work to their homes; however, even in the school period, a majority of the children work from two to three hours a day, and a certain number between three and four hours a day, if they have sufficient material. For many of them this meant the practice of night work. From a number of one thousand and thirty-three children, who were occupied in work of this nature during the school periods forty-six percent usually work after supper; the majority of them work two hours a day,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 20, 1908.

and the minority from three to five hours a day. The older children work longer than the younger.

From a number of six hundred and twenty-eight families investigated, a majority explained, that it is necessary for them to do home work, because of financial need. From a number of four hundred and seventy-five families, over one half had proof of other work beside the home work; their earnings were one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars annually. But this work does not increase the income of a family. From a number of three hundred and thirty-four families, who kept a regular account of income derived from this source of work, over one half had an income of one hundred dollars a year.

Manufacturers using home work in the state of New Jersey recruits a majority of immigrant families.

We read in the report of the Children's Bureau, "That an immigrant woman can easily secure home employment; that is more, in that way she does not have to come in contact with those who do not understand her language and habits. Naturally she welcomes the opportunity of securing such employment,

Orienni. jednocesnik, Oct. 15, 1936.

which enables her to increase her family income, even though it may not be by very much. And when she once takes up this work, without a doubt, sooner or later she will begin to [illegible] of the family."

The opinion of the fathers differs in regard to this home employment; some are dissatisfied and complain; in many cases they curse because of such small earning derived from this work; also it keeps them from visiting friends, as they cannot leave the home that has been turned into a factory. Others, however, agree with the wives and encourage them to continue in this work, because they see and opportunity of deriving an income for the upkeep of the family.

POLISH

I H
I A 1 a
III G

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Every state has laws regulating child labor. These laws aim to restrict children from industrial labor. When employed at an early age, they are depreived of the education to which they are rightfully entitled, preventing them from taking their place in life. Children forced to labor when too young, do not have an opportunity of developing their talents; they are never given a chance to fit themselves for occupations to which they are best suited. Such persons are doomed to a life of suffering and drudgery. Their earnings are usually very small, therefore they are of little financial assistance to the family. But a child's earning capacity is increased with every year it spends in school and its chances for success in life are enhanced; and an education in the United States can be obtained almost without cost.

According to the immigration laws, any one entering this country, when less than sixteen years old, must attend school until sixteen years of age. This applies to the native born as well as immigrants. The states have similar laws. In California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, the law stipulates that no one under sixteen years shall be employed in industry, unless they have a special employment certificate. However, this does not apply to youngsters on the farms, or those employed as domestics.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 2, 1927.

No one under fourteen or fifteen years of age can obtain employment in the state of California and Michigan; they must be at least fifteen years old. Also those who have attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years, but have not reached a specified grade in school, are prohibited from working. For instance: California demands that they finish the seventh grade, at least; New Jersey insists only on the fifth grade; in the other five states, mentioned above, the sixth grade is required. In the state of New York, a child not fifteen years old, will not be permitted to labor in an industrial establishment, if he or she has not completed the eighth grade. Usually, a pupil advances one grade a year, or six grades in six years. Many who are backward study eight years to attain the sixth grade.

Those not sixteen years of age, must submit to a physical examination, and a doctor diagnoses their physical condition before they can hope to receive permission to go to work. In the State of Michigan they do not always demand a medical examination. Anyone less than sixteen years old cannot be employed at night work, although New York and Michigan, under certain conditions and exceptions, permit it. In the states of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, those under16 are allowed to work only 8 hours a day. The State of Michigan stipulates a ten hour-day, and Pennsylvania nine hours.

POLISH

I H

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 18, 1927.

UNFAIR ANTI-CHILD LABOR LAWS

(Editorial)

The states of New York, Wisconsin and New Jersey, should be congratulated for adopting laws, intended for the sole purpose of protecting minors engaged in industry. There has been nothing done, however, by any other state in the union, toward the protection of those young people who were victims of accidents while engaged at work. It is deplorable, that in this democratic country, only three states have compensation laws to reimburse employees who are mere children, and who have become crippled or maimed while employed; the rest of the states do not concern themselves with employees.

One of a group of sixteen states, where minors are employed illegally is the state of Pennsylvania; here these employees have no legal protection against injuries received while engaged in this illegal occupation. Bearing this in mind, we must remember that Pennsylvania holds second place in the ranks of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We wish to call your attention to the following example of the liability assumed by employers in the state of Pennsylvania: As a result of one accident, which cost the life of two employees who were minors, the firm was brought before the court charged with gross negligence, and fined twenty-dollars and court costs amounting to ten dollars and sixty cents.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 18, 1927.

In another case, three boys, ages ranging from thirteen, to fifteen, two of which suffered severe injuries, while the third, a fifteen year old chap lost his life. In this case the employer was fined fifteen dollars. Therefore, if existing compensation laws do not include the liability for accidents, which cause injury, or the death of minors, they are of no avail.

All states, in the United States save five, (Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina and Mississipi), have compensation laws which protect adult employees against injury or death, while engaged at work. This type of law certainly is necessary for the protection of employees who are minors and have more at stake, principally a longer life. Let us assume, that a fifteen-year old boy is crippled; he receives compensation for ten years, or until he is twenty-five, then payments cease and he is without either, the means or ability to earn a livelihood. We were of the opinion, in the past, that the law was in favor of decisions upholding cases involving the extent of liability. This is somewhat contrary to the following example.

In one of the factories in Connecticut a fifteen-year old boy, lost both arms in an accident which was the result of gross negligence on the part of his supervisor. For a period of ten years he received a compensation of six dollars and fifty cents a week, which was equivalent to one half of his salary, and as required by law. But in a few months even this small compensation will cease, and he will be, for the rest of his life a ward of charity.

I H
I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 39, Feb. 16, 1922.

RECOMPENSE TO FORMER SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD WAR

During the World War the recruit in the United States was drawn to fight against the greatest foe of humanity, the Prussian. During the recruiting, a solemn promise was made about taking care of the families of the killed, disabled and, in turn, it was promised that a bonus would be paid to all soldiers. Terribly disappointed were our brave soldiers, who in defense of the most sacred ideals, laid down on the altar of that great ideal their blood and lives because they were being denied their promised bonus.

Do we not owe a better recompense than we have so far awarded to those who have spilt blood for our cause?

Every Pole will understand that the soldier who fought for the liberation of oppressed nations is worthy of a great reward. Each of us can understand that during the war he suffered privation, while over here many lived in affluence. The soldier each day was exposed to death or injury and for this he only received $30 per month, while very many of those who remained in America earned as high as $30 per day.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 39, Feb. 16, 1922.

Let Us Sign a Petition.

The soldiers do not request money from us, but they ask for the promised bonus, which has been doing penance for two years in Congress. Let every citizen of Polish extraction sign the petition placed below, and Congress will be compelled to take care of this matter as soon as possible. If the treasury of the government has no money, as the politicians explain, then funds can be drawn from a general sales tax in a very moderate degree.

We are opposed to heavy taxes, but a small sales tax can be levied and a bonus can be found from that for the heroes of the World War. Sign the petition and send it to the editorial office of the Polish Union Daily . We will see to it that it gets into the proper hands.

To Congress For Action on Soldiers' Bonus, With Sales Tax for Paying It.

We respectfully petition Congress to pass the soldiers' bonus act without

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 39, Feb. 16, 1922.

further delay and also to levy a sales tax to obtain the money to pay the bonus, for the following reasons:

First. Public opinion throughout the United States is undeniably in favor of the soldiers' bonus, as shown by the decisive majority in every state in which a popular referendum has been taken: in Maine, by 3 to 1; New Jersey, by 3-1/2 to 1; New York, nearly 2 to 1; Rhode Island, 8 to 1; Wisconsin, 3 to 1; Oregon, 2 to 1; Washington, 2-1/2 to 1, and so on.

Second. We believe that Congress, if permitted to vote on the soldiers' bonus will favor it with even greater unanimity, regardless of party, than the popular majority by which the people in twenty-two states have already approved it; we believe that the soldiers' bonus cannot and ought not to be defeated and the longer it is postponed the greater the injustice.

Third. We believe the new tax scheme proposed by the ways and means committee is only a little less objectionable than Secretary Mellon's

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 39, Feb. 16, 1922.

proposal for 3-cent postage and for a new 3 cents a gallon tax on gasoline. Proponents of such taxes oppose any soldiers' bonus whatever and hope, by linking it with such new destructive and unpopular taxes, to kill the proposition altogether.

Fourth. If the soldiers' bonus is not only right, but inevitable, and if the United States is not to lag behind England, France, Italy, Canada, and Australia, which have already paid liberal soldiers' bonuses, then our debt payment is already long overdue, not as a debt, for our debt to the soldiers can never be paid, but as a just tribute to the valor and the sacrifice of the men who won the war.

Fifth. The only question that remains is: By what system of taxation shall the money be raised? Not by bond issues, because it is against the traditional policy of the United States to increase debts in time of peace. Not by any taxes irritating business or industry, because we already have too many such taxes. A small general sales tax will raise more than enough to pay the soldiers' bonus. It will bear heavily

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 39, Feb. 15, 1922.

upon no one. If the experience of Canada and our own Philippine Islands, where the sales tax is in operation, is repeated, the system will meet with such favor that it will become one of the approved methods of raising necessary revenue after the soldiers' bonus has been paid.

Sign here _____
Name

_____
Address

I H
I E
I C

[illegible] Zolski, Vol. XXIII, No. 33, Aug. 16, 1919.

[illegible] (Editorial)

Not long ago we were told in times of [illegible] on the South Side of the city, by a section [illegible] by Poles, Lithuanians, Czechs and Slovaks, that there were [illegible] of which several hundred families were left without a roof over their heads. This happened not by some accident but [illegible] will of some [illegible] individuals. [illegible] houses were set on fire by negroes; others [illegible] an investigation is being conducted by local police. [illegible] this investigation [illegible], to know that [illegible] direct connection with race riots or the so-called race wars.

Within the last few years, a great number of negroes have come from the South into the larger cities, [illegible], considering the amount of the general population. Society was not prepared to accept and help acclimatize them. The cities, plunged completely in war activities, could not digest the excessive negro element. [illegible] advised, there-

Lord Bolshi, Pol. Ur , . . , . . L, l l.

fore, l r of . . i . ot ilos. . re w
e blame for . . o riots, ri . o rs?

Th . l lis . lot, clear, . ore . . l, li . in . . 2st
bl.3 lis . . rs . fr.ir, . . in . . . l . r.b l lor willin
e rer for . . e s.ull . . . ree . se, . ded . . excessive
influx of Negroes. Ihe . . . re, . . . or . . . rthern states,
become a certa . . ind of misanthrope, exploited b . ward politicians,
unknown coupl . ely . . . ther classes of American society, . . ted
. . . . . ree. The coming in
e. . ect of . . i mer . . . i . . . . . re . . . . lower ele-
ment of the white race . . . . . ous rock, which is only a
blemish on the . . er . . . . . r . . . . i normal community.

.n outbreak followed. The results are very sad. The Poles do not carry
any blame in this because they did . . . . the Negroes. They
become plainly the victims of Negro hatred . . . . . nic work of
instigators or bolshevistic agitators.

[illegible]

[illegible] Polski, Vol. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 1.18.

The Negro question is [illegible] most difficult we [illegible] to solve in the United States. [illegible] its [illegible] roots. The first step to[illegible] its solution is [illegible] the [illegible] Negroes in the South, [illegible] against the hatred of Negroes, which is [illegible] among [illegible] workers of the white race, trained [illegible].

The proletariat must itself [illegible] and [illegible] to its solution [illegible].

I H
I B 3 b
II E 3
I M

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

POLISH CHILDREN IN JUVENILE DETENTION HOME LACK CARE
Dziennik Zwiazkowy Reporter Investigates Conditions

Despite great difficulties in gaining entrance, a Dziennik Zwiazkowy reporter visited the Chicago Juvenile Detention Home on Gilpin Street yesterday, with the purpose of investigating conditions and determining whether the unsavory rumors that have been circulating are true. He was given permission to visit all the rooms and departments in which the children are kept.

Rumors of scandalously poor conditions in the Detention Home that have been circulated continuously in recent times, as well as rumors that there are a great many Polish children detained at the institution who are not receiving the proper care, caused Dziennik Zwiazkowy, which always stands ready to guard the interests of the Polish people, to send its representative to investigate the matter at first hand, and to share the results of his investigation with the readers of this paper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 502275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

Gaining entrance to the Detention Home was not exactly a simple matter, for its superintendent, Mrs. June Curchiel, objects on principle to any visitors, especially representatives of the press, to this sole Children's home of its kind in the city of Chicago, and so all kinds of means had to be adopted in order to enter.

The Chicago Juvenile Detention Home is located near Halsted and Polk Streets, in a part of the city inhabited mostly by Greeks, Italians, Negroes, and a few other nationalities. It can be distinguished from afar because of its dominating appearance. The three-story red brick building cannot fail to be noticed by passers-by.

"Upon entrance into a small vestibule, I noticed the iron bars all around me. Even the door to the office of the superintendent, Mrs. Guild, [sic], is nothing more than an iron grillwork, opened by pushing an electric switch.

"Mrs. Guild gives the impression of being an old maid. When I told her the

WPA Ill. Proj. 30275

object of my visit, she received me courteously and agreed to give me the information I desired, and to conduct me through the building.

"'To begin with,' she said, 'the account published in the Herald and Examiner is basically false. The reporter was here only a few minutes and did not have time to go through the building.'

"Mrs. Guild answered my questions with more or less willingness.

"'We always have plenty of children here,' she said. 'The actual number changes often. At present, we have 118, but there have been days when we had 140 and more children.'

"'I would like to know something about the Polish children here,' said I, 'for it is they who concern me most. How many of them are there here, what are their ages, and what are their offenses?'

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 30, 1917.

"'I do not know exactly how many Polish children we have. From previous experience, however, I know that a third of the children here are Polish. We have children here who are two years old and younger, and we have seventeen-year-olds. The children here are divided into two groups--those who have been arrested by the police for various offenses, often criminal, and those who are here through the fault of their parents. The parents may be separated, or suing for divorce, or are in some way misconducting themselves so that the law deems it proper to place their children in our custody. Their stay here may be anywhere from two hours or less to two months.'

"Upon instruction from the superintendent, the 'housekeeper,' Mrs. M. Celuir, a woman of enormous proportions, and about fifty years old....conducted me through the building. I was taken through the dormitories, the washrooms, the dining halls, the kitchen, the gymnasium, the chapel--everywhere, with the exception of the ward set aside for children ill with contagious diseases. The building is divided into two sections, one for boys and one for girls.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

Each of these is again divided, segregating the children who are guilty of misconduct from those who have been deprived of parental care. These latter as I noticed, have more freedom than the others, and can gather in larger groups to play together, and thus pass the time more pleasantly.

"In one section I noticed a larger group of children, all under the age of twelve. Boys and girls sat together, listening to a teacher who talked to them in English. As we approached, the teacher stopped talking to her group and joined us. The children, who rarely see any visitors, stared at me with curiosity. After a while, they gathered around me so that I was able to observe their sad, pale faces, red-eyed, evidently, from crying.

"It was a pitiful sight. There on the outside, it is spring. Everything breathes new life, everything is joyful. On the streets and in the parks other children are playing. They are happy and fortunate, knowing that loving parents await them at home. How different here in the Detention Home! Here the children are prisoners, forced to remain in small rooms for whole

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

days on end with nothing but bare walls to look at.

"'Which of you understand Polish?' I asked. Four boys and two girls stepped out of the group.

"'Do you like it here?' I asked further. 'Do you like this place? Are you happy?' At these words, the children sadly lowered their heads, and in voices that told of long suffering, they answered: 'No! No! No! We do not like this place, we are unhappy here. We don't want to stay here any longer!'

"Visiting the section where the older children are kept, those who have been arrested for criminal offenses, is not exactly a pleasant experience. You see scowling faces, faces that have lost all traces of the finer instincts. At the sight of visitors, the faces of these youthful offenders take on an expression that seems to say, 'What did you come here for?' The girls lower their heads and hide in corners, not daring to look into a person's eyes.

WPA FILM PROJECT 93176

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

They feel their degradation keenly.

"It would be difficult to describe everything to be seen there. It would be difficult to describe the unpleasant impression that involuntarily arises in one's mind.

"Despite the cleanliness of the establishment, there is something repellent about it. The sight of the youthful prisoners, carefully guarded and surrounded by iron bars, fills one with dread.

"Those who have criticized the Detention Home are right in many respects. The place should be used to accommodate not more than eighty children. Accommodation of more than eighty makes the sanitary conditions positively dangerous. Children who are ill come in contact with healthy children, often using the same equipment and utensils, as a result of which the state of health at the institution is low. This last, as a matter of fact, was confirmed by medical men.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 50275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

"There is no adequate accommodation for children ill with contagious diseases. The isolation ward on the third floor contains nothing but bare walls. It is easy to imagine what torture a child must suffer, lying there for whole days with no toys to play with, nothing to occupy his time.

"According to Superintendent Guild's statement, a third of the children are Polish, placed there principally because of lack of parental care. But what sort of care is given these Polish children? Is there anyone there who can speak to them in Polish? There is no one! Polish children who do not understand English are really unfortunate there. No one understands them and they understand nobody. The teacher talks in English and a majority of the children speak English, while our children wander about almost as if deaf and dumb. Can this be called care? The Polish citizens of Chicago ought to demand that a special section be set apart for Polish children at the Detention Home, and Polish teachers and nurses placed in charge of it."

Countrymen! Do not tolerate conditions that will permit your children to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

forget their Polish language at various "charitable" institutions. Fight for your rights, and whenever the occasion to speak arises, do so as a large group, harmonious and capable.

The Chicago Juvenile Detention Home needs a great many fundamental changes and improvements. One such change, indispensable to us Poles, is the provision of proper care for Polish children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
I B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

PLOT AFOOT AGAINST SOCIETIES

Representative Barbour has introduced in the State legislature of Illinois a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor at social functions and excursions, regardless of whether they take place on Sundays, weekdays, or holidays.

This is not only a plot against the personal liberty of the people of this country, but also a threat against the existence of fraternal aid societies, which strengthen their treasuries for aid to the sick by arranging social functions. This is the only source of income our societies have, an income without which they simply cannot exist.

Protests should be made at once against this plot, which is against personal liberty and threatens the existence of our societies. The officers of Polish societies in Illinois should get together immediately and send protests to their district senators and representatives. We are giving here a protest form

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

in English which you can use:

Place and date

To the Honorable
Name of Representative

Springfield, Illinois.

Sir: The Barbour Bill No. 281, which is now up for consideration by the House of Representatives, is a superfluous measure as far as the regulation of liquor traffic is concerned. It is a direct blow against the liberties so far enjoyed by organizations of a social character and threatens their very existence.

Our society, an organization of (number of members) bona fide members, in existence since (give the length of existence) has always conducted its entertainments in an orderly manner, as prescribed by the laws of the State, and we

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

therefore ask you to lend your assistance to defeat the aforesaid proposed legislation.

The various societies are the poor man's clubs and should be encouraged rather than antagonized in their efforts to provide recreation and innocent pleasure for their members and their families.

Respectfully yours,
(Signatures of the officers)

(Seal of the Society)

Societies, protect your rights and existence, because the danger is great!

ROI 1078

I H
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER

The Supreme Court had scarcely finished recognizing the constitutionality of the Adamson Act, which grants railroad employees an eight-hour day, when the railroad companies set up a howl. They are now prophesying that they will have to raise both their passenger and freight rates immediately.

Shedding crocodile tears, the owners of railroads cannot bear to have their employees work only eight hours a day and be paid for nine hours. With terrible howls and gnashing of teeth the railroad owners announce that the Adamson Act is lawlessness.

"Through the Adamson Act we will lose, if we do not immediately raise our rates for serving the public--we will lose more than sixty million dollars yearly!"

Thus the railroad companies howl. But whether this howl is justified or not

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

now becomes the important problem to be solved.

They are losing, they say, sixty million dollars yearly on only a small concession to the workman. Sixty million dollars!

Just how much their average "net" profit was, they do not mention. Neither do they mention how much net profit they could have after accepting the Adamson Act without raising their rates. Is this not the most definite indication that they fear that the people, astonished by the magnitude of their profits, will not allow themselves to be robbed of their hard-earned money, and will even attempt to have the railroads placed under government ownership?

The clever and foxy railroad owner tries to justify each one of his actions with some sort of an argument. He wants to make money on everything, to take advantage of every decree and every situation. Even the Adamson Act is no

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

exception.

The railroad companies know that without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission they cannot raise their rates. Therefore, they are already starting to court the members of this commission in order to have their plans and proposals turned into legal decrees.

Whether the commission will allow the railroad companies to extort high rates from their passengers, whether it will follow the promptings of insatiable individuals, we shall see in the near future. At any rate, the citizens should look into this matter and not allow a few score parasites to feed on them.

The railroad companies should not be allowed to exploit their employees or to charge the public exorbitant prices. An itemized statement showing their income and disbursements should be demanded. Their business should be investi-

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

gated to see whether or not their net profit is too large.

When everyone is convinced that the profits would be tremendous even if a seven-hour day were granted to the employees, that the arguments of the railroad companies are merely designed to pull the wool over the people's eyes--then the people will be able to stand up boldly against these social leeches and their crocodile tears.

I II
II E 2
I K
I C

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

POLISH WOMEN SECTION - IN AN IMPORTANT MATTER

In the state of Illinois for several years a special commission is working to find out the reason young girls falling into white slavery and immorality.

In the opinion of this commission the reason for prostitution and immorality of women is the darkness of the mind and poor wages.

The most dangerous menace to a girl's virtue is work in a hotel.

The bosses in the factories and offices are to blame for this too.

As a remedy the above mentioned commission to decrease prostitution proposes that the legislature should adopt and regulate the average wages of the working girls, so they do not ruin themselves and fall in into white slavery.

PROJECT 30C46 WPA

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

They propose to build special homes for girls where they will learn a decent trade and occupation.

The desire of the commission is to stop the news articles containing chronicles of the scandalous divorce cases and immorality. The opinion of this commission is not right in everything.

One must admit that immorality exists among all classes of society without respect as to sex, but it is absurd to prove that the poor class of people is among the majority when the reverse is true.

Every woman physically or mentally healthy in America will make a living if she is willing to. But lack of religious educatiom leads the girls the wrong way. Next is the desire of worldly pleasures and beautiful clothes, not poverty.

If somebody would compile an authentic record of Polish girls working in

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

the hotels as dishwashers, cleaners and maids, then we would see the few thousands of this army without any protection in the worst kind of immoral conditions.

No hotel in America, starting from the low, foul smelling Jewish to a first class hotel is without a few of these Polish girls.

Americans readily hire them and they know the Polish girls are clean and good kitchen workers and careful about their jobs.

This recognition, as much as it rightfully is due to our Polish girls, does not react to the benefit of Polish girls, because they knowing about this, take to hotel service in large numbers.

Facts prove that the hotels are very dangerous to the young Polish girls. They are to blame for the spoiling and demoralization of girls.

Large masses of Polish girls lost in white slavery are also lost to the

W.P.A.
640034

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

Polish home and the church.

In the hotels they come in contact with men of the worst type. If anyone objects to evil influence and corruption, then they use forceful means on her.

In the last edition of Glos Polek are given to us two facts which should interest all Polish societies. In the Congress Hotel in Chicago, for which are working several hundred girls, about two hundred of these are Polish girls, various kinds of servants, and most of them living in the same hotel.

From this hotel they called the orphanage of the Guardian Angel, asking if they would take care of a young Polish girl, an expectant mother, because she would not be able to work and had no parents or friends in the city.

Next case: In a Greek lunch room in Chicago, a Polish girl was a servant

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

around the kitchen. Not so long ago she came from Europe. A cook's helper gave her a bad proposition; refusing she lost her job. But the girls was decent and did not accept the brutal proposition but rather quit work and went to the orphanage.

A long series of such events is repeated almost every day. Someone told us that a Polish girl, after a year of service in a hotel, when she was satisfied, her desire was to go to work as servant in a home.

She went to a family and was hired. But after a month's service she left. And why? For this very reason, a decent family does not permit her to indulge in nightly escapades. The girl will not get used to this, nature calls the wolf to the woods.

In all probability before she went to the hotel service she was a decent girl.

PROJECT NDA

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 7, Feb. 16, 1916.

We write this with the aim of calling attention to Polish women, especially those who show a preference to work for society.

Here is an open field to work. So, Polish women, take care of them. Organize societies, show them the way to get out of this!

It is our duty to save these unfortunate Polish girls from white slavery, and this duty belongs to the Polish woman.

Only you women, even partially to prevent corruption, educate them about moral life and with mothers' care and protection have guardianship over them. Those girls working in the hotels and restaurants especially, almost have no parents and no protection.

I H
III B 2
I K
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 29, 1915.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE POLISH
WOMEN'S ALLIANCE NAME

Some interesting lady has been agitating against employing Negroes. She is free to broadcast this idea if she wishes, as long as she refrains from abusing the name of one of the most prominent organizations of Polish women in America, the Polish National Alliance.

This "sincere" follower of Bleas, the former governor of South Carolina, goes from store to store on the northwest side of our city and maintains that she is a representative and an investigator of the Polish Women's Alliance. She then orders businessmen to refuse to employ Negroes in their concerns, and threatens that the Polish Women's Alliance will boycott the owners of those stores which do employ Negroes.

In view of the fact that the Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy, knew of the

WPA (ILL.) Project

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 29, 1915.

more important decisions of the Polish Women's Alliance, but had never heard of this one, one of its reporters went to the general secretary of that organization, Miss L. Napieralski. She expressed her indignation over the use of this organization's firm and prominent position to support an agitation that has never been approved by the organization.

As we have stated previously, this lady may agitate all she wants and as much as the authorities permit her, but she cannot do her nefarious work under the guise of being a representative of the Polish Women's Alliance.

In view of this fact, we request all businessmen, in the event of this lady's accosting any of them to agitate against Herroes, to detain her and communicate immediately with the general secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance or with the Dziennik Związkowy.

MFA (1) 1975

I H
I D 2 a(4)
I D 2 c
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1913.

THE HIGH PRICES OF COMMODITIES

The high prices of all commodities have been steadily rising in the last ten years. This is not helping the farmers, as the profits resulting from these high prices vanish in the bottomless pockets of food trusts and middlemen and completely ruin the working people. The wages are not rising in the same proportion as the prices; they are declining, and employment begins to be scarce. The large majority of the workers are employed only about two-thirds of the time. It is hard to believe that the American worker, especially the one who has been born here or has resided in the United States for a long time, and who remembers periods of prosperity, would meekly accept the change for the worse. The frequently occurring strikes are the worker's natural weapon of defense against exploitation, and the idea of suppressing this movement by using force is a very unreasonable one.

The manufacturers and their agents are trying to convince the authorities that

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 30, 1913.

with the aid of their Pinkertons and their private army of police and strike-breakers they will suppress what they call "red" outbreaks. The psychology of the American workers is such that using physical force against them causes more opposition and will not help to solve the labor question. As an example, we may take the incident in Colorado, where workers were forced by merciless exploitation to strike. This is not an ordinary strike; well armed miners are fighting a regular battle with the other side's well armed sluggers and the state militia.

Let us hope that this incident in Colorado will open the eyes of our short-sighted politicians, and force them to take the labor question into more serious consideration, and do something to stop the exploitation of the working class.

judicial

state personal

Dziennik Związkowy, July 1, 1915.

We are in need of some kind of a law, which cannot be changed so easily. The present judicial system is only enlarging the existing abyss between the law and the courts, and it undermines the confidence of the people.

We were waiting for some kind of a suggestion from the lawyer's convention at Montreal, but so far nothing has been heard.

We think that this system, or rather lack of system, is very suitable for our lawyers, but common people, who unwillingly go to court with their difficulties because of the high cost and uncertainty, are losing confidence in courts and causing an increase of crime. Many are settling their differences out of court.

I H
I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1912.

A STRUGGLE FOR BREAD

(Editorial)

Working conditions are becoming more disagreeable in this wealthy free America. The building of more factories, splendid bank structures, business houses, and residences of the privileged, means greater suffering among the millions crowded in rooms unfit for animals, poorly clothed, and starving. Such poor unfortunates can be seen toiling hard in mines, steel mills, in the dark woods of Wisconsin and Michigan, and wherever wealth is created for the use of a few privileged persons. But the most disagreeable fate is that of the textile workers in the New England States. Working there at hard labor are men, women, and underaged children, destroying their health and strength, and going prematurely to their graves. Looking at these youngsters, one gets the impression that they are small adults, for in their faces is stamped already the marks of physical exertion. Most of those children are compelled to work in textile factories, as their fathers' salaries are insufficient to support their families.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1912.

Wives and mothers are torn away from home to help their husbands by working in textile mills. The children, instead of attending school, are compelled to work, because it is difficult to support them on their parents' income. Father, mother and children file to work every morning, returning to their humble homes in the evening, tired, weakened, and exhausted. The smaller children, remaining, without protection, wander away from home often meeting with serious accidents. The interior of the factory is an actual hell: dust, bad odors and lack of ventilation. The noise of the machines, transmission belts, gears, pulleys and unguarded fly-wheels are a menace to the life and health of these workers. Such working conditions and small pay exhaust the patience of these humble toilers, who for the most part are aliens.

The readers are familiar with the struggle for bread put up by the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass. These workers were clubbed by the police, shot at as if they were dangerous animals, thrown into jails; and even small starving children were abused by not permitting them to leave for other towns to be fed by charitable workers. After a few months of bitter struggle they won a slight increase in pay. They returned to work, and this is what happened:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 11, 1912.

The manufacturers refused to reinstate those who demanded higher wages and better working conditions, or those who were active in the union. This aggravated the situation, and workers threatened to strike again unless all former strikers were unconditionally reinstated.

In Clinton, Mass., a strike begun in March is still going on. Presently the manufacturers have opened their shops, and are operating with strike-breakers, even advertising for help. We caution our countrymen not to seek work there, for that would constitute an act unworthy of any honest workman. There the poor are fighting for bread and better working conditions; therefore, one would be a vile traitor to them if one were to accept a job as strikebreaker. Strike-breakers are treated with scorn, and more than often incur the hate of the workers, who have to contend not only with their exploiters but also with these wreckers of organized labor, who take from their mouths their last piece of bread and retard the progress of labor in this country. The strikers jobs were taken over by a large number of worthless men, who thereby delayed the strikers' victory. Our people should not become scabs, and interfere with those fighting for bread, because the strikers' cause is the common cause of all working people.

I H
II E 3
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

CRIME AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Editorial)

The criminal mania that leads men to murder their wives, and women to murder their husbands, is spreading horribly in this country. The fear of death on the scaffold or in the electric chair does not help; the fear of lynching by an angry mob of citizens does not help; the fear of a life sentence in prison does not help. The bloody murder dramas are performed everywhere, and one reads about them almost daily.

Last Friday, Henry Clay Beattie, the young, handsome scion of a wealthy and prominent family, died in the electric chair at Richmond, Virginia. He was convicted of having murdered his wife.....

/Translator's note: A summary of the case is omitted in translation./

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

Seeing that nothing could save him from the death penalty, he /Beattie/ submitted a written confession, admitting that he had murdered his wife, and then went to his death with a cynical smile on his lips, ridiculing the implement which was to, and did, put him to death.

The death penalty, in principle, fills us with horror. The very thought that people, by law, murder other people, even the worst criminals, in cold blood, is loathsome. For a criminal like Beattie, death was too light a punishment. It released him from everything quickly. He did not even have time to think about the crime which he had committed. A long prison term, or even imprisonment for life, is a more appropriate punishment for criminals, and civilized society would not be soiling its hands with blood just because common criminals had soiled theirs.

Besides, the death penalty does not in the least lessen the number of murders, since each year there is an increase in their number; especially

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

do the states that have capital punishment abound in them. Statistics disclose that in the states which do not punish with death, but with imprisonment, the number of murders is relatively smaller than in the states where criminals are put to death by means of the scaffold or the electric chair.

This alone suggests that capital punishment should be repealed in all the states, as it has been repealed in some, and that the decision on so grave a problem should rest with the Federal Government and the Supreme Court, and not with the state legislatures. A question of such importance concerns the entire United States, and not specific parts of it.

In respect to the number of murders committed, women are almost the equals of men, especially in badly-matched marriages. At present there are several cases pending in which women are accused of having brutally murdered their

PROJECT NARA

husbands; the most notorious is the case of Gertrude Patterson, who is on trial in Denver, Colorado, charged with the fatal shooting of her husband; in Chicago a certain Quinn and Vermylia are being tried for poisoning husbands and lovers.

The evidence against the accused women is so strong that it will be very difficult for them to escape punishment, but who knows whether the jury, taking into consideration that the accused are women, will not acquit them, or at most give them a prison sentence, as has already happened in many cases. Even here the law is not the same for all, since men are usually condemned to death, even on inconclusive evidence of guilt, whereas women are either freed or imprisoned, although their guilt is definitely proven.

Crime is crime, regardless of who commits it, and the law must be the same for all. We repeat again that we are decidedly opposed to capital punishment in a civilized country, and that it should be repealed, but on the

other hand the law should make no exceptions, and every murderer or murderess should be meted out the same punishment. The indulgence of the law in respect to women only encourages perverted female individuals to commit crimes, because they are certain that the courts will not punish them severely, and sometimes will even let them go absolutely free.

This is the reason why women murderers are found only in this country. On the one hand, bad bringing-up at home, and a lack of care at school, develop the criminal instincts. On the other hand, insufficient and incompetent laws, which severely punish petty offenses, and allow greater crimes to go without punishment, foster these instincts.

PROJECT WPA

I H
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

PENSIONS FOR POOR MOTHERS

(Editorial)

Recently a law was passed in the State of Illinois granting pensions to those mothers who are burdened with large families, and who, due to various circumstances, find themselves in abject poverty, unable to support themselves, their children, or their sick or crippled husbands. These pensions are for the most part granted to poor widows with many children, who otherwise would have to suffer indescribable poverty and would have to beg for human pity.

As a start, pensions are now being paid indigent mothers in Cook County, in which Chicago is located. Here at last there were brought to light the terrible poverty of the laboring class and the number of poor families needing aid. The County Agent, who pays out these pensions in accordance with the law, announces that in Cook County alone there are 30,000 families who would have to be aided in accordance with the new law, and that between fifty and one hundred indigent mothers apply to him daily for pensions.

PROJECT 6004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

The Agent, himself well-fed, well-dressed, and receiving a large salary, is filled with indignation toward the new law, asserting that if it continues in effect, Cook County will go bankrupt. He estimates that at least five million dollars annually will be necessary for pensions for indigent mothers. He therefore calls the new law "socialistic" and would like to see it repealed as soon as possible.

We are utterly indifferent to the name anyone may choose to call this just law, because we say it is humane, deserving of support, and even worthy of being broadened. Just think of it! In order to avoid having Cook County spend five million dollars, thirty thousand poor, abandoned families must suffer poverty and must beg help elsewhere--help which they will not always find. But where millions of dollars overflow in abundance, where gold flows in streams for the excesses and luxuries of the wealthy, five million dollars is such a trifle that no one should be concerned about it, least of all the County Agent, from whose pocket this sum certainly will not come, and who, in addition, will himself probably benefit by the expenditure.

The five million dollars for the pension fund for poor families could be

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

subscribed by the meat packers' trust alone, which exploits these unfortunate people and makes millions out of them. It would be worth while, then, to pass a law placing a permanent tax on various corporations; this tax would be destined for this pension fund, and would, therefore, not strain the county treasury, into which poor people pay taxes--taxes which rich people always know how to avoid.

After all, the pensions granted large poverty-stricken families are not very big, since they reach a maximum of twenty dollars a month for families where there are many children. It is hard to support a family on this; yet, it is of some help, and it will keep many unfortunates from starving to death. There are some poor people with such pride that they will not hold out their palms for charity from various welfare societies, or appeal to the County Agent; but they will accept a pension provided by law, and thus lighten their painful lot to some extent.

It is even the duty of society to take care of these unfortunate people who are the victims of circumstances not of their own making--people who

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

because of the present social system find themselves in abject poverty. Millions of dollars are spent for the luxuries and the tinsel of the privileged class. Why should not money be found for easing the heavy lot of the disinherited class? Why must the latter suffer unjustly for the greed and inhumanity of the former?

In Chicago, deaths from starvation and suicides caused by poverty occur frequently; and people in general merely accept them and take them in their stride without in any way trying to remedy this abnormal situation. The American press mentions these occurrences only incidentally, in brief news items, treating them as ordinary daily happenings. On the other hand entire columns and pages are reserved for descriptions of matrimonial scandals and divorces in the "higher spheres;" they describe in the most minute detail all sorts of crimes; they write at great length about banquets and balls, describing the gown, the jewelry, and even the shoes worn by this or that millionaire's wife. But they will not descend into the small and damp basements; they will not look into the attics where the poor families of laborers live so humbly, where poverty reigns supreme.

P.A. 3004

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 24, 1911.

This law which provides pensions for indigent mothers burdened with large families we consider entirely fair and just, and we will defend it with all our might. This is the first great step on the part of society in the direction of taking a greater interest in those who are suffering from misfortune and poverty. And certainly, in a country so rich and abounding in all the gifts of nature, there should be no poverty. Laborers exhausted by work and disease will not die of starvation in this country, if all of society, guided by humanity and justice, desires to prevent this calamity.

The state of Illinois may well be proud of the fact that it has taken this step--the enactment of the pension law. Let us hope that it will go even further in this direction and will ease the poverty which torments our brave sons of labor.

I H POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

SOCIAL REFORM

(Editorial)

The abuses and brutality of the employees in some of our county hospitals, poor houses, insane asylums, orphanages, and prisons are already well known from descriptions in the newspapers and from investigations conducted here and there. The energetic attitude of Commissioner Bartzen in Cook County, Illinois, who dismissed half of the employees of the insane asylum at Dunning, because he had established the fact that the unfortunate patients there were treated worse than beasts, is also well known. In many other institutions, the abuse and the maltreatment of human beings who, through unfortunate circumstances, were placed in these institutions, where even a dumb animal would not be treated the way the brutal wardens treat the inmates, have been brought to light. /Translator's note: Here follows a specific instance of brutality practiced on a Pole in Milwaukee by the name of Roczynial, who was released from prison after serving seven years of a twenty-five year sentence, only to die in his home of tuberculosis contracted in prison. This individual, before his death, disclosed the medieval tortures to which he had been subjected./

Diennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

If Roczynial's deposition is true, the authorities should institute an investigation and should punish the people in charge. Similar events could only occur in Russia.

But the authorities, somehow, are not too eager to institute investigations and to punish the brutal transgressors, who in this way prey upon people. Therefore, it is up to the citizens to take this matter in hand and to enter a vigorous protest against such barbarism.

The Poles, although they constitute a very small percentage of criminals in this country, nevertheless are guilty of many lesser transgressions, and receive less severe sentences. Many are sentenced by the courts for drunkenness and fighting, and recently there have been many cases of desertion: wives leaving husbands, husbands leaving wives, and sometimes even degenerate parents leaving their own children to the generosity of fate, running away without one thought about the creatures to whom they have given life. An example of this comes to us from Philadelphia.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

/Translator's note: Here follows the story of the Polski family. Mrs. Polski deserted her husband, leaving three children. Mr. Polski, not able to manage alone, left $7.50 with a neighbor for food and left his children, to go in search of his wife. Neither parent returned. After the money was exhausted, the neighbor, unable to support the children herself, took them to the police who in turn sent them to an orphanage./

Where is the conscience, the heart, in parents such as these? Why even a dumb animal loves and protects its young, and often suffers hunger and dies of starvation. It is obvious, then, that some people are worse than animals.

[illegible] (2)
[illegible] (2)
[illegible]

[illegible], V. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Albert Sidney Burleson, Nov. 15, 1.11.

[illegible] ...ous., ...ironed ... ...ir ... in various ... ..., however, ... istic, ...

Ziemia Wielkopolska, Nov. 15, 1911.

operate a fund of this sort, without favors from anybody, and they might even advise their representatives for payment of the pension.

The large packing house of Armour and Company, in Chicago, has introduced a better pension system for its workers. The firm donated a million dollars as a start, and pensions will be paid workers when they have reached the age of fifty-seven and have worked continously for this firm for twenty years. Women workers will be pensioned when they have reached the age of fifty years. Nevertheless, this company, too, deducts three per cent from every worker's pay to keep up the pension fund.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, an organization of about two million workers, who is trying to introduce the pension system which is used in England, demands that the employer contribute two-thirds of the fund and the laborers one-third. He asserts, justifiably, that the employers make tremendous profits from the hard work of the laborer, and actually exploit

Dziennik Ludowy, Nov. 15, 1911.

him; therefore, let them, in a manner, return to the worker some of the fruits of his hard labor. The writer declares further, not without reason, that when workers a pension only after they have reached the age of sixty-five or seventy is unfair, because only a very small percentage of workers attain that age, and those who do attain it will not enjoy their pensions very long. A laborer worn out with hard physical labor becomes unfit for strenuous work by the time he has reached the age of fifty; besides, a person who has worked hard for society for thirty-five years deserves a rest, and should cede his place to a younger and stronger person.

The injustice on the part of the employers, which Gomers brings to our attention, is illustrated by the fact that the companies which have adopted the pension system refuse to hire laborers who have reached the age of forty, even though they are strong and healthy. The railroad companies will not hire men over thirty-five, which is villanous, because one cannot sentence a laborer of this age to poverty and death from starvation. This will be the issue between labor and capital, and we trust that organized laborers will know how to defend their rights and will not suffer their fellow workers to be mistreated.

Dziennik Mińskowy, Nov. 15, 1911.

The matter of adopting a pension plan for all deserving workers in the entire country is widely discussed among labor groups, and sooner or later this project must become an actuality. Organized labor will surely look after its business in Washington, and see to it that no injustice is perpetrated against Government employees in any branch of service.

I K
I K

[illegible], [illegible]. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[illegible]

(Title [illegible])

[illegible] eutie; [illegible] long [illegible] the hours [illegible]. Inde , this is a ju t [illegible] [illegible] ve [illegible]. He [illegible] the [illegible] t [illegible] ed [illegible] it in the [illegible] ll [illegible] i [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

, July 7, 1[illegible].

A (LL) PROJ. 30275

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 3, 1910.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION IN AMERICAN LAW

(Editorial)

One of the most important legal questions in the present development of great enterprise is the question of an employer's paying compensation in the event of the death or permanent bodily injury of an employee, sustained in the course of his work.

In principle the law acknowledges the right of a worker or his family to compensation. In practice, however, the law is so full of difficulties and technicalities that the wronged worker is obliged to take legal action against his employer. The lamentable thing is that there is little possibility that the court will decide in the employee's favor. One of the worst technicalities --a condition that is to the worker's detriment--is that he has no right to compensation if an accident occurs through his own fault or even through the fault of another worker. Because of this rule a wide field is open to attorneys of both parties, and regardless of what turn the case takes, be that in favor

WPA (N.Y.) Proj. 30275

of the plaintiff or the defendant, the attorneys always receive their fees.

Statistics prove that in the United States thirty thousand to forty-five thousand workers are killed annually in line of duty, and two million receive injuries of varying degree. That is a war record, not a peacetime one. Only a war between two large nations could result in so many killed and wounded.

Now, here is a question: How many of that number of wronged have a right to compensation and how many obtain nothing? One state law offers a certain type of excuse for the employer, and another has something else, and in every one the company attorney knows how to discover something not favorable to the worker.

In the meantime we find that as far back as two thousand years ago Roman law, which is today the most judicious law in the world, found a logical and just answer to this problem.

According to the wording of the Roman law (Actio Negorum Gestorum) whoever

performs an act, either for remuneration or gratis, in the course of services which bring material gain to another, and sustains injury in the performance of this activity, has a right to a reasonable compensation. The judge is only to ascertain whether the plaintiff actually sustained any injury--from soiling an apron to loss of life--and whether he sustained it at the time he was performing activity having a financial value for another person. An exception is made only in instances when a worker maliciously desires to wrong his employer by an intentional destruction of machinery or production, and himself becomes injured during malicious activity. An employee's incompetence in operating a machine or tools does not excuse an employer, because it is the employer's business to notice that a man is incompetent and to remove him from that activity. Every case, therefore, of so-called carelessness, thoughtlessness, or unnecessary taking of chances, of the worker belongs to the general category of incompetence. The carelessness or maliciousness of another employee is always credited to the employer. The law looks upon a worker as an extended arm of the manufacturer himself. If, therefore, a worker, becomes intoxicated, for example, and fractures a co-worker's skull, while in the line of duty, the Roman Law looks upon this from the standpoint of civil injustice and holds

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1910.

that the employer himself has committed the act.

Why, then, should other ways and means be sought when wise Romans, masters of civil law, have already solved this question so absolutely? Moreover, the trade of ancient Rome did not suffer in the least because of this law. True, steam machinery was unknown at that time, but huge buildings were being erected, metal was being poured and moulded, stones being cut, and trade had been established with the entire known world.

Laws governing workers' compensation for injuries sustained during employment should be uniform throughout the United States, and, hence, a law should be enacted by Congress. Moreover, it should be based on the principles of the old Roman law, which are wise and just. Thirdly, the legal procedure of compensation cases should be simple, brief, and inexpensive. A competent judge, especially designated for just such cases, should have the power, upon being informed of an accident, to go to the place, examine the particulars, hear the witnesses, and issue an immediate verdict.

Employers as well as employees would profit by such laws and procedure. A fear

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 3, 1910.

of expenses would compel them to take every precautionary step, and this would always result in benefit to themselves.

An example of the inadequacy of existing compensation laws can be seen in the following instance. A certain worker was employed at a stone quarry. A section foreman came too close to a piece of stone and carelessly shoved it down. The falling stone seriously injured an employee working below.

After leaving the hospital, the worker, who was incapable of being further employed presented his plight to an attorney. Luckily for him, he came upon an honest lawyer, who imparted truthful information to the wronged man.

"You have no chance," said the attorney. "The stone that injured you was shoved by your fellow worker. In our state, an employer is not liable for injuries sustained by an employee as a result of the carelessness of another employee."

"But I called to him above to be careful because the stone was loose," the

WPA (ILL.) 302/5

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 3, 1910.

injured man further explained.

"So much the worse," replied the lawyer. "That means that you yourself noticed the danger and did not move in time. Consequently, you yourself were guilty of carelessness and have no right to compensation."

"But I could not move from my post because I would lose my job."

"That does not interest anyone. You took a risk willingly and you must bear the results of your risk."

An unscrupulous lawyer would have robbed the poor man blind, if one may use the vernacular. He would have sued the company and, naturally, lost the case.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 302/5

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 24, 1910.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ENGLAND AID IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

A perfect example of law enforcement in England, as compared to that in the United States, was manifested in the recent murder trial of Hawley H. Crippen, who was accused of murdering his wife. After slaying his wife in London, the perpetrator of the crime fled for Canada. Soon after this hideous murder was discovered by the officials and the murderer's flight became known, the authorities tracked down their quarry and had the accused extradited to London. The subsequent course of events was comparatively rapid. The Canadian authorities surrendered Crippen and his young woman associate with no unnecessary difficulty. They were both returned to London, where the prosecutor had already compiled his material evidence that Crippen was the actual murderer. Within a spare of only a few weeks the prosecution was thoroughly prepared for trial.

This procedure was entirely different from that, for example, in the United States.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 24, 1910.

Here, in America, a case of comparatively lesser importance requires whole weeks and even months of time, and devours enormous sums of money from the county or state funds. The mere selection of a jury is a veritable comedy, at times lasting for several weeks, because the attorneys for the defense and the prosecution occupy themselves in the playful antics of questioning the candidates for the jury. They argue and postpone selections until, finally, out of about three hundred or more people, twelve are selected, who perhaps are not better or worse than those hundreds of citizens who were previously questioned and rejected. The subsequent arguments of the defense and those of the prosecutors, and the testimony of witnesses, are prolonged indefinitely. There are several postponements of the case so that the attorneys may have time....to extract the last of the money from the victim. Finally the jury retires, and the members of the jury argue among themselves for several hours. Frequently they cannot agree upon a unanimous verdict, hence, the judge releases them from their duty and allows them to go to their homes. The prosecution comedy is then renewed, garnished with all the afore-mentioned formalities, and quite often, after a verdict has been given, it is proved that

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 24, 1910.

the courts have "erred" and convicted an innocent man.

The procedure is entirely different in England. There are no such formalities and comedies at the selection of jurors. The arguments of the defense and those of the prosecution do not last for days on end; the case is not continually being postponed; the jury orients itself rapidly and gives a verdict speedily and decisively. In Crippen's prosecution, although it pertained to a matter of an unusual criminal offense, the entire legal procedure was allowed to go along at an even tempo. The jury was selected in less than three days; it heard the testimony of numerous witness, examined the indictment and proofs of guilt, heard the arguments of the prosecution and of the defense, as well as the explanation of the accused, and....issued a verdict. The jury needed less than thirty minutes of time to issue a verdict finding Dr. Crippen guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. This verdict sentenced the criminal to death by hanging. There will be no comedy of new trials, appeals, and requests to free the condemned on the principle of habeas corpus, as practiced in the United States. The only thing left for Crippen to do is to appeal to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 24, 1910.

Secretary of State, who can commute the sentence. But this, however, rarely happens in such cases.

In elasticity, judiciousness, and justice, the police as well as the judges and attorneys, of England far exceed our American jurists and guardians of public safety. The court procedure there is conducted diligently, rapidly, decisively, and justly. This is beneficial to the citizens, since it relieves them from paying a group of court spendthrifts out of the general funds, so that they can play the unnecessary comedy role of prolonging the trial purposely, or repeating it, in order to be able to amass more money from the county treasury. In the American courts the trial of such a person as Lee Brown, accused of political graft, has cost the state treasury five, or perhaps ten, times more than the very important trial of the murderer Crippen cost England. The American judiciary is weak, and is in desperate need of basic reform. Such legal authorities as Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes, and others have spoken on the topic of such reforms in no uncertain terms. The prosecution of Crippen should teach the Americans how legal procedure should really be conducted.

I H
I D 2 c
I D 1 a
I K
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1910.

/THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOR/

(Editorial)

The statistics presented by certain ladies' organizations in this country are sad. They have reported that over two million children under sixteen years of age are gainfully employed throughout the United States. These young people, who should still be in school, often support their unemployed father and younger members of the family. While thousands of healthy, strong men are desperately in search of work--their young and weak children perform hazardous and difficult work in factories, work which is often beyond their physical endurance. There, where an older person should work, the unscrupulous employers place a small boy to whom they pay niggardly wages. Quite frequently, these manufacturers employ young girls who have not yet fully completed grammar school. Two million minors do physical labor for their bread. This is a hideous exploitation which incurs

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

the wrath and scorn of the civilized world directed against the nation which allows such conditions to exist. The manufacturers and the merchants here built empires of wealth, and live in luxury while frail and wan human beings perish at their mills--children suffer for no fault of their own. Law.... is blind here. Even in such states where there is legislation directed against employing minors in factories and store --about children work there "under the watchful eyes" of factory inspectors. Those officials are full of everything, but neglect the enforcement of rules and regulations.

After the horrible coal mine accident at Cherry, Illinois, where three hundred miners met violent death, it was known that eleven boys, who were less than fourteen years of age, were also killed. The law states that it is illegal for anyone to employ boys under sixteen years of age in mines. But, unfortunately, our legislators enact laws which the exploiting class of our society fails to observe. The parents who send their immature children to work, falsifying their age to factory and mine officials, are also to blame. But why do we have inspectors,

supported by public taxes, when they either do not care or do not know how to make certain whether the children employed in the various factories and mines really are of the legally prescribed age. Certainly the public does not maintain inspectors just for superficial purposes, but in order that they shall tend to the duties given them.

Equally exploited here are the women workers who do a man's work and receive half his pay. Various women's organizations are demanding a change of these shameful conditions. Labor unions make vigorous protest against such exploitation. Despite all this, nothing seems to avail because the law here seems to exist to benefit the capitalists and the miserable profiteers--not the working people. How long will the public allow such unlawfulness and such exploitation of the dispossessed class....?

POLISH

I H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 1, 1910.

THE QUESTION OF THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(Editorial.)

The high cost of living is occupying the minds of all people, especially those most affected, the working class. The wealthier people, who are practical economists, are likewise pondering the cause of high prices. Some blame the tariff, others attribute the high cost of living to the farmer and the trusts who, as stockholders, control our commodities and hoard big supplies of provisions in warehouses and refrigerators, accumulated over a period of months, and in many cases, years. Limitation causes scarcity, and thus the increase in price. Therefore, those speculators whose objective is only profit and who cast aside all thought of sentiment, justice or charity in their quest for gold, are responsible for the present conditions.

It is true that similar conditions exist in other countries, but only as a result of wars and internal strife whereby the cultivation of land was sadly neglected. Other countries are faced with the serious problem of over-population. In the United States, however, that condition does not exist, therefore we have great ranges of virgin land available which can be cultivated by

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sep. 1, 1910.

our farmers; neither are we troubled with warfare or internal conflicts. Our rich soil produces a large variety of grains to fatten our poultry and cattle. We can raise abundant vegetables and fruits. The great plains, our prairie ranges, provide sufficient grazing territory for many herds.

In addition, our shipping facilities are so well developed, that we can deliver our produce and finished products to any desired locality. There is no physical reason why the cost of living should continue to soar upward, unchecked. With prices of food, clothing, fuel, and housing so unreasonably high, the average workingman, earning $1.50 per day, finds it hardly possible to support his family. No wonder, then, that in the years of so-called prosperity there is great want among the poorer classes.

These pressing matters should be investigated thoroughly to determine the real cause of the high cost of living. In this manner we can cut away this social canker which causes so much misery, dissatisfaction, class hatred and extensive disorder. We can prevent the theatening eruption of a volcano whose lava of justified anger might overflow and exterminate a group of ruthless exploiters-madmen, blinded by the lustre of gold.

I H
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy (Zgoda), Apr. 8, 1910.

THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY IN GENERAL

(Editorial)

In the strife between capital and labor, there is one outstanding factor which is more important than the interests of either of the two, and that is the interests of society in general. Therefore, a discussion of the labor problem may prove invaluable. The public is interested in the progress of production as well as in the welfare of the working classes engaged in this production, but in the end the welfare of society as a whole is most important.

It is anticipated that the demands of neither the employers nor the workers can be fully satisfied. Nevertheless, they are not being ignored or restricted for the benefit of one side or the other, but for the benefit of society as a whole. The welfare of society should act as a guide to which all individual efforts should be made to conform, and within these

Dziennik Zwiazkowy (Zgoda), Apr. 8, 1910.

boundaries all can be assured of the best conditions. However, the needs of society come first. Under such conditions, society will be enabled to ponder over the problems of labor, as it does over its other economic problems. In the end it is powerful enough to enforce its will upon all concerned, because the stand taken by it is usually real and reasonable, and can lead only to peace.

Many of the minor issues prove easy to solve, but some of the more weighty and technical problems of the two large economic groups prove difficult and troublesome. However, we should not forget that, practically speaking, the conflicts between capital and labor do not break out over trivial matters, but involve the forces of both groups, and involve both important and minor issues. The solution of these problems does not involve great difficulty. One more solved is one less to be coped with, and the possibility of another conflict is minimized. In this manner all friction, all hatred and antagonism are eradicated, to the benefit of both capital and labor, and of society in general.

APR 30 1910

Dziennik Zwiazkowy (Zgoda), Apr. 8, 1910.

With this aim in view, it will first be necessary to guard and maintain all of the basic principles of the present order, but a practical road to the enactment of reform and the supplying the people with new means of solving their problems will lead to a very high state of social development. And yet, social welfare is not wholly dependent upon its public servants, but in a great measure upon legal, ethical, and civilizational conditions. Therefore, when faced with the solution of almost any economic problem, society must evolve such methods as will satisfy all of these demands.

Furthermore, society must discard all of those demands the solution of which would necessitate a change in its basic structure, that is, such as the abridgement of the rights of property and personal freedom, or making impossible the attainment of aims considered socially important and more profitable than those of the administration.

Naturally social views can change, and can change to a point that a supposed state of perfection of today will have to be improved upon tomorrow, and

Dziennik Zwiazkowy (Zgoda), Apr. 8, 1910.

matters of great importance be rendered insignificant. Our whole social and political development is subject to these changes which are altering some of the old limitations and are opening to those interested in public affairs new fields to develop. As long as reforms are not brought about, some of the reasons and conditions mentioned above are retarding them. Finally, when the general view does change, the whole situation will be summarized not as to what kind of a change has taken place, but how great a change has taken place; and then proceed to make restrictions and social reforms to comply to the demands of the existing order, whose aims are considered more flexible and important.

Application of these principles to the labor question is not suggestive of a very important task. The requirements and desires of one group or the other should be fulfilled as quickly as possible, if they stand for the good of society in general; or they should be unconditionally discarded, if they clash with it. Therefore, conditions favorable to society, but

Dziennik Zwiazkowy (Zgoda), Apr. 8, 1910.

discriminatory to either the working classes or the employer, should be immediately changed, and the rights of both groups should be equalized.

In determining the utility of proposed reforms, and deciding upon them favorably we must take into consideration the preponderance of either the material or moral benefit that is to be derived therefrom. In this way society can limit itself on its responsibility in the labor disputes. It is also well to remember that in the United States no individual or agency is as capable of bringing about the many necessary reforms, and peace between capital and labor, as society itself.

Society understands best the issues involved in the many controversies. Therefore, it is most capable of bringing about peace and the necessary reforms without strife and bloodshed.

W.P.A.

POLISH

I H
I D 1 a
I M

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 21, 1910.

/PACKER PROSECUTED FOR SELLING MEAT UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION/

The courts are finally beginning to prosecute one of the most unscrupulous trusts in the Country - the Meat Trust.

We are informed by telegram that the National Packing Co. of New Jersey is being tried for holding meats in cold storage for unusually long periods of time, creating thereby a scarcity for the purpose of obtaining high prices; and for selling poisonous and contaminated meats.

They are, however, not charged with the violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. This Corporation is charged with the violation of an old English law, according to which, if two or more persons enter into criminal conspiracy, although the actual crime be committed by only one of the parties involved, both are equally guilty.

During the grand jury hearing, a turkey that has been in storage for seven years, was presented as evidence. The frozen bird, appeared to the naked eye to be good; experts, however, claim that upon thawing, it would be plainly visible that the meat is in an advanced state of decomposition, and that it is positively unfit for human consumption. It was further proved that the

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 21, 1910.

National Packing Co. withheld meats from the market until the prices were forced up, and only then released the meats gradually from cold storage thereby keeping the price up; also that the directors of the Company received reports of the market prices from the Management Department, four times weekly, and regulated the release of meats from cold storage accordingly.

If this case is dealt with according to the laws of the State of Illinois, the Governor will experience much difficulty in preventing extradition of those guilty of price manipulation, and sale of poisonous and contaminated food.

Naturally, the magnates will employ all the political influence at their command to obstruct justice. Public opinion should, however, give full support to the presiding judges in New Jersey City; it should demand, that each and every one of the guilty parties be brought to trial and punished.

I H
II D 1
II D 5

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1910.

THE CARE OF THE AGED

(Editorial)

In April of last year the Legislature of the State of Illinois instructed the representatives of Illinois in Congress to support their colleague, Congressman Lundin, in a motion for an old-age pension law, similar to the many European pension laws now in force. As a result of this motion a committee of seven members was appointed to investigate and study the European pension laws and to make a report of their findings not later than January 1, 1911.

This is a very important matter, and the United States as a civilized country, should adopt a pension system for the aged, similar to the pension laws in force throughout Europe.

It is true that the pension system for the aged is a new idea, but it really has been tried out before, and with great success, in several countries.

PROJ 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1910.

Denmark made the first attempt; England, France, and Austria followed. Germany and other nations are also experimenting.

The Danish system pays a pension to all workers of sixty years of age or over. The amount of the pension is based on the place of residence, the state of health, and various other stipulations.

New Zealand adopted a pension system in 1897. This system has been constantly improved until in 1908 it was pronounced sufficient. It provides that all workers attaining the age of sixty-eight shall be eligible to the pension provided they can prove twenty-five years of residence and that they have never been convicted of a major crime. The amount of the pension is $2.50 per week. All persons in the country must contribute to the general fund, and the amount which each one contributes is so small that it is almost negligible. But to the thousands of old people these pensions are a lifesaver. Although the amount of the pension is small, it is enough to provide them with the bare necessities of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1910.

life. They do not have to depend on their children or upon charity for their support.

Comfortable homes with beautiful surroundings have been established for these old people. Here for ten dollars a month they can live in comfort and moderate luxury.

Belgium established a pension in 1900; Italy, France, and Austria-Hungary have had a pension system for some time. It is being improved from year to year. Only recently they have decided to extend the pension privilege to all classes of people and to all the states in the country.

Australia, after many trials, has finally established a pension law which went into effect July 1, 1909. This law provides that all women attaining the age of sixty and all men of sixty-five or over shall receive a pension of $2.50 per week.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1910.

The American consul at New Castle, New South Wales, writes that the establishment of the pension law was received with great praise. It is a necessary and forward step in the economic life of the people. I have watched about four hundred old people receive their pensions. It was a touching sight, and it more than ever convinced me of the need of similar legislation in the United States.

England established a pension system only recently, and in comparison with other countries the amount to be received by the old people is very meager. It provides for a pension of 25 cents to 1.25 per week to all who have attained the age of seventy. We understand that Canada has adopted the same system. Norway and Sweden are now working out a pension system. In Germany a pension system was established in 1891 and another in 1899, but they were similar to the Italian and Austro-Hungarian pension systems, which applied only to a certain class of people and affected only about twenty-five per cent of the total population. Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Portugal have no pension system as yet and

NARA (ILL) P901 30275

are not very progressive. The United States and South America are also without any pension system.

Congress should pass a pension law. We as a progressive country should hang our heads in shame. We are now classed with the most backward and unprogressive nations. Vast sums of money are spent for all manner of welfare work in the United States. Hospitals, shelters, orphan homes, homes for the aged, homes for the blind and for the crippled and many others are scattered throughout the country, financed by public funds, by private donations, and by charitable organizations.

Nevertheless many people die of hunger, cold and disease. A meager pension of $3.50 a week would eliminate a great deal of this suffering among those unable to work because of old age.

Many corporations are establishing pension systems for their employes; the railroads are doing likewise.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1910.

The Polish National Alliance at its last convention decided to build a home for the aged and crippled and is determined to find a way by which the death benefits will be payable in whole or in part in case the beneficiary is crippled for life.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

I H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 28, 1910.

/A MUCH NEEDED INSTITUTION/

/Editorial/

Postal savings banks are a current topic of conversation and discussion. Favoring their establishment are many senators who, not so long ago, opposed them. This movement is strongly supported by President Taft and the majority of our congressmen. The founding of postal savings banks was a very prominent issue in the last national election campaign. The Republican party adopted the measure as a plank in the party platform, and now this obligation must be fulfilled.

The public demand for postal savings banks is due to unsound conditions and the continual failures of banks throughout the country. The men at the head of these banks receive light sentences, and are released after a short stay in prison. Two of these wrongdoers, Stensland and Herring, have just been liberated. Such conditions have opened the eyes of those who heretofore most vehemently opposed the creation of the postal savings banks.

I H
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 18, 1910.

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE

(Editorial)

The last act of the tragedy which plunged hundreds of miners into eternity at Cherry, Illinois, is being played at the present time in the State capital at Springfield.

In a few weeks the mines will be reopened. The dead miners will be in their graves. The widows and orphans will scatter to all parts of the country. And the press will be silent. The capitalistic monster will resume its traffic in human lives, disregarding the safety of thousands of men for the sake of greedy profit.

These conditions will prevail until another catastrophe occurs, which will again remind the public of the gross negligence of the greedy capitalists. At present our representatives at Springfield, who are responsible for the safety and the welfare of the public, are pondering over the fate of the miners' families.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 18, 1910.

Their welfare and rehabilitation is most important. There are 442 children, averaging about five years of age, and their mothers must be taken care of.

The enactment of legislation to prevent the recurrence of similar tragedies is a grave problem. Laws protecting the life and the health of the workingman are necessary and will have to be enacted. Laws protecting the workers in all industries are in force throughout Europe.

The public conscience will find peace and satisfaction in such legislation because it will end this wanton waste of life by unscrupulous employers.

There are about 70,000 people employed in hazardous occupations in the State of Illinois, and about 700,000 are similarly employed throughout the United States. These people are compelled to work at these hazardous occupations or to starve. They have no alternative. They are exposed daily to certain death or horrible mutilation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 18, 1910.

So in the name of justice the public should demand reasonable protection and safety for the worker who supports his family with the meager earnings of his hard labor.

In the name of justice and decency, the worker is entitled to some measure of safety. We should prevent by law the recurrence of such tragedies, severely punishing the violators, who are responsible for the lives and the safety of the people whom they employ.

A commission of three miners, three owners, and three persons representing the public was appointed to investigate the mines in the State of Illinois.

They thoroughly investigated all mine shafts, fire-fighting apparatus, and alarm systems, and the result of this investigation is embodied in a bill which is now before the senate.

Not only the mining industry should be subject to regular inspections; a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 18, 1910.

complete study and survey of safety measures should be made. These safety measures should be enforced. The miner must familiarize himself with all safety rules, and he must know how to fight fires caused by the presence of poisonous and explosive gases, which cause most of the mine disasters.

The European mines are equipped with gas-detecting devices which sound an alarm in all parts of the mine, warning the men to run for the exits. After all the miners have been taken to the surface, a crew of men with special equipment, protected against deadly fumes, descends into the mine and forces out all the deadly gases.

Many of the safety devices used in European mines could not be used in our American mines for obvious reasons, and that is why we experience so many disasters.

We must admit that not all accidents are avoidable, but emergency measures and apparatus with which to combat fire, smoke, and gas should be on hand in order

WPA ILL. PROJ. 302-75

Dziennik Związkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 18, 1910.

to reduce the casualties to a minimum.

There is no doubt that the bills now before the legislature will be passed. And in the name of justice and of the thousands of widows and orphans we hope that these laws will be enforced.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], 19[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I M

II

II

II

I C

[illegible]

[illegible]

Everyday the citizens [illegible] living innocent victims, [illegible] the criminal [illegible] brought to justice, [illegible] upon it [illegible] crime virtually thrives [illegible] politicians.

The activity [illegible] criminal [illegible] organizers. [illegible] all, [illegible] racketeers. [illegible] control.

Last Sunday, [illegible] Great Northern Limited, [illegible] Ontario. Fourteen contingents [illegible] registered all [illegible] Country [illegible] in [illegible] the search for [illegible] candidates, filling [illegible] of [illegible] ment police, [illegible] not [illegible] know to search out for the [illegible] any

I H
II L S
II D 9
II E 1
I C

civil division, [illegible], [illegible].

offers a [illegible] conviction of each of the culprits. [illegible] is petitioning [illegible] for their conviction. [illegible] will bring [illegible] crimes to [illegible]. It will also make the police [illegible] further [illegible] detection.

When an individual or [illegible] to this form of thievery, the police seem to [illegible]. [illegible] Lucrative, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] only [illegible] to fulfill their quota.

Everyday hours of [illegible] are [illegible] into [illegible], [illegible] fireproof [illegible] carry out [illegible] of [illegible]. The pickpockets empty the pockets of innocent people, the mail boxes are emptied of their mail. In spite of [illegible], [illegible] is only

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I K
II E 3
II D 9
II E 1
I C

[illegible], [illegible], 1[illegible].

able to [illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible].

Should the [illegible] and border [illegible] it will be hard to predict the position in which this country will find itself. No one will be certain of his personal liberty, not even of his life. Since many of the holdups take place near these [illegible], and this has been in Chicago, the latter at times catch a bullet [illegible]. At times the person seeking help from the office [illegible] the club himself.

The upkeep of the Chicago police is estimated at three million dollars, a cost which is borne by the citizens. In exchange for this, the citizen gets a feeling of insecurity, for he does not know whether he is safe at home or out in the street. His home is constantly attacked, not to say anything of his personal property.

Statistics show that out of every 1000 dollars stolen, in return to the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 20, 1909.

original owners. These crimes increase daily. During the first week of last year there were 656 robberies reported. This year, in Chicago, there were 963. The smaller petty larceny cases, or the number of persons injured are not included. Conditions are getting worse. Should the citizens not require from the police department a stronger enforcement of the laws, crime will be out of control. Why should the burden be shouldered by the citizenry? Why should millions be spent, if the expenditures do not bring any results? The safety of the citizen is jepardized to such an extent that he sometimes is not certain of his life. The bandit groups have grown and spread out more rapidly in the cities than the Italian bandits in the hills and forests.

POLISH

I H
III G
II D 8
II D 7
I D 2 c

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1909.

/FAKE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES/
(Editorial)

In the larger cities of the United States, there are special offices named employment agencies. The aim of these offices is to act as agent between employer and employee, i. e; to find for the employer skilled workers, and for the unemployed, suitable employment. If it were not for the fact that these agencies are based on swindle and fraud, they would render a valuable service to the unemployed. The majority of these offices are in charge of leeches and swindlers of the worst kind. We are in possession of much evidence which proves that these agencies rob laborers who are looking for employment, of their last pennies, without fulfilling even the slightest obligation. The majority of these victims are the recent immigrants who are without knowledge of the English language and ignorant of the customs of American people. These agencies extort to the limit, taking their last cent for services and transportation, whereupon the laborers are sent to another city, often several hundred miles away and when arriving, it is found that the proffered work does not exist, or that the contractor is dishonest and exploits them like slaves; finally, after a few weeks, he "throws them out," to make room for other victims.

A few laborers from Chicago informed us how they were sent several hundred miles from Chicago, after $35.00 was collected from them for railroad tickets and commission.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1909.

When they arrived at their destination, they found there was no work, so they came back to Chicago on foot and by stealing rides; one of them was killed by falling from a freight train.

When they complained at the agencies, they were thrown out. Swindled laborers were compelled to find justice in courts, but there again they found other leeches, in the person of crooked lawyers who demanded exhorbitant fees in advance; then, being out of funds, they gave up; while agencies continued to swindle other victims. Some agencies are in conspiracy with contractors and foremen in factories, railroads, mines or forests, with whom they split the commission received from the poor laborers, who are given work for a short time and then are thrown out to be replaced by other victims of the connivers.

The Immigrants Protective League made an investigation in Chicago and found that 49 out of 56 of the agencies investigated were practicing exploitation of unemployed, sending them in groups to various cities, where there was no work or where they were underpaid for work of short duration, and for which they collected from $6 to $14. The League is preparing a bill be be submitted to the State Legislature, demanding that all employment agencies shall be put under the State control.

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 24, 1909.

The proposed bill provides that all private employment agencies must be licensed by the State and controlled by a special State commissioner; commissions should be regulated by law, and where the agency is not able to supply employment, that it should be compelled to return all fees which have been collected. The proposed bill forbids also that commissions be split with contractors, and that foremen, in any case of violation of this law, be severely punished.

All agencies should give a written contract in the language in which the applicant makes his application. The name of the prospective employer, his address, kind of work, wages and period of employment, must be given in said contract. If this bill is passed, then there will be no more exploitation by leeches, operating in the guise of employment agencies.

True, there are a few honestly conducted agencies, which are fulfilling their obligations; but the majority are managed by cheaters and should be discontinued.

The very near future will show whether our law makers at the State Capital are willing to solve this problem.

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 11, 1908.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

(Editorial)

Because of the murderous attack by an anarchist upon the life of the Chicago chief of police, much has been said and written in the last few days about freedom of speech.

Special attention was drawn to the case of Emma Goldman, well-known anarchist agitator, who demanded her right to speak publicly in Chicago. This right, however, was denied to Miss Goldman because of the public's demand that police stop all public speaking on street corners.

On the other hand, public opinion is against policemen depriving the people of their constitutional rights, and threats have been made that this right will be protected cost what it may, police or no police.

Freedom of speech is a precious acquisition won after centuries of hard

struggle and many sacrifices and should, therefore, be jealously guarded and protected against ever the smallest violation.

It is indeed unjust to put the stain of crime in the hands of a worthy cause. Many as have been the crimes committed in the name of freedom, its principles remain unchanged. The same is true of religion; yet it remains beautiful as always.

We should, therefore, maintain the proper attitude toward freedom of speech and realize that it is not necessary to abolish or restrict it because of a few individuals who are against it.

In our opinion, free speech at street corners, halls, and other places should not be barred merely because some one may say something opposed to our individual views. Besides, such restriction of free speech is unconstitutional. Rather than condemn free speech, we should see that

no abuses are committed against it by people who look at human rights from their own side of the fence.

Every civilized country has laws against abuse of free speech. To incite others to commit a crime is an abuse of free speech. If there is no law against these abuses, one should be enacted. Such law should be worded so as to point out very clearly what is the limit in free speech, so that we may determine what constitutes a violation. Because of the absence of a more specific law, absolute freedom of speech is implied.

Let us use common sense in all actions and remain within the boundaries of the law. We should, therefore, not limit the rights of citizens just because we think that some one might abuse us.

IH
IK

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 222, Sept. 22, 1906



INVITATION

We are requested to publish the following communication:

September 23rd the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has sent out a delegation to organize Poles with the purpose of encouraging the Polish women in working together to get more rights for the women. It mainly concerns the new charter going in effect next year when the city of Chicago will be obliged to enact a law giving women municipal suffrage. Some states have had this law enforced for many years, such as Kansas since 1887, Iowa from 1894. Besides the two states mentioned, England, Ireland and Scotland have also similar law. The law granting full suffrage has been enacted up to this time in the following states: Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, likewise New Zealand and Southern Australia.

Petitions will be sent out to the charter convention with the aim of securing the municipal law, to give the women of Chicago the right to vote.

POLISH (2)

PROJECT OCT 31 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1936.

So far the woman suffrage law is limited to school suffrage, that is, letting the women vote only on school affairs. We regretfully admit that very few women benefit at present from these rights.

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1897.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TARIFF BILL

(Editorial)

Last Saturday afternoon (July 24) the new tariff bill, in the form accepted by Congress was sent to President McKinley for his signature, and signed without delay at 4:07 P.M.

This bill,some of whose paragraphs are not favored by some people, has a good side to it, since it places a general limit on the uncertainty of the businessman and the manufacturer, who now find a basis for their inventories and are no longer in a state of uncertainty. They now will know which goods to import, what fabrics, and under what conditions they may be profitably purchased and brought into this country.

The elimination of this general state of uncertainty will bring a marked improvement to business and industry and promises a brighter future. This change

is not going to be evoked by the new tariff alone, for, even without it, conditions would turn for the better, except for the constant opposition between the two parties and the constant propaganda pro and con the new bill and present-day tax laws. At present further propaganda should come to a stop. Every businessman and manufacturer knows what is good for him, and for every financier a field of activity opens upon definite given laws.

All indications point toward better times. Industry will begin full operation, idle workers will find employment, business will become active, capital will be released, for the American people, convinced by the evidence of the last years of prosperity, are aware that sudden revolutionary changes in systems of taxation, as well as the substitution of certain tariff bills, undermine the prosperity of the entire country and threaten it with financial bankruptcy.

If the present tariff bill is going to require certain changes, and it will require them without doubt, these changes will be brought about gradually in the future so as not to disturb the entire business set-up of the country, not to

mention the interests of the politicians themselves.

H. S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan, is against certain items on the bill. Previous to the sending of the bill for the President's signature on Saturday, he had sent a telegram to Senator Burrows and Representatives Corliss and Spaulding. The telegram reads as follows:

"I consider taxes on wood, hides, and sugar as unrepublican, unpatriotic, and unjust. Wood is mostly used for the building of homes for workers and farmers who represent the poorest classes, and is already taxed too much. A worker uses twice as many pairs of shoes as a millionaire. For what reason must the worker pay double for his wear than the capitalist? He uses as much sugar as the millionaire and again pays as much tax. It is one of the greatest wrongs to have the government collect from the poor worker the same taxes it collects from the rich. Tax property, not the stomach. Our personal property is under the protection of the government and for this protection payment is due.

"H. S. Pingree."

WPA ILL. PROJ. 20274

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1897.

There is a great deal of truth in the protest of the Governor of Michigan. It deserves a great deal of consideration.

I H POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1897.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF

(Editorial)

The supporters of the New Tariff Act claim the following advantages:

"It permits the reduction of customs duties to such countries as are ready for reciprocal concessions; it permits the importation of sugar from Hawaii, whereas sugar from other countries will be subject to duties; duties on soft wood have been reduced from two to one dollar; wool and hides, free of duty, are subject to taxation; it prevents the smuggling of material by rich tourists; playing cards will pay duties at the rate of twenty cents a pack; duties are imposed on the importation of Bibles; the antitrust order of Wilson will remain intact; it imposes a duty on cotton, therefore the plantations of the South will not pay a tax for hoops and cotton for packing, nor the farmer of the North for the sacks for grain; no additional duties have been imposed on tea or beer, however, the one on coal has been

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in the interest of the miners; the duties have been so marked that they will enable the American miner to earn more."

What is going to result from the last point remains to be seen. If the pay of the workers is going to increase, the Republicans will say that it is their doing. If the workers will earn less than at present, it will be the fault of competition between the manufacturers and bad times.

Thanks to the New Tariff Act, revenues of the National Treasury will be increased by $250,000,000 annually.

I H
I A 1 a
I A 3 a

Polish

Dziennik Chicagoski, [illegible], 1907.

[illegible]

Two years ago, [illegible] proposal was introduced in the Illinois legislature, at Springfield, to distribute [illegible] free of charge in the public schools. The disadvantages of this proposal were stated, and we urged a stern protest against this project, not only for the protection of our taxpayers, but also of our parochial schools.

Arrangements were made with the officers of the Polish societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, and a mass meeting was held last night at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. A capacity crowd attended to express their right of protest against a move that would jeopardize the parochial schools, including the Polish Roman Catholic schools.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, presided as chairman and called upon Frank Kuhl to act as recording secretary.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1897.

Besides the chairman's address, Peter Kiolbassh and Attorney I. F. Piotrowski made explanations and interpretations of the proposal, which was introduced to the legislature through the influence of the American Protective Association and others.

The following resolution was unanimously approved by the entire assemblage:

"Whereas, a bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which would permit the free distribution of school books in the public schools, we are compelled to voice a unified and emphatic protest in this matter. We have no intention of opposing the present system of public schools; however, we protest against the further increase of taxation which will further burden those individuals who not only support the public schools through taxation but support their own private and parochial schools. We therefore condemn the above-mentioned bill as unnecessary, unjust, insidious, and un-American.

"I. This unnecessary and unreasonable bill is to be opposed because it claims to

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30274

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1897.

have, as one of its aims, the lessening of the burdens of the poor, but the fact is that the children of the poor have been receiving books free of charge. Therefore such a bill is not needed.

"II. We consider this bill unjustifiable because it brings along with it an inequitable taxation of citizens who possess the same rights as others, and who will be in no position to enjoy its advantages. The unfairness of this bill is most evident, when one considers the fact that these citizens build and support their own parish and private schools at great cost, and that they neither demand nor receive assistance from the state, which would lessen the financial load; then, too, one must consider the fact that, through this support, they help the state save large sums of money and are now to be even more heavily taxed.

"III. That this proposal is insidious is evidenced by the fact that the parents of the children who are to get the free schoolbooks will have to pay, in the long run through higher taxation, even more than they pay for the books at present.

WPA CHI. PROJ. 8705

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1897.

"IV. This bill should be stamped as un-American because it directly interferes with the principles of the Republic, in that it interferes with a privilege which rightfully belongs to the parents, and which will be taken over by the state. Therefore, we solemnly protest against propositions of this nature, and deem them unpatriotic and dangerous to the good of the nation."

After the reading of the bill to the audience, the presidents of all Polish societies represented at the meeting signed their names by popular demand, designating how many members they represented.

A committee was chosen from the combined societies, and delegated to go to Springfield and give a copy of the protest to the legislators and other influencial persons.

News has reached the editorial rooms that other Polish parishes throughout Chicago and vicinity are going to take the same action.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 5/1/39

I I

I D l

I T

I T C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagski, Apr. , 1936.

[illegible]!

In the Chicago City Council, the Republican friends of [illegible] allies and other wise speculators are not asleep to their opportunities.

Here is a sample of their clever[illegible].

According to Mr. Peter Miolbasca, an ordinance has been introduced in the Chicago City Council which, if passed, would cause a lot of uneasiness to our Polish coal dealers. This ordinance, which provides for the payment of fifty dollars annually as a license fee, has been referred to the Law Committee of the City Council.

It is evidently a threat directed against the owners of small coal yards, who find it difficult to earn more subsistence. It wants to take away this small profit and give it to the large corporations and monopolies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1896.

For that reason this ordinance should be fought by all honest citizens.

Mr. Peter Kiolbassa informed us that he is opposed to this ordinance and will fight it energetically.

Perhaps our Polish coal dealers will want to help him in this fight. A petition should be prepared and submitted to the City Council, etc. Those interested in this matter would do well to get in touch with Mr. Kiolbassa.

At any rate, we are bringing this to the attention of our Polish coal dealers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1896.

MEETING CALLED IN HALL ON BRADLEY STREET TO PROTEST AGAINST IMMORAL HOUSES IS CANCELED

A Meeting Will be Held in Pulaski Hall

The campaign of the Record against immoral houses along Milwaukee Avenue and on the West Side of Chicago has met with a temporary setback--but it will be continued none the less energetically.

We are informed that Chief of Police Badenoch and his assistant, Mr. Ross, who visited the places exposed by the Record, did not find sufficient evidence on which to arrest their owners. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the owners of the places mentioned, were warned in advance--and were prepared accordingly. All of the places were practically empty. On the other hand, the citizens of our wards have decided to give their aldermen an opportunity to act and to show us what they can do in this serious matter. For this reason, the Record informs us, tomorrow's mass meeting at the Bradley Street hall has been canceled.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1896.

We are further informed that another reason for this action is the fact that the Forty-Hour Devotional Services will begin tomorrow in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, and consequently no meetings can be held in the hall there. Therefore, there will be no meeting tomorrow in the Bradley Street hall. Instead, the Record announces, a meeting will be held at four o'clock in the afternoon in the Pulaski Hall.

One way or another, the campaign begun by the Record will not fail.....It will be carried on to the end--and we will find a way to rid the community of the rotten immorality which has begun to spread in our midst with such alarming speed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1896.

A DRIVE AGAINST IMMORAL HOUSES ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE
Mass Meeting in the Hall on Bradley Street

The local Record is carrying on an energetic crusade against the immoral houses along Milwaukee Avenue and all over the West Side of Chicago; such places have a demoralizing influence upon our youth. Yesterday, Chief of Police Badenoch, and his assistant, Mr. Ross, visited a dozen concert halls and suspicious places in the vicinity. They should certainly find some way to curb these debauchers of our youth.

In addition, a great mass meeting will be held on Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the large parish hall on Bradley Street, where the residents of this ward will be given an opportunity to protest against these immoral houses and to condemn them.

Many well-known men of Polish and other nationalities will speak. There will probably be many citizens of other nationalities present; we are not the only

WPA (Ill.) Project

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1896.

ones concerned in this matter. In any event, as many Poles as possible should attend, and protest strongly against the wave of immorality that is threatening to engulf us.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30875

I H
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 26, 1894.

EDITORIAL REMARKS

At present there are in this country thirty-five thousand millionaires and one and a half million tramps--tramps, that is, vagabonds, who have no possessions of any kind or security for the future. This is what we get from the Republican administration.

I H
III B 1
III H
III C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1893.

PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY

The last Republican administration of the United States approved a new extradition treaty with Russia. This treaty contains a clause that provides the return to Russia even of political offenders if their offense is a criminal one. Obviously, such a treaty would serve as a powerful weapon to the perversity and baseness of Russian justice toward those who have sought shelter from its persecution in the United States. A loud protest against this treaty has begun to develop even in American circles. Tens of thousands of signatures have figured on protests against this destructive treaty; for such a treaty could make a land of oppression and persecution of a free country, such as the United States has been heretofore. Among those condemning the treaty is to be found even so respected a Republican as Chauncey M. Depew.

Fortunately the treaty has not as yet been ratified. The new Democratic

administration, at whose head is Cleveland, may reject it. In any case, it can be referred to the legislative body, which is now largely Democratic, for re-examination. This matter will be concluded one way or the other toward the end of next week.

With affairs at their present stage, it is not too late for American citizens to protest against this evil and subversive treaty. Protests originating now can still reach authoritative quarters before decisive steps have been taken. Protests should be made sooner by Poles than by anyone else. It is the Poles who are best acquainted with the Czar's touch, and who eventually would feel the results of such a treaty most heavily.

The idea of a protest against the Czar's despotism has existed among the Poles for a long time, and it may be that had it not been for interference on the part of ill-willed people, it would already have attained considerable results.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1893.

On New Year's Day, 1892, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski effected a gathering of 2,500 Poles with the purpose of instituting a protest against the horrible persecution of thousands of Poles by the Russian tyrant and his henchmen--persecution for no other reason than that these Poles refused to renounce the faith of their forefathers. At that time, jealousy, awakened by the intrigues of a certain clique with the aid of a paper erroneously called Zgoda, caused a violent reaction to the idea. Certainly these thoughtless people had not realized how soon the bitter fruits of their miserable politics would ripen. Today, the United States desires a treaty with Russia. Would this desire ever have arisen had last year's protest against Russian despotism, authenticated by hundreds of thousands of American Poles, been allowed to ring in the ears of American citizens? The idea of a protest returns today, at the last minute. Today everybody understands its importance. Thus, strong-willed people, unmindful of obstacles, have decided to call a great mass meeting

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1893.

to register a protest against a treaty which would make the United States subservient to Moscow. The mass meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) in the St. Stanislaus parish school hall at eight o'clock in the evening.

. . . . . .

Let everyone attend! Let us appeal to this nation and its statesmen. Let us protest with all our strength against an alliance of this free nation with a tyrant. Our mass meeting, at which every Pole should be present, will not be ineffectual. Having made the necessary decisions, we can appeal to the President of the United States, asking that he withhold ratification of the treaty with Russia, and further, that he accept a more detailed representation of the matter. Doubtless, the result will be that this treaty, approved by only the worst of the Republicans, will be confuted.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1893.

And so--all Poles to the mass meeting at the school hall at Bradley Street!

I H
I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1892.

WHAT HAVE THE POLES GAINED FROM THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD?

(Editorial)

We have pointed out several times with bitterness that the Carnegie Company at Homestead, opposing the workers who were on strike, was looking for scabs to replace the strikers and that several hundred Poles responded and were hired.

It is difficult to demand that every Polish worker in America join a labor organization and support the unions' fight against capitalism. In many places such conditions exist that this is impossible. But certainly those who work as non-union workers should not take part in this battle by working as scabs, by replacing a striking worker and siding with the manufacturer to their own inevitable disadvantage. Such action is especially unjustified at Homestead, where the dispute between the workers and the capitalists has reached an extreme point of irritation.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1892.

We are not concerned with the economic side of the question, but we are complaining about the action from the citizens' point of view. The Polish worker temporarily profits by accepting employment in a company where a strike exists, but he in turn helps to bring about lower wages and the deterioration of the American worker's standing. And he does, above all, draw upon himself the racial hatred of the American worker, a hatred which is being strongly and widely felt in labor organizations.

This hatred falls upon all the Poles in America and is the cause of the bitterness against us. This was often pointed out. We wish, however, to point out once more that the temporary profit of the workers who replaced the strikers is not an advantage to them.

The incident at Homestead is a good example. Out of the several hundred Polish scabs who were employed by the Carnegie Company, several were injured because of the lack of knowledge of the machinery which they had to operate. Many

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1892.

of them were beaten by the strikers. A couple of them were victims of poisonings. Finally, according to a worker's dispatch to the Pittsburgh Przy Jaciela Ludu (People's Friend), all the scabs were replaced when the strikers returned to their jobs.

This is their entire gain. They were the tools which were used to an immediate advantage and then discarded. For many months they will be in search of work .... and will be shoved about. The only thing that will remain for them is the hatred of the American worker and the name of "scab".

This lesson ought to convince the Polish-American workers once and for all that, as strangers who come to this country to seek material gain through employment, they ought to side with the masses of American workingpeople--and not stick their fingers between the doors, especially when they can be quite sure that their fingers will be injured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
II B 2 d (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1892.

/THE McKINLEY TARIFF LEGISLATION/

(Editorial)

The deductions of the newspaper New Life, defending the predatory statutes of McKinley, are comical; /they are/ supposed to be proof that a high tariff assures a better remuneration for the laboring man than free trade could accomplish. It compiles the payrolls and expenses of the working people in the United States in localities where the enactment of McKinley prevails, and the pay and expenses of the workers in England where free trade governs.

That is no way to do. It is truly a blindfolding of the people. We readily agree that the worker in America finds far better conditions than exist in Europe, however not because of the high tariff, but rather despite the existence of this nefarious tariff. The causes of this /prosperity/ are entirely different. If the New Life or other Republican papers wish to make such

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1892.

comparison, then let them also compare our existing conditions with those prevailing for example in Russia, where an enormously high tariff is instituted. Let them compare the conditions existing in England with its free trade with those of Russia and its high tariff, and then it will become evident, if the assertion is true, whether a high tariff improves the welfare of the worker. It is no art to befuddle the people in this manner. Europe is different from America. Here, even if the highest tariff were imposed--despite that, the conditions of the workers' existence would be better than anywhere in Europe where the people work for the maintenance of large armies, and the estates of the rulers, the true wastrels.

If, however, the conditions of existence of the working man in America are better today than even in England, still it does not follow that we should maintain the high tariff, as if we were satisfied with these better conditions. In Europe the conditions are unbearable, and there even free trade could not help until other reforms were instituted; here, in the United

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1892.

States, conditions are tolerable to some extent, but are not as they should be, and the abolition of the high tariff will lead to the bettering of conditions. Even the better republicans feel this. The greatest man of state of the Republican party, Blaine, is also conscious of this because he has forcibly brought a fragment of free trade into McKinley's enactment--agreements of mutual tariff exchange.

We are not commenting further on this subject in this column because in addition to our statement, we submit an excellent quotation from Henry George on this question. We again urge upon our readers a careful consideration of this interesting matter, since after study, the reader will possess such strong arguments that repudiation will be difficult.

I H
I A 1 a
I D 1 a
I D 1 b
I B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 11, 13, 1891.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE AT SPRINGFIELD
John A. Kwasigroch Introduces an Important Bill at the State Legislature Proposing Protection of Working Women and Children
(Summarized Editorial)

The introduction of Congressman Kwasigroch's bill at the State legislature created great interest among the working class.

Kwasigroch's bill proposes that no person under the age of eighteen, or a woman employed by a commercial house, should work longer than sixty hours a week or more than ten hours a day, with the exception when they have to make up time. No person under eighteen years of age, or a woman under twenty-one years of age, should work at public places after 9 P. M. or before 6 A. M. However employment will be allowed, by special permission, to employ persons over eighteen years old after 9 P. M., between the first Monday in December and the first Tuesday in January of the next year, providing that these persons are allowed 45 minutes for supper.

I W
I A 1 a
I D 1 a
I D 1 b
I B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 17, 1891.

Commercial houses in the State of Illinois shall not employ minors under fourteen years of age. Every employer shall keep a register in which must be recorded the name, age, place of birth, and the address of every minor under sixteen years of age, and such institutions shall not employ minors under sixteen years of age unless the parents or guardians of such minors supply the employers with a sworn statement containing the age and birth date of their child. If the child has no parents or guardians, it must make such statement itself. These statements must be presented for examination to an authorized Labor Department inspector.

Every employer of minors under eighteen years of age, must exhibit in a conspicuous place a printed schedule showing the number of hour worked by each minor every week, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, the schedule must indicate also their names and ages. Commercial houses shall not employ children under sixteen years of age who cannot read and write easy sentences in the English language,

Dziennik Ustaw, April 11, 13, 1951.

except during [illegible] authorized Labor Department inspectors have the right to issue 'certificates' [illegible] of minors employed by commercial houses, and [illegible] right to forbid the employment of minors who have no such certificates.

The [illegible] ordinance, in this will become [illegible] publication; however, it does not [illegible] all [illegible].

The owners of [illegible] their agents shall [illegible] all elevators in good order and use all precautions. The starting of [illegible] shall be regulated with [illegible] with a stop [illegible] with rubber mats if necessary, according to the [illegible]. The stairs and stairways of [illegible] from all obstructions and [illegible] to the passage both ways, in and out, and must not be locked [illegible]. [illegible]

District Bureau [illegible], 11, 1891.

than three stories [illegible] with iron and safe iron fire-escapes, according to the specifications of safety inspectors. Safety inspectors have the right to [illegible] fire-escape. The platforms of fire-escapes must be built [illegible] window of each story and in a convenient location. The stairs must be placed [illegible] and at a 45 degrees angle.

The owners of commercial houses or their agents, must make a written report to the safety inspectors of all accidents or misfortunes which may occur to their employees, not later than forty-eight hours after the accident. The report must contain all details of the accident. The inspectors will have the right to make an investigation and suggest any changes that may eliminate the recurrence of such accidents in the future.

Every commercial institution must be provided with comfortable lavatories and toilets, which should be kept in a sanitary condition and well ventilated;

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 11, 13, 1891.

and where women are employed, there must be a separate toilet room and a dressing room. The rest room where the lunches are eaten should be separated from the lavatories and toilets.

Every employer is obliged to provide suitable seats for women employees, and they should be permitted to use them for health measures. Negligence of this duty by an employer will be considered a violation of the law.

Commercial institutions are not allowed to employ women or children in basements that are unsanitary or damp on account of water seepage or that are filled with injurious gases, or condemned by Labor Department inspectors.

Not less than 45 minutes must be allowed for lunch time in any commercial institution. The Labor Department inspectors, however, have the right to issue a written permission for a shorter lunch period if it is necessary at certain times of the year, but such written permission must be displayed at a conspicuous place.

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 11, 13, 1891.

In this State Labor Department inspectors and their assistants are obliged to enforce these regulations and bring to justice those who disregard them; therefore, they have the right to inspect any commercial institution at any proper time and as often as necessary. Any owner or manager of any commercial institution who hinders, delays, inconveniences or resists such investigation is committing an offense. The Labor Department inspectors and their assistants will have the authority of a notary public in taking oaths in the course of their investigations.

W.P.A. 300

State's attorneys of every county in this State have the right, and it will be their duty, to prosecute at any court any person who violates these regulations, of such action is demanded by a Labor Department inspector or his assistant.

Every person violating or neglecting these regulations, or employing minors in spite of them, shall be guilty of breaking the law and punished by a fine

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 11, 13, 1891.

of not less than ten dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days.

A printed copy of these regulations should be displayed at every institution and at every location in this State where persons are employed to whom this regulation refers.

This law is effective at once.

I H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1891.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The Fifty-first Congress of the United States ended its session last week. It lasted two years, during which time it passed many laws that will undoubtedly bring a great benefit to the country, and also some harm. However, we must admit that most of the laws which have been passed are beneficial to the Nation, and on that account Congress deserves much credit.

The first session lasted ten months; it began in December 1889 and ended in October 1890. The second session was shorter, from Dec. 1, 1890, to Mar. 4, 1891.

Perhaps it is too late now to give a detailed account of the activities of this National Council, but since the public is greatly interested in its activities, we will discuss some of the most important laws enacted during the first session.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1891.

One of these laws is the McKinley Act, or Protective Tariff Bill, which calls for a high duty on goods imported from other countries. The purpose of this Bill, according to the Republicans, is to protect our trade and to help the development of our industry. According to the Democrats, the purpose of the Bill is to enable the rich industrialists to raise the prices of all commodities at the expense of the poor consumers and the working class. This Bill, however, contains a very practical clause, because it authorizes our Government to make reciprocal trade agreements with other countries in respect to certain tariff concessions.

This Congress has also passed the Sherman Act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces a month (not an insensible Bill), the Anti-trust Bill and the Lottery Bill. A resolution to move the Meteorological Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was passed. Congress also agreed to accept the territories of Wyoming and Idaho into the Union as new states.- Finally it passed a Bill authorizing a Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893, and another raising the veterans' pensions.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1891.

These are the most important Bills and they were passed during the first session of Congress, and are now in force.

The second session, though short, also passed many good measures.

During this session Congress debated on the Silver Bill, the Election Bill, and the Nicaragua Canal Bill, but fortunately these bills were rejected.

Inasmuch as the bills passed are of great importance because they constitute new laws, we will devote a few words to each one of them.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1891.

The country has been divided into nine voting districts, according to the census of 1890. This is a logical division, provided the census is correct, and Congress deserves credit for that.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1891.

Another measure is directed to lessen the work of the Supreme Court. This measure provides for nine Circuit Courts, each consisting of several states, and each allotted to one of the nine justices of the Supreme Court. This will create a new position for a Circuit Court judge in every circuit. These judges will be appointed for their whole lives by the President. If Mr. Harrison desires to be just, he should appoint not only Republicans, but men of ability. In the future the Circuit Court will be next in rank to the United States Supreme Court, and will constitute the nine Courts of Appeal. These courts will handle patent, murder, tariff, and marine cases. This is a good measure for which Congress deserves much praise.

Uncle Sam will have his own penal institutions. There will be three of them in different parts of the country. This is necessary and practical.

The new Immigration Measure cannot be considered blind nationalism. The famous proposal of Mr. Cates has been rejected in Congress by a majority vote.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1891.

Only criminals, the insane and real paupers will not be admitted. Even those immigrants who cannot pay for their passage will be allowed to come if they are able to work and not bound by a contract. The new immigration law specifies very clearly that the paragraph referring to contract labor does not include clergymen, artists, physicians, professors, lawyers, and so forth.

The Cattle Inspection Regulation forbids shipments of diseased cattle into foreign countries. This eliminates the pretext of foreign countries for not buying American cattle, and if the prohibition of such shipments will not be discontinued, the President has a right to retaliate by adopting similar measures.

Another legislative act provides a subvention for mail steamboats.

Although the foregoing measures deserve praise and credit, there are others that do not. To the latter belongs the unheard of extravagance of the last Congress at the budget session.

[illegible] 1904 [illegible]

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1891.

On account of this extravagance, a large deficit was created in the Federal Treasury, which had been in a fine condition so far.

It was not necessary to enact a measure providing for the return to the States of Civil War taxes amounting to $16,000,000. This proposition had already been passed by both Houses during Cleveland's administration, but he vetoed it in spite of the fact that there was a surplus in the treasury.

A copyright measure was also enacted which forbids reprinting of works in which the author has reserved the right of reprinting in America. This measure is of no benefit to authors because it also forbids the importation of such works and states that if the author desires to sell his works in America, he must publish them here on American paper and by American printers; in other words, he must publish them as if they were original.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

I J
I E
I G

POLISH

The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Editorial)

The name of George Washington, whose birthday is celebrated by the United States on February 22, is linked with one of the most important events in the life of humanity. He was, next to Franklin, the most outstanding of the authors of this new State, which today is the pattern for the future political composure of Europe and surely for other parts of the world as well. And he was not only one of the chief builders of this State, but also its most eminent defender in that most critical moment, when the problem of preserving the organic life of the nation arose--a nation as yet too disunited and too weak to depend upon its own resources in the first years of struggle for independence.

The history of Europe is divided into three periods, namely the Ancient, the Middle Ages, and the Modern. The Ancient period ends with the downfall of the Western Roman Empire. The period of the Middle Ages starts with the building

W.P.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

of a chain of half-barbarous new states, on the ruins of the Roman empire but having in themselves the needed germs for future greatness. The middle of that second period was interrupted by the Crusaders' wars, which divide that period into two distinct parts. The period of modern history starts with the time when the political and economic horizon of Europe became colossally broadened by the discovery of America and by the sudden forward jump of human thought due to Nicholas Copernicus' book on the system of the universe. That period is also divided into two parts--the first one filled with combating the remnants of the Middle Ages, and the second noted with the creating of a new life in accordance with the new forms and models. And, behold, it was in the beginning of the second sub-period of the modern history that the United States of North America were born. Such a Federal Republic composed of a number of independent states voluntarily joined into one political organism had already been known in Europe at a much earlier period in the pattern of the Swiss federation, although it was comparatively very small and very weak.

To make sure that such an organism could exist on a large scale; that it could

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

develop and expand; that it could defend itself and stand equal by its own power to the greatest powers of the world, there was a need for a great Federal Republic, one with confidence in itself and freedom from without. It would exist among such geographical condistions that would afford the opportunity to grow and to expand not by the cost of victories over her neighbors, but by the labor of her population, conquering and populating still larger areas.

After two wars--one for independence in the years 1776-1781, and another for preserving the unity of the nation in 1861-1865,--this gigantic experiment became acknowledged as accomplished.

Today there is no doubt that--to use the words of Lincoln--the deed of the authors of American Union shall live forever and the theory of the rule of the people, by the people, and for the people is not a utopian dream.

The role played by George Washington in the insurrection and for the survival of the United States is of such unusual merit that he is justly given the first

PROJ. 8275

place in the ranks of the authors and defenders of the new state. As the chief commander of the army of the young political organism, George Washington excelled not only in military genius, but also possessed tremendous endurance against failures, of which there were plenty in the first period of the war for independence. The second period of the war, when the help from France had hastened the victory, was less heavy. However, without that endurance of the commander at the beginning of the war, the help would probably have never appeared. For it was after the victory at Saratoga that France decided to declare war on England.

After the victory Washington worked with others as an organizer of the new state. His part in creating the state machine and informing the Constitution, which in its main outlines even today serves its purpose, is the testimony of a deep wisdom of the man, in whom they could see at the beginning only an able warrior.

In the third period of his career Washington, as the first President of the

WPA ILL. FED. PROJ. #6275

The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

American Republic, had the very difficult task of avoiding a new war which might have injured the work of enlarging the State within the framework designed by the Constitution. A prolonged peace of many years was absolutely necessary, and conditions at that time made it immensely difficult to sustain peace. It was this victorious warrior who knew how to resist with all his power the pressure of many occasions. It was he who left behind a completely well-ordered State, fully prepared for the future. None of the later presidents except Lincoln did as much for the stability of the United States as did Washington, the warrior, by securing peace, and as did Lincoln, the lover of peace, by carrying through a great war.

Twice during his career Washington proved that he was free from personal ambitions and that he acted only for the good of the country. The first time, after the War for Independence, he reposed his authority in the hands of the Congress, rejecting the thought of a royal crown as suggested by the army; the second time, by rejecting the thought of a third term of presidency because he considered it a dangerous precedent for the future. On retiring, he left

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

this advice for his successors, namely: that one of the best ways to keep peace is to be prepared for war; and that the policy of this country should be to avoid entangling alliances with any part of the foreign world.

George Washington absolutely belongs to the small number of the greatest men in the history of the world, and he is reckoned among that category of great men, who, while serving their own country and their own nation only, have at the same time rendered a first-rate service fot the whole of humanity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I J
III C

POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 50, Dec. 9, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

Count Tadeusz Dzieduszyeki, who recently came to the United States, explained in a press interview that the purpose of his visit here is to find out what is the secret of the American success, and of the powerful influence the United States exerts over the entire world.

He would like, as he said, to learn that secret and take it to Poland, in order to utilize it for his country's benefit and prosperity.

We do not claim to be able to solve important economic or social problems, but perhaps some of our modest remarks will help Count Dzieduszyeki to discover that "secret of success" for which he is searching.

The basic principle of the superb growth of our beautiful country has been freedom and equality of its citizens. All, who had been persecuted because of their religious, social or political convictions, found here a harbor of justice, where they could express themselves in accordance

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 50, Dec. 9, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with their conscience.

Thanks to this spirit the great family of citizens of the United States grew very rapidly.

Freedom and justice for everyone brings about love and attachment to the country, and helps to develop the creative faculties of a man.

That is why anyone who has been in the United States for a certain period of time, becomes attached to this country, and even if he goes back to his native land he always longs for America.

Although the United States is a conglomeration of various races and nations, everyone here cherishes love for the new fatherland, and probably there is no other country in the world where patriotism of its citizens can equal that of the people of the United States.

Freedom and justice for everyone is the source of true brotherhood, regardless of religious or political differences.

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 50, Dec. 9, 1928. UPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

That brotherly relationship does not exist in Poland, nor in any other country where the Roman-Catholic faith predominates. This church is the sower of hatred. It throws anathemas on all those who withdraw from the papal servitude. It poisons the minds and the souls of children by teaching them that whoever does not believe in the Roman-Catholic Church is a person of lower rank, and as such should be avoided like contagion.

Of course, citizens thus brought up, infected with hatred and intolerance, cannot be expected to create a mutually understanding family, nor can they be expected to contribute much to the development of their country.

Fortunately, there is not and there will not be anything of that kind in America. Because here, thank God, the papal paganism does not have much to say.

The noble forefathers of this country based the foundations of our happy republic on the true Christian principles of freedom, justice and love.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 50, Dec. 9, 1928.

And this is the foremost reason for the magnificent growth of our beautiful country, the harbor of all persecuted peoples in the world.

I J
III C

POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 34, Aug. 19, 1928.

/SMITH'S CANDIDACY/

A Baptist pastor, John Roach Straton, in his Sunday sermon asserted that Governor Smith, a member of the Roman-Catholic faith, and a Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, is one of the greatest enemies of moral progress and true political wisdom in America.

When Governor Smith learned about that accusation from The New York Times, he challenged the pastor to a public debate, the place of which was set at Madison Square Garden in New York.

We think Smith got himself into a trap from which he will not be able to free himself. There is no doubt that Rev. Straton in his arguments will prove that Smith, as a loyal Roman-Catholic, cannot serve both the pope and the United States.

When President Wilson, as a member of the Reformed Church, visited the pope, the latter ran out into the hall and heartily shook hands with

PROJECT 300% WPA

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 34, Aug. 19, 1928.

the great and free American. But if Smith, as President of the United States, were he to visit the Vatican would have to kiss the pope's feet.

At any rate, we are pretty sure the papal servants will not allow Smith to appear at the forthcoming public dispute.

POLISH

I J

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 11, 1928.



THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT SHOULD ALSO BE RESPECTED

(Editorial.)

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will cause a distribution of mandates for Congressional representative after each population census, which should be taken every ten years.

Since the census of 1910 there has been no revision. The result is that each State has representatives in Congress, not according to the size of its population, or the 1920 census, but the 1910 census. If Congress adapted itself to the resolution of the Constitution, each State would be represented according to population, eight would have a greater number of representatives, while eleven would have a lesser number.

Prohibitionists are crying about the necessity for respecting the Constitution, but remain silent on the violation of this important resolution.

I J

POLISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

WHAT DOES THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES GIVE US?

It Is Our Protection Against Injustice

Every person should read and study the Constitution of the United States in order to become familiar with his rights and duties. It is the highest and strongest statute of this country, which offers individual rights to the cities and states. Become familiar with some of the most important facts. Know that the Constitution of the United States provides for the following:

1) It maintains a lasting government that is responsible for the protection and welfare of the people.

2) It gives the right of citizenship and the privilege to vote to all nationality groups who have met the requirements of the naturalization laws.

3) It gives the voters the right to take part in the government by electing their own representatives. It gives the right to anyone, who has the qualifications, to run for office in any branch of the government.

OCT 30 1921

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

(The Presidential office is the only public office that is not open to any naturalized citizen).

4) It guarantees the free exercise of religious beliefs, "the freedom of speech or of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of any grievances".

5) It protects the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized".

6) All persons are equal according to its laws.

7) Protection against any injustice is offered. In the event of arrest, no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual service in time of

OCT 1921

war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for private use, without just compensation.

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; he shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

PROJECT WPA

Dzeinnik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

"In suits at common law, where the value in the controversy sh ll exceed twenty dollars, the right of a trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

"The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or citizens or subjects of any foreign state".

Become acquainted with the Constitution of the United States.

I J POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON PACT
Peace for Ten Years Assured

(Editorial)

The Washington Conference can adjourn for the Christmas holidays, and the members can go home with a peaceful mind. Although everything was not accomplished, for there was not sufficient time, what has been completed however, is worthy of mention. Peace negotiations between the four great powers: England, France, the United States, and Japan have been completed. Peace has been assured for at least ten years.

This pact, which paves the way for a "modus vivendi" among the mentioned powers, has been attacked by the same professional bugbears, who have been active before the recent World War. Although this assurance of peace for a decade is not a very long one, there remains the important fact that

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

this move will make the United States an historical pioneer in the initiation of peace treaties between world powers. It brings about an understanding between a power on the far western side of the Pacific and the dominant powers in European affairs. This move will introduce a mutual relationship in politics and /promote/ the interests of these nations.

This treaty may be recorded in history; the document consists of only four articles. To say the least, it is short, explicit, and to the point. A reservation has been included, stipulating that in the event of misunderstanding in regards to vital issues during the course of ten years and in the event these issues cannot be remedied through regular diplomatic channels, each power has the right to call a conference of the representatives of the four countries who will negotiate peace terms; in the event the interests of the smaller powers are threatened by an agressor nation, or one of the four powers, the representatives can convene and decide what action to follow. Since the understanding is agreed to last

PROJECT W.P.A. 2004

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

ten years, any nation can withdraw only after giving a twelve-month notice.

Indeed,the contents of this pact are an important step towards world peace.

The importance of this arrangement becomes more significant when we consider the many political circumstances in which they can participate. We must take into consideration that before this accord was reached, before the greatly interested nations came to this understanding, many barriers had to be overcome and many problems that confronted the world had to be rectified.

The more significant questions will be pointed out:

The problem of the Far East, or the aggressive attitude of the Japanese in regards to the affairs of China, which is gradually placing the latter

PROJECT W.P.A. 6004

under the control of Japan; the questions of Kiau Chau, Manchuria and the concessions of Japan along the shores and waters of the Chinese coast line, especially along eastern China; the Siberian question; and the question of the Pacific Isles, coal stations, cable lines, and so forth.

A number of important complications had to be disentangled.

The former Anglo-Japanese alliance, for instance, as well as the alliance between the United States and Japan.

This conglomeration of problems had to be settled before the present peace pact could be agreed upon by the four great powers. But this was not all. Some steps towards effecting a conciliation relative to the problems of Japanese-American colonization, immigration, and so forth had to be worked out; and an agreement had to be reached in regards to naval parity. All this had to be thoroughly discussed, concessions had

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

to be granted and, above all, a document had to be formulated in such a fashion that it would not be invalidated soon after its completion. What was wanted, was a treaty that would be a forerunner of others. Because of this principle factor, the twelve month notice period for withdrawing from this treaty was inserted.

The importance of this move can be easily seen and understood. This one year notice gives ample time for reflection and reconsideration and enough time to seek other roads, but above all, enough time to abide by the original agreement. In this respect, the pact can continue for the full duration of the ten-year period and perhaps indefinitely.

OCT 1921 3004 M.P.A.

The following important questions which are of immediate concern to the four powers have been agreed upon:

China, presenting one of the most critical problems in the East, especially in regards to the relations between Japan and the United States, will

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

receive a guarantee of its integrity according to the treaty. Thus, by removing the United States a considerable distance from the spectre of war, which has been lurking in the offing,this war scare has been dealt another blow by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Prior to this agreement both powers were cautious of such conciliations. As a result of this, the United States has arrived at a road of mutual understanding with Japan relative to the question of the Pacific.

By participating in this conference, Japan has again gained a new evaluation and recognition of her strength and prestige, which she highly cherishes. Thus, Japan rids herself of the fear of war and its colossal cost of preparedness. Besides all this, she attains her desires for expansion in Asia, and in sections where no harm will be done to anyone. Is it in Siberia perhaps?

France, in this respect, has gained the continuation of the coalition effected during the World War. She has also gained other protective

PROJECT 300 EPA

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

measures which place her in a position of high rank in European affairs. Her military power has been strengthened by her ties with England. In the event France is attacked by Germany, England will be at her side.

For many centuries England has been able to gain the greatest advantages in negotiating international, political and diplomatic affairs. Again she has managed to do herself a great good. She will still reign as "Queen of the Seas." Closer relationship with the United States has been assured, for she looks upon the United States to make friends with Japan. A guarantee of peace in the Pacific and along the southern part of Asia, which is not far from India, has been reached. This is a place where England may need a free hand in the near future.

What more does one want? Satisfaction has been rendered all. Besides this, there is the ten-year period of peace to look forward to. In the event of a misunderstanding, arrangements have been made to reach an accord by negotiation.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

This is indeed an optimistic outlook and, above all, the pact has been completed. The press today is enthusiastically publicizing this event throughout the world, and is emphasizing the many advantages it offers. It asserts that a desirable precedent has been set by the fulfillment of the Washington pact. The fears of war have been melted by it and rumors of an impending struggle between Japan and the United States have been dispelled. Within a short time the benefits of this arrangement will be felt by all.

The Washington pact is also important in respect to another phase of international affairs, for it is an excellent conclusion of negotiations with America and Asia. This can be compared with the League of Nations which is instrumental in /managing/ European affairs. Although the United States does not belong to the League, the powers that have joined the Washington pact do. In this respect, it is believed that these nations may influence America in being favorably inclined towards the League of Nations. But it is apparent that the United States have no desire for

PROJECT 3005 WPA

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.

this--let her insist on this. Nevertheless, the Washington pact will handle the affairs of Asia and America just as the League handles the peace status in Europe.

As a result, both ends of the world will be united by alliances. The sole purpose of these treaties will be the maintenance of peace and the prevention of unnecessary bloodshed. It is sincerely believed that such international bartering for peace will bring about a release of war tension. One must admit that nothing drastically wrong will occur which may precipitate another world war.

PROJECT 300049

I J

POLISH

Polonia, Nov. 24, 1921.

WPA (illegible)

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

The founders of this great Republic of the United States came here from England when all this land was one terrible wilderness inhabited by Indians. To make a home here in the shores of America was, indeed, a heroic task. What brought the first immigrants to our shores? What was it that made them leave the well cultivated lands of England? The cozy homes they have loved so much, and all that was dear to them and come here and suffer indescribable hardships of pioneer life? The answer to this question is, indeed, a wonderful story of devotion to truth, to freedom of conscience; of untold courage.

There, in the English homes, they were happy until King James began to persecute all who broke away from the state church: the Church of England. The persecution was very severe; men and women were jailed, flogged, pilloried, and otherwise tormented for their faith. They were not allowed to worship in their own way. Rather than submit to the king's will, the men and women of deep convictions decided to leave

Polonia, Nov. 24, 1921.

England. First they sailed to Holland (1607-1608) to the cities of Amsterdam and Leyden, but they found it was hard to make a living there and especially that their children were forgetting the English language: their mother tongue. For these reasons they decided to go to America, where they hoped to lay the foundation of a country all their own, where they might enjoy both religious and national freedom. Because of this going from place to place, those who started for America were called the "Pilgrims." That is why we sing, "Land of the Pilgrims' pride." These pilgrims started from Holland in the summer of 1620. They were delayed in England until September 6. The name of the ship in which they sailed was the "Mayflower," a comparatively small sail boat. For nine terrible weeks the pilgrims were tossed about on the waves of the Atlantic, until they finally landed near Cape Cod and decided to settle there. It was on the 21st of December, 1620. It was a bitterly cold day. All that there was to welcome the heroic little band were woods laden with thick snow and the cold north wind howling through the branches. Only the bravest could stand the hardship of the first days. Fortunately, the

pilgrims were the bravest of the brave, fired with a passion for freedom. They were not discouraged by the difficulties, however great; but set to work to build their homes in which they were determined to stay for the rest of their lives. Their first year in America was full of hard work, sickness, famine, and danger. What heroes must they have been to suffer all this so that they might be free. What a precious jewel must freedom be to be worth such great sacrifices. Do we value it enough? What are we doing to keep to preserve the priceless treasure left us by the Pilgrim fathers? Their labor and sacrifices were not in vain. Time came when the terrible winter, during which many of their number died, passed. At last in the fall they were able to gather in their crops and celebrate their first victory over the wilderness. The corner-stone of their new country had been laid. They knew now that they would have a home of their own where they could enjoy freedom of conscience and remain true to their national ideals.

No wonder that they decided to celebrate this event, and that they set

WPA

apart a few days during which they were to feast, to rejoice and to give thanks. The first thanksgiving day was a great event; even the Indians were invited. They had helped the settlers during the hard winter by selling them furs and corn; they had shown them how to plant corn and were great friends of the white men. They had brought five deer for the feast and entertained the settlers with wild Indian games. The white men in turn gave the Indian exhibitions of military tactics and maneuvering. In 1623 another day of feasting and thanksgiving was held, and after that every year a day was set apart as a Thanksgiving Day, until in our day the last Thursday of November is a national legal holiday.

I J

POLISH

Polonia, June 30, 1921, Vol. XIV, No. 26.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The life of Lincoln should be an inspiration to everyone. Not having the advantages of a formal education, he studied in his spare time beside a fireplace. He studied and practiced law a number of years. In 1850 he was elected President of the United States. At the beginning of his presidency, eleven states seceded. This was followed by four years of civil war and the victory of the Union for which Lincoln had stood unalterably.

His famous Gettysburg address from which we quote should be studied.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal....we here highly resolve that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Lincoln kept the states united. Washington won our independence. Both were

LC PAM 30275

Polonia, June 30, 1921, Vol. XIV, No. 26.

honest, industrious, and law-abiding. They loved the United States, respected its flag, and supported its Constitution. We should do our share to keep it the land of the free and the home of the brave.

WPA (ILL.) 9220 1-31-1938

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920.

FATHER OF THE FOURTH
JEFFERSON, THE TRUE FRIEND OF LIBERTY AND THE ENEMY OF ALL FORMS OF DESPOTISM

The father of this country is George Washington, but the father of the Fourth of July is Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence the fourth of July, 1776. Forever thereafter that day was and will be the Glorious Fourth. The Declaration of Independence was a special plea for the rights of the individual. The whole life of Thomas Jefferson was a protest against the old time tyranny which sought to limit the development and action of individual man. Jefferson loved liberty and despised despotism. He was the principal pioneer of democracy in all the world. On this account all that he did and said an wrote, his manner of living and working, his home and his surroundings, are of interest to the world.

So far as real human interest goes, the home of Jefferson was and is more

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

fruitful of entertaining anecdotes and reminiscenses than the home of Washington. Both homes are in Virginia. Jefferson's home, which he called Monticello, shares with Mount Vernon the reverence and homage of Americans who have inherited the priceless blessings of republican government, for which Washington fought with his sword and Jefferson with his pen.

Monticello is one of America's shrines of pilgrimage. The house shown below is three miles from the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, 115 miles from Washington. Fewer persons visit it because it is much more remote from the main traveled roads than is Mount Vernon, almost within sight of the national capital.

At Monticello Jefferson lived nearly sixty years. Within a stone's throw he spent his entire life, for he was born on the estate, and though he was absent for several years in France as American minister, and for eight years as President of the United States, and while holding other offices, that was always his home. He loved it above all other spots on earth, from

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the oradle to the grave. There his oradle was rooked and there his grave was made, when after eighty-three years of labor for the rights of man he died on the Fourth of July, exactly fifty years after the signing of the D$_e$claration of Independence. It was given to him to experience half a century of the fruits of his own efforts toward a more equitable form of government, something new to human society.

History of Monticello

In 1769 Jefferson began the construction of his mansion on the mountain above Charlottesville. On New Year's day of 1772 he took thither his bride, the beautiful young widow, Mrs. Skelton, whose husband, Bathurst Skelton had died when she was in her nineteenth year, leaving her a considerable fortune. She was about twenty-three when Jefferson married her. Mrs. Jefferson was a singularly beautiful woman, with auburn hair to match the red looks of her famous husband. She lived only about ten years after her second marriage.

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920.

Jefferson never took another wife. His daughter was the mistress of Monticello and likewise the mistress of the executive mansion when Jefferson was President of the United States. Jefferson survived his wife by 44 years.

For the last 50 years of his life Jefferson was hopelessly insolvent. From time to time his precious estate and home were in imminent danger of being sold over his head. His debts were due to various causes.

For one thing he put his name on notes for friends and was held responsible for large sums. Then he was an extravagant entertainer. His house was perhaps the most commodious and manorlike in America. He was famous on two continents. Every person of distinction who came from Europe to visit the United States made Monticello his chief objective. He must see the "Sage." It cost the "Sage" money, of course.

The chambers occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson are most interesting.

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920. PPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jefferson, a radical in all things, a progressive in an age that was not particularly progressive, had ideas of his own with regard to household furniture. Heretofore people had slept in massive, cumbersome beds with great posts or frames at the foot and head. Jefferson changed this for himself and his wife. He built two rooms connected by a wide archway. In this archway he placed the Jeffersonian bed, which was merely a large couch of simple design minus the unnecessary foot and head work. The bed closed up the archway, there being no other communication between the two rooms. In one of the chambers Mrs. Jefferson made her boudoir. In the other Thomas Jefferson studied and wrote. When Mrs. Jefferson was ready to retire she disrobed in her boudoir and climbed into the bed from her side. When Mr. Jefferson sought the refreshment of Morpheus, he disrobed in his study and climbed into the bed from his side. It was all very handy.

Jefferson's Monument

The epitath on the original monument over Jefferson's grave was written

Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 27, July 1, 1920. PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

by Jefferson himself. It reads: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia." It thus appears that Jefferson was more proud of these three achievements than of being President of the United States, as he does not even mention the latter distinction.

From a hilltop near Monticello one may see the birthplaces of three men whose work and wisdom added to the United States nearly one half of its present territory on this continent. These men were: Jefferson, George Rogers Clark, and Merriwither Lewis. Through the efforts of Clark, the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Michigan were added to our domain. Merriwither Lewis, with a younger brother of George Rogers Clark, was sent by Jefferson on the famous trip of exploration and discovery which many years later resulted in giving Uncle Sam the title to the Pacific Northwest.

I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1919.

AMERICAN AND POLISH IDEALS

The picture of Poland as a land of freemen surrounded by autocracies should not vanish from the mind of the student. For here we find the explanation why the Pole, after scores of years under foreign autocratic rule, is an indomitable lover of liberty--the eternal freeman. Often an American student of Polish history, looking over the old history of Poland, will find that all the inhabitants of that land were not strictly free. Some of the lower classes lived in bondage, and in Lithuania in the early centuries, slavery was known. The republic was a republic of nobles, or "Szlachta," not a republic based on universal suffrage.

But we Americans all regard the Declaration of Independence as a genuine document of liberty, as the monumental record of a free people's freedom. We all know that the Declaration was written by a slaveholder, Thomas Jefferson; that the general of the American armies who became the president of the Constitutional Convention and the first President was a slaveholder, George Washington.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1919.

And all the free peoples of the world look back with thrilling hearts to the dawn of a certain June morning a Runnymede on the Thames, in the year of 1215. There we know that the barons of England with their armed forces, christened as the army of God and the church, forced King John to sign the Magna Charta. And we still regard that Magna Charta as a priceless treasure, a safeguard of liberty, though the barons who signed it were feudal barons whose lands were tilled by serfs. And we are not wrong in cherishing the Magna Charta. We are not wrong in revering the Declaration of Independence. The great leaders of the Army of God and church were believers in liberty. They made as bold and as great a stroke for liberty as they could. They established forever the status of freemen, the principles of justice, and all that later generations had to do was to extend to all classes the rights gained by the Great Charter.

The greater leaders of the Continental Congress were believers in liberty. When the movement for the abolition of slavery was started, its leaders drew great words of inspiration from declarations by the founders of the republic, even from men who held slaves. The founders of the American republic--

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1919.

Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Jay, Marshall, Madison, Adams--all perceived that the logic of the Declaration of Independence meant the removal of this national inconsistency of African slavery.

It was the spirit of freedom triumphant in English hearts on that June morning in Runnymede that made possible all the later advances, made possible the Commonwealth of Cromwell and the steady expansion of freedom. It was a spirit of freedom in American hearts which expressed itself in the Declaration and later in the great moral crusade which culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Both the Pole of today and the outside admirer of the Polish historic spirit knows that the old Kingdom-Republic was less free than the Republic of Paderewski will be. But the Pole knows also, with a proud realization, that the great principles of his forefathers are to be the principles of the new Republic. The outside student of Polish history must recognize with reverence

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

that the old Kingdom-Republic did establish some of the same principles of liberty which are more precious than life to the subjects of Great Britain or the citizens of the United States.

The spirit of freedom was in the Polish constitution and in the very fundamentals of the Polish political structure. It was limited, now and then, by growing institutions and the pressure of outside nations. But Poland was never feudalized into small and large lordships like France and Spain. Poland never had a nobleman who could be called a kingmaker, like the irresistible Earl of Warwick who first enthroned and then dethroned Edward IV. All the members of the nobility were kingmakers, for all voted on the kingship; but none could enthrone a king over the rest, for that king could have no title unless it was bestowed on him by the votes of the nobles.

And who were these nobles? They were not dukes and earls and counts and barons in carefully arranged ranks. The writers on Polish history had difficulty in explaining the character of the Polish nobility until a German, Von Moltke,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1919.

wrote a cold but illuminating study of the destroyed republic. Von Moltke, himself an imperialist, saw clearly that the Polish principle was the principle of the freeman. "Poland," he exclaims, "preserved down to the nineteenth century the old social organization of the Goths and the Kelts where all freemen were noble and all noblemen were equal." He remarks also as a military authority that the Polish army was an army not of soldiers, but of knighthood. He dwells on the great military achievements of the Polish horsemen and the comparative smallness of the infantry in the early Polish wars. Thus in Poland nobility did not mean a great castle and immense fields. It merely meant freedom. The nobles were men who were not the subjects of any other man. They were neither serfs nor slaves. They might be rich, very rich owners of plains and villages, or they might be poor, even penniless. But poor or rich, holding vast lands or holding nothing, all were equal.

Each had one vote in the Diet. Each had one vote in the election of the king. Each had the same rank. Each felt himself the peer of any prince in Europe. And the plainest man outside the "Szlachta" class might be raised to that rank

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1919.

for bravery. There were whole villages of nobles, and in one heroic story a regiment was made noble for a heroic deed.

These principles were the principles of no small group. The nobles were much more numerous than the nobility of any other land. At one royal election 300,000 male adults voted. As centuries elapsed and greater principles of liberty grew in the Polish hearts, and after the fierce struggles for liberation came, the Polish thinkers sought for principles of liberty and found them in the rights of the Polish nobility.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I J
III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

IF KOSCIUSKO HAD BEEN LINCOLN

(Editorial)

On the eve of a great day, humanity needs great men. Nature, which in some almost miraculous way, manages to maintain some sort of balance, always gives a nation geniuses during times of great strain, so that, standing in the breach, they can direct the destinies of a given nation, not toward destruction but toward progress, happiness, and prosperity. It depends upon each individual nation whether these geniuses can guide it clear of misfortunes and civil wars. It is a fortunate nation that recognizes its leader immediately as such a genius, and follows him, throwing everything into the balance. And unfortunate is that nation which produces a genius, and underestimating him does not support him wholeheartedly, and does not follow him into battle against even the greatest odds.

The twelfth day of February, though in different years, gave a genius to each of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

two nations of the world: Lincoln to America, and Kosciusko to Poland. Each stood at the head of his nation during a great crisis, each led his nation into battle, each maintained his principles unswervingly until death, and each became a national hero to posterity. Only the conditions under which each man found himself were not alike. Kosciusko led his nation to battle in a struggle against an external enemy, while Lincoln guided his nation through one of the greatest civil wars, a terrible fratricidal struggle. But instead of winning, Kosciusko lost--instead of losing, Lincoln won.

Why? Because Lincoln knew how to win the faith of the masses, and he had the means to do so. Then too, he could lead an army of millions into battle. Lincoln was recognized /as a great man/ by the people of the northern states; they obeyed him and followed him into battle, plunging deep into the blood of their brethren--to triumph finally and to create for the future the greatest republic in the world, great enough almost to dictate to the world. Lincoln did not hesitate before this fratricide, though his country was in flames and flowed rivers of blood. He moved unswervingly forward, for he knew that from

this blood and conflagration would rise the prosperity and might of the nation.

Kosciusko, on the other hand, was supported by a mere handful of his countrymen. Fearing to shed the blood of his brethren, weeping at the violence of the aroused people of Warsaw, who decorated the city's lamp posts with the bodies of renegades and traitors to the country, Kosciusko either did not know how or did not want to force the entire Polish nation to obedience, to seize it and lead it in force against the enemy, even at the cost of shedding his brethren's blood. Although he was a genius as a commander, he was too gentle, too idealistic. He wanted to see around him only such great hearts as his own, never thinking to force anyone to obedience to save the country. Thus, he lost, while Lincoln won. But for the same reason, Kosciusko lived to a venerable old age, honored and loved by all his associates; while Lincoln died a martyr's death at the hands of a countryman opposed to him.

And certainly Kosciusko had certain conditions under which he might have been able to swing the balance of victory to Poland's side and win freedom for his

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

country. Kosciusko was as democratic as Lincoln, but of such a character that, seeing the evils of the nobles, he either did not want to or did not know how to remove them. There were occasions when a given noble, indignant that his peasants joined Kosciusko's army, brazenly dared to enter the camp and take back his subjects. Instead of having such a noble whipped or even hanged on the most convenient tree for interfering with his army, Kosciusko not only allowed him to go free, but gave him his peasants also. It is easily understood, then, that under such conditions Kosciusko's army could not grow to the necessary strength. The leader of the peasants did not receive the unqualified support of his people. The nobles were peacefully tilling their land while the destinies of the nation were being decided at Raclawice and Maciejowice. Had Kosciusko been Lincoln, he would have called everyone to arms, under pain of death for refusal, whether it were noble, townsman, or peasant, and would have marched to Moscow over the bodies of Russian soldiers.

But Kosciusko's principles of personal liberty had reached an idealistic state and he would not go against them. He did not want to force anyone, knowing in

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1918.

his own exalted soul that everyone ought to value and love his country and give his blood for it if necessary. With these conceptions, unfortunately, Kosciusko was generations ahead of the nation. He did not understand the people, nor did the people understand him. And so it happened that, unsupported by his own people for whom he heroically risked his life, he fell at Maciejowice, to find himself later in a St. Petersburg prison. Although he was freed, he never again drew his sword to fight for his country.

I J
III H
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

KOSCIUSKO AND LINCOLN

(Contributed)

On the same day, although not in the same year, two great men were born; each fought for truth and justice, and although they were from different nations, their characters were similar. They were the American Abraham Lincoln and the Pole Thaddeus Kosciusko. The names of both of these men are well known to the world--every schoolchild in Europe and in America knows them.

Kosciusko was the first to come into the world, for he was born on February 12, 1746, in Mereczowszczyzna in Poland. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in Harding County in the State of Kentucky, in the United States. And yet the spirits of these men, living in different hemispheres, were alike, for they both loved freedom and they both worked for justice for the oppressed.

Thaddeus Kosciusko was the leader and dictator of the Polish nation at a time

DEPT. PROJ. 30276

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

when it was attacked by three hostile neighbors and had to fight for its freedom and for its very existence.

Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the young American republic, and he, too, had to fight a civil war, for the freedom of the slaves in the South and to preserve the Union.

Upon his death, Kosciusko willed the great grants of land given him by the American government in reward for his services in the struggle for independence to be used in buying freedom for slaves in America, or at least in making their lives easier. Kosciusko's executor was supposed to have been Jefferson, but actually, it was Abraham Lincoln, for it was he who rescued the Negroes from slavery, although it was necessary to spill blood to do so.

They were kindred souls, these great men, and their modern prototype in President Wilson, for he, too, is struggling for the freedom of oppressed humanity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

While the characters, principles, and virtues of Lincoln and Kosciusko were alike, the conditions under which they lived and acted were immensely different. Kosciusko came at a time when Poland was already torn apart into three sections, when the hostile deluge had already poured destructively over the age-old Polish lands, when Poland no longer had an army of any size, when the enemy had taken or destroyed everything, while the Polish nation was torn by internal dissension. Under such conditions it was difficult to fight and to win, especially since there were three powerful enemies to fight against.

Lincoln, however, found himself in a much better position when, as president of the United States, he had to take up the bitter struggle to abolish slavery. He ruled over a free, unoppressed country, he had money and numerical force with which to enter the struggle for justice and the preservation of the union. Had the kings of Poland, with the people back of them, turned in this way to the great nobles and landlords of Poland just as Lincoln did to the greater planters of the South, they would surely have saved Poland from destruction and slavery. And in the United States, who can predict what would have happened had not

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Lincoln cut off the hydra head of secession as soon as it showed itself.

Our Polish hero came a little too late to save what was lost, and his opponents were too powerful. He fought ably for Poland as long as he could, however, and he fought also for the freedom of America, which has accepted the immigrant Poles so hospitably. When Kosciusko died, far from his homeland, in 1817, he left a Poland that was torn into three parts and bound in slavery and oppression by her conquerors.

When Lincoln died, in 1865, he left a free, powerful, united, and wealthy nation which was no longer threatened by any dangers. He had the good fortune to see the good results of his efforts, while our Polish hero saw only the slavery and oppression of his people, for whom he wept tears of blood.

All honor to the memories of these two great men, so like each other in character and deeds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 15, 1917.

Today, President Wilson and many other able statesmen are serving their country faithfully. And the Poles are faithfully serving both their true homeland and this adopted one, for they know that under the Stars and Stripes they will find justice, aid, and moral support, and under the flags of Poland and the United States we shall fight the common enemy of democracy and humanity. Poland will now soon place its own army under its own flag in the field as one of the Allies, united, free, and independent, which is what President Wilson and all lovers of freedom and justice for all the nations of the world desire.

Stanislaus Orpiszewski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I J
III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

KOSCIUSKO--LINCOLN

(Editorial)

The date of February 12 is equally dear to Americans and to our own people who, cast upon these shores by fate, yearn for our native land. It is the birthday of two men whose fame has extended throughout the wide world, awakening admiration and respect, binding together the most beautiful recollections of Poland and America into a strong tie of sympathy. One was Thaddeus Kosciusko, the hero of two hemispheres; the other the great Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the slaves, a man who placed America upon a new plane of human ideals.

One and the same powerful motive ruled the spirits of these two great men: a boundless love of freedom. Lincoln the scion of Pennsylvania Quakers, an ordinary farmhand in his youth, later a shopkeeper, a self-educated man who became a lawyer and then President--and Kosciusko, fostered by the Jesuit priests,

WPA (N.L.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

the product of a military academy, a titled nobleman--these two men who grew up in environments entirely different arrived at the same notion, that only a free and enlightened people can be a strong foundation for a nation.

In conformity with this great ideal, the lives of these two were patterned. Kosciusko led the Polish people to battle, confident in their strength and determination. His faith, increasing in the hearts of the people, has endured to the present day. His boundless love of freedom was not restricted to his own country. When Washington fought for freedom, oceans and lands could not hold back Kosciusko. He was one of the first to stand at Washington's side, proving by his action not for the first time in our history that a Pole is always willing to fight for the freedom of all nations. The thought of Kosciusko, together with other pleasant memories of America, shaded somewhat by the banal pursuit of business and gold, is now being revived in all its strength in the hearts of the citizens of the United States, under the influence of the horrible struggle now raging for the rights and the freedom of nations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

It should seem that Kosciusko, as if moved by a prophetic spirit, anticipated Lincoln's ideal. Kosciusko gave freedom to those negroes who belonged to the estates granted to him by America in recognition of his services rendered. Forty years later the brotherly spirit of Kosciusko appeared in the person of Abraham Lincoln, standing defense of the same ideal. He was not deterred by a fratricidal war. His purpose was to check the brutal greediness of the South and to erase from the face of America the shameful blemish of slavery.

Today every child in Europe knows who Abraham Lincoln was, and every child in the United States honors the name of the nation's defender, Thaddeus Kosciusko.

The time is near when an indissoluble bond of mutual sympathy between the rejuvenated American people and a free national Poland will be formed, based upon the two fraternal spirits of these two defenders of freedom. There can be no doubt that when the United States fought for freedom the Polish people were in sympathy with the American cause, giving to this country Kosciusko and Pulaski; and so now, when Polish blood is being shed for the freedom of Poland, the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

heart and the sympathy of every true American will be completely with us and at our side. Great ideals bring nations together. Great maxims unite them to work in harmony for humanity's progress. Great men are the heralds who go into the world preaching the ideal and searching for brotherly spirits. They, again, are followed by entire nations, who gather under the banner of the noble brotherhood.

Such heralds were Thaddeus Kosciusko and Abraham Lincoln, of both of whom today is the birthday. These two, although not contemporaries, were beautifully alike in spirit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

I J
III B 3 a
III F

POLISH

W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1914.

FOURTH OF JULY, GREATEST AMERICAN HOLIDAY.

(Editorial)

Tomorrow will mark the 138th year since the thirteen American colonies renounced their political allegiance to Great Britain and proclaimed their freedom and independence by the so called Declaration of Independence, adopted on the fourth day of July, 1776. The thirteen Colonies were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The war between the American colonies and England had a very sympathetic echo in Europe; numerous prominent leaders and soldiers hastened across the ocean to offer their weapons, blood, and life to the defense of the new country. Among such were Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Kazimierz Pulaski. Pulaski sacrificed his life at Savannah, in the state of Georgia. Kusciuszko was the spirit of

POLISH DIVISION WAR INFORMATION

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1914.

the entire colonial war, giving inestimable services to the new nation as engineer, building intrenchments and forts which exist until to-day (West Point), and which give testimony to the genius of our national hero and his commander-in-chief.

Every year the inhabitants of the United States celebrate the Fourth of July as the day of independence of this blooming and highly developed country.

I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1913.

THEN AND NOW

Fifty years have elapsed since a great lover of liberty and equality, Abraham Lincoln, delivered his Gettysburg address, containing those famous words defining his ideal of the government: "The government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." He added sadly: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here."

Had this great emancipator and friend of the people an anticipation of the present condition? Half a century has passed and conditions have changed. Instead of Washington and Lincoln we now have Morgans and Carnegies; instead of freedom-loving, satisfied people we have dissatisfied, depressed, and exploited masses. This great country which gave us Lincoln has now become an Eden for capitalist exploiters and a hell for the common people whom the great Lincoln loved so much.

Today we cannot quote his words without blushing with shame, because they sound like a painful reproach from our conscience. Today we can say that we have the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

government of the money, by the money, for the money. It is a sad and undeniable fact, that America has dropped her beautiful mottos, and adopted a base, filthy principle of lucre, based only on greed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I J
III B 3 a
III F

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.

THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial.)

Tomorrow we will celebrate the 135th anniversary of this Nation. Independence is a sacred word, especially to us Poles, who have lost our autonomy. We Poles should take part in this celebration not only in Chicago, but everywhere, to show our appreciation to this hospitable land which conquered its oppressors. All free and civilized countries could really celebrate July 4th as a holiday, because creating the great and independent Republic in North America was a great forward move in the people's battle for freedom.

On this date, 135 years ago, a new member of the Family of Nations was born; although still in its infancy, it has outgrown the others, and with all its resources may become the real leader of the big family.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees every race and nationality the right of social and political freedom. All nations should be proud of this youngest brother, and should discard their ancient forms of government and adopt the principles of the newest offspring in our circle, the great United States.

30045 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.

We Poles should be especially proud, because of the part we took in the fight for the independence.

Everybody familiar with history will admit that without the aid of France, the Revolutionary War would have been a failure. France decided to send a strong Fleet and Corps of good soldiers to America, after the English Army under the command of Bourgoyne was smashed.

It was Kosciuszko who defeated the British Regiments and crowned the American Revolutionary War with success.

We Poles, as citizens of this great Domain should cherish our love and our highest esteem for the Land of our Choice. We pledge our loyalty, our unselfish and honest services for its defense when the need arises, because the United States guarantees to protect our rights as loyal citizens of this great Country.

I J

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1911.

A NEW AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

Of all the constitutions adopted by large countries the Constitution of the United States of North America is the only one that has existed 120 years without undergoing major changes, showing thereby the greatness of the minds of the men who framed it, and also the intelligence of the people who have used it and are using it now. During that period of time, France had fifteen different constitutions. Practical England did not wish to trouble herself with framing a constitution and governs her subjects by a great number of laws made from time to time. The constitutions of Austria, Italy, and Germany, though formed in modern times, are already obsolete.

The Constitution of the United States was created by men, and for this reason it is not without weak points. These points, however, are of

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1911.

such character that the nation can change or improve them, if necessary, without damaging any part of the structure. Fifteen small changes, called amendments and repeals, have been made in the Constitution during its whole existence. At present the nation is adopting the 16th and a very important constitutional amendment, because, if it is passed, the United States senators will be elected by the people and not by the legislatures of the states.

This gradual coalescence is a great step towards the unification of all states into one great country. In the beginning there were only a few independent colonies; later these formed a loosely connected Union of thirteen independent republics with a weak federal government; and after the Civil War there arose a great and powerful country, the United States. The process of coalescence continues uninterruptedly.

Until now the senators have been elected by the state legislatures and the Senate only represented the independent republics constituting the Union.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1911.

The senators acted as ambassadors from their states to the Congress and to the President, and as guardians of the independence and laws of the states. The Senate, however, is changing from an ambassadorial into a legislative body. During the period of years that elapsed between Presidents Jefferson and Lincoln the most important debates on legislation were conducted in the Senate, where the best statesmen of the nation were assembled. During that time, and especially after President Jackson's term, the Senate ruled the country. At that period there were no great presidents or prominent men in the Lower House of the Congress; instead of them, Senators Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Sumner and a small number of others fought in the Senate and ruled the country. This change in the character of the Senate has justified the necessity of changing the system of electing the senators. Ambassadors are appointed by the heads of their respective governments or legislatures, but the legislators should be elected by the people if the people wish to have their will expressed through them. A senator elected by a legislature may try to express the will of all members of the legislature, but basically he cannot express the will of the people who have not empowered him to do so.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1911.

The Nation, however, had such a great respect for its Constitution that, though noticing the change in the character of the Senate, it did not express a desire for any new amendment. Nevertheless, the nation was compelled to this action by internal disintegration in the body of the Senate itself. This disintegration in the Senate had progressed to such a degree that it began to irritate even the most common and unassuming citizens.

What has caused this deterioration, this corruption? This corruption was caused by a delayed reform. It could be said that the original Senate had died a natural death, therefore, a reform was necessary forty years ago, when the supposed death occurred. The Nation did not recognize the necessity of reform, delayed it and the decomposition of the dead organism began.

This decomposition was manifested by a very simple symptom - the bribery. Instead of poor Clays and Websters, there appeared in the Senate common men, but rich, who either personally bought their seats or were financed by

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1911.

selfish individuals or groups. Finally, the Senate became a scene of continuous accusations, investigations, scandals and debates on the question whether a certain senator is guilty of some crime or not. The nation laughed at first, was angry and malignant later on, and finally it became frightened. In many States the legislatures have passed resolutions, demanding reforms of the system by which the senators are elected; in other words, they demand a 16th constitutional amendment. This reform bill is on the way to become a law, for it was accepted in principle by the Lower House, and by the Senate, by a vote of 64 to 24, though the formulation of the bill was slightly changed. On account of the slight change this bill, in a new form, must return to the Lower House of the Congress, and, if it is accepted and signed by the President, it must be passed in the state legislatures by three quarters (3/4) of the votes.

This is a long and tedious process, and there will be many difficulties, but the beginning has already been made and the public is of the opinion that good will be accomplished. When the people are determined, they must and will accomplish their purpose.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

I J
III B 3 a
III F

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1911.

DECORATION DAY

(Editorial)

Tomorrow, May the 30th, the people of the United States celebrate a national holiday called Decoration Day.

This holiday was founded by the veterans of the Civil War, the semi-centennial jubilee of which we are celebrating this year throughout the United States. The Civil War veterans were the first ones to set apart one day of each year for visiting cemeteries and decorating with flowers the graves in which rest the remains of their fallen comrades. Later on this beautiful custom was adopted by the whole nation and proclaimed a national holiday. Now millions of people visit cemeteries on that day every year and spend some time in spiritual communion with their relatives and friends, who departed earlier than they from this vale of tears, troubles, and misfortunes.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1911.

However, the basic purpose of this holiday, a day devoted to the memory of the veterans and heroes of the great war, has remained unchanged. In the cities there are parades on that day in which the still remaining heroes and the government and military authorities participate. The people take active part in these parades, for today the nation values more than ever the great deeds of her sons, who half a century ago answered the call of a great president and saved the country with their blood.

The Poles living in America also unite with the whole nation on this day to pay homage and honor to our heroes who sacrificed all for the good cause. There were not very many Poles at that time in America, but those who happened to be here contributed also their share of blood and hardship, to prove to the world Lincoln's saying, "that a country founded on democratic principles is a reality and not a Utopian dream".

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, May 29, 1941.

Americans remember very well the name of General Krzyzanowski and they would find many more Polish names if they would care to search for them.

The American Poles know very well why the Civil War was fought half a century ago. It was not fought only for the purpose of liberating the Negroes, since this issue came up in the third year of the Civil War, but for the purpose of preserving the Union of this great Republic, which was founded by healthy and wise men after being snatched away from the jaws of European despotism at the price of many lives. This great Republic remains whole and great, not divided in two parts or into many small countries. Poles remember that our greatest mind and purest spirit, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, had also acknowledged this great Republic as good and absolutely necessary for the benefit of humanity, and he confirmed it by joining George Washington's Army. The Poles also know that this hospitable land was

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1911.

made fruitful by the blood of another great Pole, Casimir Pulaski. The Poles living in this country are aware of the importance and necessity to humanity of a powerful and undivided United States.

The Poles desire, probably more than any other nation, that the good example of the harmonious life of almost fifty autonomous states, of which a few are larger than some European monarchies, should be imparted to the rest of humanity. The Poles heartily desire that all European countries would also organize into united states, and they believe that this will happen when despotic governments are overthrown and the injustices committed against the small nations are compensated.

The United States Poles respect deeply the memory of that great American, Abraham Lincoln, who at the time of national crisis supported with his shoulders the falling structure of the Republic and

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 29, 1911.

called his people to defend that which was created by two former generations.

On Decoration Day, the Poles in the United States also respect the memory of the millions of unknown patriots who, at the call of their leader, left their homes and fields to defend their country. They were strangers to us by blood, customs, and language, but related by spirit.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I J
I D 1 a
I H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 2, 1910.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT A GREAT LEADER

(Editorial)

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, was an ardent supporter of radical reforms and movements, intended for the improvement of conditions in all spheres of political and national life in this country. Himself a social worker, a statesman and a keen observer, he knew best the needs of his country. Highly educated, and righteous in home and social life, Theodore Roosevelt never stained his reputation with deeds that would bring disgrace to his nation either here or abroad. He is familiar with the intricacies of political machinery, because, in his position as Vice President, and later, upon the death of Pres. McKinley, when he became President of this country he had an excellent opportunity to observe and study the national needs, which can be adjusted by timely and necessary changes in procedure, and by reforms which are fair to each and every citizen of this free republic. A mind so alert and active as Roosevelt's, makes it a point to scrutinize even the minute social and political questions so thoroughly that he is able to arrive at an opinion and render quick decisions in even the most perplexed matters.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 2, 1910.

It is a well-known fact that Roosevelt, while President, was always fighting congress and the senate, not because of any personal, capricious impulse or because of an innate quarrelsome inclination, but simply because he deemed it necessary, as a matter of civic duty, to contest with representatives all matters pertinent to the fundamentals of this nation. As an alert and keen statesman he was fully aware that existing conditions are not in the desired shape or order in this land of freedom and constitutional rights. He also knew that the spirit of the great Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln is vanishing in the oblivion of the past, and is being replaced by the evil spirit of lawlessness, avarice, and injustice. As an eminent statesman and a good citizen he fully realized that such a state of affairs will bring this country to the level of a moral abyss. Therefore he demanded that Congress and the Senate vote on far reaching reforms, thus assuring better, national development, security and justice to all residents of the country.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

He fought organized trusts, labeling them as the greatest evil afflicting this country; and it was here that he met with the consolidated and powerful opposition, surpassing his great energy and absolutism. Although these trusts, championed in the Senate and in the Congress by members of both, prove more

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 2, 1910.

powerful than the President, the Constitution, and the courts of the land, Theodore Roosevelt persistently fought them as the greatest national evil of all time.

I J
I E
I H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 11, 1908.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial.)

Because of the murderous attack by an anarchist upon the life of the Chicago chief of police, much has been said and written in the last few days about the freedom of speech. Special attention was drawn to Emma Goldman, well known Anarchist agitator, who had an urgent desire to speak publicly in Chicago. This privilege, however was denied because of the public demand that police stop all public speaking on street corners. On the other hand, the people protested against policemen depriving them of their constitutional rights, and threats were made that they would acquaint themselves with policemen's clubs if necessary, to protect that right.

Freedom of speech is a precious acquisition, won after centuries of hard struggle and many sacrifices, and should, therefore, be jealously guarded and protected against even a fractional curtailment.

It is indeed unjust to lay crime to an innocent cause. Many outrages have been committed in the name of liberty, but its principles are undefiled. The same is true of religion, yet it remains beautiful as always.

We should, therefore, maintain the proper attitude toward freedom of speech

and realize that it is not necessary to abolish or restrict its purpose because of the few individuals who are opposed to it.

In our opinion, public speaking and gatherings on street corners, in halls and other places should not be barred merely because some one may say someting that does not meet with our individual approval. Such limitations of our expression would be unconstitutional. Instead, we should see that no abuses are committed against this freedom of speech, and that it is not used in defense of murder or treason.

Every civilized country has a law which points out words that are prohibited. It is also unlawful to persuade the listeners to commit a crime. If there is no such law, one should be enacted and it should point out very clearly just what constitutes forbidden speech, then proper steps could be taken to prevent it. Because of the absence of such a law, freedom of speech is encouraged.

Let us use common sense in all actions and remain within the boundaries of the law. We should, therefore, not limit the rights of citizens just because we think that some one might abuse us.

I J

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Jan. 9, 1908.

BRYAN IN CHICAGO

Twice defeated as a candidate for President of the United States, Democratic leader William Jennings Bryan, arrived here in Chicago, invited to a banquet at the Jefferson club.

All contenders amongst themselves, the Democratic groups, were present at this banquet, their speakers expressing their views, their criticism of the present Republican administration.

Senator Kern of Indiana attacked it in his speech about the Republican government building a fleet.

The Democrats who gathered applauded the speakers' attacks upon the Republican government, which led us into the present panic. (Though it seems they forget about their Democratic panic in the year of 1893). The Democrats tried to provide a modest appearance for their banquet. They know very well that while hundreds of thousands of unemployed citizens

Dziennik Ludowy, Jan, 9, 1908

are hungry and cold on our city streets, they shouldn't have upon their tables champagne or wine and beer. However, modest appearances weren't present, because champagne stood before the wealthy, and beer by those of lower financial standing.

The supper alone cost $5 per plate, which was composed of fried fowl, imported cheese, etc.

Ward politicians displayed lustrous diamonds in their shirts and upon their fingers.

Turning our attention back to Bryan who lost twice in his campaigns for the presidency and now hasn't any intention whatsoever to try again, unless the Democratic party nominates him. He says at the present time that he isn't so anxious about the electoral results because he says he'd rather be defeated fighting for what's right than to be victor on the wrong side.

He states further that the strength lies in the nation, the public is the

Dziennik Ludowy, Jan. 9, 1908

ruler of our country, also in the majority of the Democratic party there also is "strength with which they may guide me."

(We voice our opposition to this active deceiver, because "the growing of our entire nation is not due to the majority of the nation," but to the few possessors of trusts, who governed McKinley and who likewise rule with Roosevelt to their own satisfaction).

I J
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 19, Jan. 23, 1907.

ATTENTION

Poland has given much to American life. But she has contributed to mankind as a whole as well. For this latter contribution the whole world is her debtor. Who can hear or read the names of Polish heroes, statesmen, scientists, musicians, writers; the names of Sobieski, Copernicus, Sklodowska, Curie, Paderewski, Sienkiewicz, Conrad, without wondering what our life would be without these illustrious benefactors of mankind?

But no Pole is so secure of a predominant, a living place, in American history, as Kosciuszko. No American can hear the name of Kosciuszko without remembering with [illegible] valuable service to his country.

His name has been written in marble and bronze throughout our country; his deds of valor in fighting for a cause which he was great enough to take as his own, are written deep in the annals of our history; but the

WPA

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 19, Jan. 23, 1907.

true character of the man who a century ago fought for the ideals which have inspired and will ever inspire the progress of Poland and the United States, is enshrined in the hearts of all of us, and it is from our hearts that the call goes forth in salutation from our people, to the people of Poland: Kosciuszko lives!

I J
III B1
II C

POLISH

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 39, Sept. 24, 1902.

AMERICANS ABOUT PULASKI

In the newly received report from the convention of the American organization General Society, Sons of the Revolution, which was recently held in Washington, we find on pages 38, 39 and 40 a matter pertaining to the monument of Pulaski.

Barry Buckley, delegate from the District of Columbia, turned the attention of other delegates to bill No. 16, which had been placed before the House of Representatives. The bill asks for the erection of a monument for Pulaski. Mr. Buckley spoke as follows:

"It is not necessary to bring before you the merits of this distinguished patriot. I wish to call your attention to only one of a few points. Pulaski arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1777. He entered the service as a volunteer, he served in turn under General Washington, General Greene, General Wayne, General Sullivan, General La Fayette, Lincoln and others. At the battle of Brandywine, where the first shots

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 39, Sept. 24, 1902.

were fired for American independence, his foresight, perseverance, and bravery were so marked that Washington made him chief of staff and requested Congress to give Pulaski the rank of Brigadier General. General Washington stated: "This gentleman, the same as ourselves, took part in preserving the liberty and independence of our country and sacrificed his fortune for our cause. For this we owe him our recognition, which should be to his benefit, so far as the good of the service permits."

It is interesting to know that Pulaski was the father of American cavalry and was justly called "the eye of the army." As none of the officers carried a title ranking higher than that of colonel, Pulaski was the first general of cavalry appointed in the American Army.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, France has been exceptionally honored by the beautiful monument of La Fayette, which stands on the corner of La Fayette Square in Washington. France was further distinguished by the monument of Rochambeau. To the society District of Columbia came the thought that

PROJECT 3004 WPA

there could not be carried through a more suitable deed and there cannot be marked out a more desirable quota from Congress than that which would erect at the other end of the square one monument to Kosciuszko and the other to Pulaski. I recommend, therefore, that our society, through its own officers, demand of the conforming committee in Congress this bill be accepted, which will state the necessary quota for this monument."

Following delegate Buckley, Abraham Charles Kaufman, delegate from South Carolina said: "As a citizen from South Carolina, but above all as an American, I am proud that I have the occasion to present to this great convention a motion that it unanimously confirm this resolution."

Such is the essence of a page from the convention of an American society about our Pulaski.

I J
III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Editorial)

The day after tomorrow will be a great holiday in America. On that day the people of the United States will celebrate the birthday of George Washington, the Father of our Country. Since our paper will be published on that day, as usual, in the afternoon, and since we wish to give our readers an opportunity to recall the heroic deeds of this great man, we are publishing his biography in today's issue. Because our space is limited, we will present only the most important facts concerning this great American.

George Washington, the greatest of the world's great men, and first President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on February 22, 1732. This year we celebrate George Washington's birthday on February 23 because February 22 falls on Sunday. If this celebration were to take place on Sunday, there would be no special holiday devoted to George Washington for

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30276

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

school children, government employees, etc.

George Washington's father, August Washington, whose ancestors came from England in the year of 1657, was a rich plantation owner. He died early and his widow, the famous Mary Washington whose maiden name was Mary Ball, took upon herself the responsibility of raising the large family, giving George an admirable training. Young George attended school at Williamsburg until he was fifteen years old; then he returned home, where he practiced surveying.

George Washington entered the military service as major when the militia was called out to suppress French and Indian attacks in Virginia. He advanced very rapidly, became a colonel, and in a short time distinguished himself in Ohio. As the soldiers of the militia were not very highly esteemed by the English government, George Washington returned to private life in 1754 and settled on the estate of his brother in Mount Vernon, Virginia. Next year, however, George Washington joined General Braddock's expedition against the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. #0275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

French in Canada. Braddock made him his adjutant, and next year, in 1775, [sic] he was made commander of all the militia in Virginia. When the war ended in that part of the country in 1763 [sic], he returned to Mount Vernon again, as a private citizen, where, in 1759 [sic], he married Martha Custis, a young widow.

In the meantime dissatisfaction arose among the colonists on account of the abuses perpetrated by the English government against them. The outrages, the great injustice, the unreasonable taxation, and other innumerable oppressive measures committed by the English government, which for lack of space we cannot describe here, created a strong opposition of the colonists. This opposition began to grow because, despite the English government's revocation of its unjust decrees several times, the outrages continued and grew worse and worse, until the patience of the colonists was exhausted. The result was open opposition and, finally, revolution against England. Thirteen colonies united for the purpose of overthrowing the English yoke.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

On September 14, 1744, the fellow-citizens of George Washington elected him as their representative to the Congress of the United Colonies which was being held in Philadelphia. Here he was put in charge of all defense units, and on June 15, 1765, when more energetic measures were necessary, he was made commander-in-chief of the North American Army.

George Washington's army was composed of militia units and all kinds of recruits--untrained, unorganized, and unequipped with the proper weapons or ammunition. For this reason he could not undertake offensive operations. This unfavorable condition was caused by the faulty laws of the colonies and the lack of co-operation of a loose Union.

George Washington had a great task before him. He organized his army, established the necessary discipline, constructed coast defenses, and equipped flotillas. During this time he was not disturbed by the impatience of the people who urged him to take active measures. He remained calm and waited until he was well-prepared.

WPA 3075

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

His first success was in forcing General Howe to leave Boston on March 17, 1776. Then on the 4th of July of the same year, the United States declared their independence and renounced their allegiance to England. England reinforced her army with 35,000 and took New York. Washington moved his army from one place to another and after several unsuccessful battles, finally retreated north into the mountains. His army was decimated by hunger, cold, and disease. Many soldiers became discouraged on account of the hardships and deserted. Any other man placed in Washington's position and confronted with such great difficulties and hardships would have lost courage and hope. But he did not fall into despair. With great difficulties he gathered the remainder of his army, numbering two thousand faithful soldiers and retreated as far as the Delaware River. But fortunately, not everyone lost hope. Washington persuaded Congress to increase the strength of the army to one hundred battalions and to prolong military service for the duration of war. He was also given almost dictatorial power over the army for six months. Then on December 26, Washington crossed the Delaware River, attacked the English, and on the third day of January, 1777, defeated them at Princetown. However,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

he yielded to superior forces on the eleventh of September at Brandywine River, and on the third of October, at Germantown, he retreated to Valley Forge. This defeat did not deprive him of his courage or hope. He held out his post until the French Alliance permitted him to resume his offensive operations. On June 28, 1778, he defeated the English at Clinton, near Monmouth, and later, on the eighteenth of October, reinforced by 6,000 French soldiers, he forced an English army of 7,000 commanded by Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown. This led to the signing of a peace treaty with Great Britain in 1783.

When the English left New York on November 25, 1783, Washington disbanded his army, resigned his commission to Congress, and returned to Mount Vernon as a common plantation owner. He declined to accept any reward for his services from the Federal government. However, he did accept a grant of land presented to him by the State of Virginia on the condition that he would be given the right to use it for public school purposes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 65-76

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

In May, 1787, he was sent by the State of Virginia to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, where he was chosen as the presiding officer of all sessions. The result of this convention was the framing of the Constitution of the United States on the seventeenth of September, 1787.

In April, 1789, Washington was elected first President of the United States.

As President, he established peace and order, regulated national debts, constructed national defenses, built schools, and laid the foundation for constructing roads and canals. He preserved strict neutrality, and because of this he was successful in entering into trade agreements with England. In 1792 he was re-elected President of the United States. By a proclamation of neutrality, Washington preserved the peace of the United States in the war between France and England and effected a profitable trade agreement with the latter. He expelled seditious French agitators, for which he was severely criticized. He declined a third term, thereby establishing a precedent which has been respected until the present day.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

In 1797 when a threat of war with France hovered over the country, Washington was appointed Lieutenant-General and, in spite of his old age, he undertook the task of reorganizing the army. Then France sent a commission and made a treaty in 1800.

Washington died on December 14, 1799, leaving no heirs. He made a will by which he freed his slaves.

Who does not know how Americans worship the Father of this country? Many cities bear his name, and in almost every city, some street, some public place, is named after him. Almost in every state there is a "Washington County."

There are also many monuments erected in commemoration of his name, and the most famous and magnificent of them all is the one erected in the capital, Washington, D. C. There are also very imposing monuments of George Washington in Richmond, Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1891.

The character of George Washington was revealed by his great deeds. It was unusual, unsurpassed. He was calm in deliberation, energetic in actions, unmoved in misfortune, brave on the battlefield, keen in selecting his counsels and assistants, never allowing even a shade of jealousy; outspoken, sincere, always adhering to his principles whenever he thought he was right; conscientious in performing his duties, pleasant, charitable. These are some of his good qualities.

The people of the United States pay homage to the memory of this great man, the Father of this free and wonderful country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I J

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 28, July 10, 1889.

NEWS IN AMERICA
FORTY-TWO STATES

July 14, 1889, there were four new stars added to our American flag, because on this day four new states were composed and admitted to the American Union. We have today forty-two stars hovering in the sky of our Republic, the United States of America.

This same day in the year of 1790 there were only thirteen stars shining on their area of 325,065 square miles; today the expansion of this same Republic covers the area of 2,405,070 square miles.

From the time of the daring and heroic associates of Washington, consisting of bold and brave generals, among whom we find Kosciuszko and Pulaski, who fought gallantly for the freedom of our Republic, our country grew consistently in area and that is why today it is so large it could easily, without any damage or injury to itself, take in the population of Europe.

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 28, July 10, 1889.

In the years of 1791, 1792, 1796, three new stars were added to the original: Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the year 1802, Ohio; 1812, Louisiana; 1816, Indiana; 1817, Mississippi; 1818, Illinois; 1819, Alabama; 1820, Maine; 1821, Missouri; 1836, Arkansas; 1837, Michigan; 1845, Florida and Iowa; 1846, Texas; 1847, Wisconsin; 1850, California; 1858, Minnesota; 1859, Oregon; 1861, Kansas; 1862, West Virginia; 1864, Nevada; 1867, Nebraska; 1875, Colorado. Washington, Montana and both of the Dakotas were just now admitted into the Union, July 4, 1889.

The area of the United States is large, and frequently there is a creation of a new settlement. The people always migrate forward. This, then, creates material for future stars in the form of budding states.

I. ATTITUDES

K. Position of Women and Feminism

I K
I B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 69, March 23, 1922

SELF-DEPENDENCE OF WOMEN - MRS. EDITH ROCKEFELLER McCORMICK

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick spoke the day before yesterday at the Chicago College Club, on the theme of the superiority of women over men. She said that a woman who enters the bonds of marriage with a man not belonging to her sphere becomes a slave. With this claim we can agree with her completely, because often we have many examples among our Polish people.

For example, Polish women who marry men of other nationalities with different views and customs than ours, are not happy, and very quickly a break in the family occurs which ends with divorce. Mixed marriages are not successful. Another example may be cited - education. If the man is intelligent and educated then he should find a wife who is equally educated and sensible, and vice-versa. When one party in a marriage is wise and the other stupid, there will always be a misunderstanding.

MOTHER LOVE MEANS NOTHING

In the further course of her talk Mrs. Rockefeller-McCormick said, that women today have done more than to acquire a place for themselves. "All modern women

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 69, March 23, 1922

WPA

want to be self-dependent".

Mrs. McCormick evidently is disseminating propaganda to destroy the family, because she expresses herself as follows: "Love is an important factor, but is not everything. A woman's general love is a thing considerably greater"...

It is difficult to agree with Mrs. Rockefeller-McCormick on this point. A great dissolution is taking place today in society, and logically-thinking people are struggling to remedy these conditions. The Catholic clergy are struggling to remedy this. It places as the foundation of all humanity, faith, love of thy neighbor and a happy family circle. Mrs. McCormick, by her declaration, draws a woman away from these fundamental factors for success and encourages them toward unexplained demonstrations and their independent development. No one can deny a woman's efforts and rights toward her independent development, but there must be in this instance a clearer explanation of how this self-dependent woman should develop.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 69, March 23, 1922

THE WOMAN PUSHED ON A PATHLESS TRACK

If, according to the opinion of a wealthy woman, self-defense means the ignoring of the family hearth, the neglect of the teachings of Christ, then our Polish women will not "register for this new study". In the spheres of wealthy people in America, the women are so self-dependent, that the papers are filled with their scandalous news. If the disciple of this unexplained self-dependence, who places maternal love on a secondary plane, found among the listeners some slight-thinking women, then before long the chronicles will record the scandalous deed of some American dame from the financial world. If they can implant in the minds of some women such comprehensions of wealthy women who lead idle lives, then they will "self-dependently face into a precipice".

I K
I F 1
III A

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Women can vote! After six years of continuous fighting, the women of the United States have been given the right of equality at the polls. We will describe in a few words how it happened.

In 1878 the following amendment was presented before the United States Congress for adoption:

ARTICLE XIX. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Declared in force August 26, 1920.

This article was passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st day of May, 1919, and by the Senate on the 4th day of June of the same year.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

That is not all. Before the law becomes effective it must have the approval of three fourths of the states, or, in other words, it must first (pass) the legislatures of 36 states. Then the fight started in every state. Some states ratified the new law; others rejected it. The State of Illinois was the first state that ratified it, other states followed. On the 18th day of August, 1920, the 36th state passed this law. It was the state of Tennessee. This ended the fight for the remaining twelve states.

From now on every woman in the United States, who is over 21 years of age, will have an equal right to vote with men. This fall women may vote for the President if they register at the proper time.

According to the statistics computed by the head bureau of the suffragettes, there are 20,333,586 women eligible to vote in the United States of America. Out of these about 20 million will vote at the fall election. There will be about 29 million votes cast by men.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1920. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The American press is pleased on account of the women's victory, but the opponents of the suffrage predict a downfall of society. It matters not who is right, but we wish to emphasize that the Polish women of the United States should plunge into the hard work of enlightening themselves on politics. If we have the right to vote we should take advantage of it. If we do not do so, others will take the offices.

In Poland women have the right to vote. In our Polish Roman-Catholic Union men and women have equal rights.

Why should a woman not wish to have a voice in matters concerning the United States? Women of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, we congratulate you on your victory and we are inviting you to work in a larger field!

Learn the laws of the United States, register in the proper time, vote on election day. Those who are not citizens should take out their

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

naturalization papers. If your husband is not a citizen, prevail upon him to take out his citizenship papers. The field is open. Act! Do not fall asleep on this matter! Whoever falls asleep over matters today will be stepped on. Therefore, let us go ahead!

I K

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 42, Oct. 16, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

In the Women's Section of the Dziennik Zwiazkowy we read:

Again we have been defeated in the political arena. The cause of our equal political rights, which for a long time has been awaiting settlement, was lost by only two votes at the meeting of the Senate on October 1, 1918.

Who is at fault? Not the women, we are sure. They have done everything to acquire the right to vote, which so justly belongs to them. Even if only from this respect, that not only financially and morally do we support the administration, but thousands of women are working in ammunition plants, farms, etc., taking the place of men who have been called to arms, so that our industry would not suffer on that account.

Our women have pointed out also that they have grown up with the right

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 42, Oct. 16, 1918.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of taking a voice in politics, because in those elections, where they were given the right to vote, they were not directed by political favors neither did they allow themselves to be bribed by grafters, but voted for those who had a clean political record and would work for the country.

It appeared that this time the matter of equal rights was on the right road, because our great President himself took a voice in it, supporting our tendencies. However, even that did not influence some of the backward and short-sighted senators, who evidently are afraid to introduce into politics a new political element.

The President believes that the right to vote for women is necessary in order to carry through to a successful culmination the present great war. If we are to be a true democratic country, we cannot treat women differently than men. He put up as an example, England, which so long opposed equal rights for women, where the suffragettes

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 42, Oct. 16, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

fought much less than the American women. With the outbreak of the war, however, seeing how the English women in everything are working harmoniously with the government, and having laid aside all political struggles, the government, in recognition of their service, has given them long desired equal rights.

"Should we," cried out that nobleman of state, "concede to women only cooperation in suffering, sacrifices, and work, and deny them the right to take part in privileges and justice?"

"The problems of women rest in the very heart of the war and this heart will beat with greater strength if you settle this just matter and show to our women that you confide in them likewise as much, in fact, as you are dependent on them."

And those truth inspired words did not stir those backward senatorial minds and did not demonstrate to them our matter in the true light.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 42, Oct. 16, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Really it is a shame that there are in a democratic and progressive America at the helm of state such stubborn and narrow-minded people.

But that is nothing. Let us not lose hope because a good cause must be victorious. This time there were two votes short in order to put through the resolution. We can then flatter ourselves with the hope that the next time when the matter of equal rights goes to the Senate for deliberation, the majority will be for us.

I K
I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1918.

FIVE POLISH GIRLS REGISTER FOR WORK IN AIRPLANE SHOPS

Five Polish girls, who came to this country from Poland not very long ago, were the first to register in the women's employment office at the Chicago Herald and Examiner. When they applied at the office of the manager for jobs left vacant by men, they specified they wanted "patriotic jobs" in order to help America and Poland "beat the Kaiser". One of them could not speak a word of English; the others spoke in broken English, but were able to explain what they wanted and describe what kind of work they had done in the country of their birth.

Since from their previous experience and their physical appearance it looked as if they could do men's work, they were promised jobs in airplane factories.

The names of these patriotic girls are: Alice Myszkowski, Camilla Jarocki, Stella Glochowalski, W. Jorzak, and Julia Zurawiecki.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
II D 10
III B 2
III H
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 16, 1918.

P.N.A. WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT NEWS

After the holidays, our Polish women returned zealously to their nationalistic and organizational work.

According to information given by Mrs. /M./ Milewski, from her personal observation in the Polish Army barracks, the items needed most by the Polish soldiers are socks and mufflers. They have enough sweaters. Due to the dampness in that vicinity, it is difficult to keep the feet and shoes dry, and so the soldiers there can never be oversupplied with socks. Let us try, then, to supply them with these items as soon as possible, lest by our negligence we expose our warriors to illness. Working hours in the Clothing Committee of the Women's Department of the Polish National Alliance are as before, from two to nine o'clock in the evening on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

We announce with pleasure that the Clothing Committee recently received a letter of acknowledgement and thanks from the Irkutsk Committee of the Polish War Relief

WPA (ILL.) PROJ...

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 16, 1918.

Association of Petrograd for the clothing, in part donated and in part purchased, sent there by our Committee. The text of this letter appeared in the January 9 issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy; we only wish to show here that the generosity of our Polish women of the Clothing Committee.... is being put to effective use; many Polish families are being shielded from the illness, or perhaps death, that results from lack of warm clothing. Let the conviction that our efforts have dried a great many tears of suffering, dear sisters, encourage us to work with greater zeal and self-sacrifice in the future.

Our sisters of the Women's Department are equally zealous in organizational work. Not long ago, Mrs. /M./ Sakowski visited Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she spoke at a gathering, urging everyone to become a member of the greatest Polish organization, the Polish National Alliance. Mrs. J. Dunin, former editor of Zgoda, also spoke at this meeting. We have hopes that the ardent appeals of these two women will find an echo--that as a result of this encouragement, a great many women will decide to join our organization and have the honor of being called "members of the Polish National Alliance."

WAR (WI) PROJ. 30675

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 16, 1918.

On Thursday, a meeting of the Women's Department was held, at which the women's commissioner, Mrs. V. Lipinski, who recently returned from Florida, was present. She shared with us a great many impressions she received in the course of her travels, and made some important suggestions concerning co-operation in order that the work for our organization be most effective.

The meeting continued until very late, for there were many important matters to discuss and many projects to be examined. Each matter was considered in detail, and everything led to one end--the good of our motherland and the Polish National Alliance.

We would like also to mention here that the Women's Department of the Polish National Alliance participates in all activities of various collective organizational groups. One of our members, Mrs. Sakowski, is a member of the National Department, another, Mrs. M. Milewski, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee. We also have a representative in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30245

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 16, 1918.

Citizens' Committee. Thus it can be seen that the women of the Polish National Alliance are always represented everywhere, always occupying an important position.

We would also like to share with our women readers one other triumph of the women of America. On January 10, the House of Representatives made an amendment to the Constitution, giving women equal voting rights with men. This question will be more thoroughly discussed in the next issue /of Dziennik Zwiazkowy/.

I K
I B 3 b
I B 3 c

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 2, 1918.

MOTHERS OF YESTERYEAR

(Editorial)

Some people claim that there is no longer a "married women's problem", but that there remains a girls' and widows' problem as far as their places in business and professional fields are concerned. But the important point is that women are employed, and that they must continue in employment; because of this parents should prepare their daughters as well as their sons for some useful work.

Let us not forget, however, that it is not yet fifty years since woman has begun to take this part in the struggle for existence. To be sure, there were women in the past who supported themselves, but they were exceptions, not the general rule.

All /married/ women, girls, and widows who are now employed on a par with men,

LIBRARY PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 2, 1918.

either at home or outside of home, whose work takes up all of their time and thoughts, need someone to provide them comfort at home just as employed men do. For example, could this or that young girl do the difficult work of a teacher or an artist if she did not have a loving mother at home to see that she was properly fed, and so on? Could this or that married woman or widow, who has been forced to seek employment, perform her duties conscientiously if she did not have someone at home to take her place with the children and to manage the household?

Naturally, there are good and conscientious "substitute mothers", but what with the present day desire for "freedom", there are not many such women. And it must be added that women only in the rarest cases, as, for instance, famous artists, authors, or singers, earn enough money to satisfy all the demands of a governess. In most cases we find the mother of the working woman acting as her helper and substitute. No one else in her place, even though she is often advanced in years, would take upon herself the entire

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 2, 1918.

management of the home, nor would they conduct it so economically as one's own mother. Then too, no one else would give the children the same care as a grandmother gives her grandchildren, and no one else but the mother would shield her daughter so carefully from the daily domestic cares. Instead of spending her declining years peacefully and quietly in "grandmother's room", she is aging amid the troubles of everyday life because her daughter who works for a living has other duties. And in spite of this, she is only a secondary figure in the household. She is a help and a support in the home, but first place belongs to the daughter, especially if that daughter is "famous." Very few people, when paying homage to such a "famous" daughter, think of how much she owes to her mother--that "old woman of bygone years" who never was anything but a mother and a housewife. And the daughters, whether they are geniuses or just average working women, forget too, how much their mothers mean to them. Nobody talks about it.

"The household is conducted by Mother!" Naturally, it is understood that it could not be otherwise. But it must not be forgotten that beside this working

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 2, 1918.

mother, a new generation of working women is growing up--her daughters. And when grandmother becomes weak and ill, or, what is worse, dies, what then? Who then will manage the household?

If everyone engages in the struggle for existence, if mothers, still young and strong, cannot or will not give up their work, who will care for them at home? For home to the working woman, just as to a man, is the quiet refuge of peace and happiness. No recreation, no outside activity, can take the place of the quiet peace of home. But working women owe their peace and happiness mostly to their mothers--the women of yesteryear. These mothers are indispensable to their daughters, making everything easier for them, and in many cases making it possible for them to find outside work.

Despite all this, unfortunately, it often happens that these "mothers of yesteryear" are spoken of as something out of place. They do not earn money, so they do not count at all. It must be called to mind, therefore, that these uneducated, unfamed, simple mothers of long ago help their daughters

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 2, 1918.

earn their living by untiring love and care.

The rising generation of daughters, already trained professionally, may say one day, when their mothers fail to render the same sort of service in the home:

"How good Grandmother was! Too bad she is gone--too bad mother isn't like her!"

I K
II D 10
III H
I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

TO THE WOMEN READERS OF THE ALLIANCE PAPERS

I envy those /women/ who, not having behind them years of struggling with the pen, so willingly and boldly place their names upon the list of candidates for editorships of the Women's Section in the Alliance papers, while to me, who am accustomed to putting my thoughts on paper, that task seems today so difficult that I approach it only with a great many fears and doubts. I ask myself whether, after living so long in the quiet of home, I shall be able to grasp the wide horizons of thought in the present political situation which, like the most terrible of hurricanes, has enveloped the whole world, involving to an ever-increasing extent the immortal right of independent Poland to exist. It could almost be said that, today, Poland stands in the very center of international politics. But it stands there not as a power, regulating European affairs through the influence of its strength; it stands rather as a specter of past wrongs, the just righting of which will finally open a new era of progress for the nations of Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

In the face of Poland's position with reference to politics in general, the conduct of Poles ought always to have personal integrity in view, rather than small-souled arrogance in the analysis of Polish affairs, or small-souled bows to enemy nations, or untimely sneers at those which, according to the demands of war, turn to us with increasing sympathy or fear--that is, with an excess of promises or threats. Let us await the future with dignity and tranquillity, but let us not wait inactively, but with redoubled elasticity and wisdom in our deeds. As many of us as there are, let each man and woman take upon himself or herself duties in accordance with his own powers, the purpose of which should be either a preparation of political influence for the final moments of the present war (that is, the determination of peace terms) or increasing effort toward raising our national worth in education, art, science, commerce, and industry, in family, social, organizational, and community life. Our future depends upon our understanding and fulfillment of these duties.

Furthermore, we must remember that we are living in times of a war that has reached even the United States, and that the tendencies of the United States

10275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

are united with the ideals of the Polish element in America more unqualifiedly than ever before. The politically deep and philosophically trained mind of the highest representative of North America, President Wilson, has taken the Polish question into its wise and just consideration in a way truly beneficial to us because it is based upon a real knowledge of facts, and regards us in respect to the American-European war, not as ordinary citizens, but as voluntary debtors and friends of everything connected with the welfare of the United States. This is another question that requires a great deal of tact and personal integrity on the part of both men and women. For let us consider that a mother must give up her mature, intellectually and physically fully developed offspring who, perhaps, may never be returned to her. To this self-denial for the good of one's real and adopted homelands, to this alert citizenship, she must be encouraged today, her path to this duty lighted, the weaknesses of her heart removed, her will and sense of honor strengthened. How great and, at the same time, how terrible and difficult this task appears to the writer. The difficulties mount as we turn to the third, and perhaps most important, women's duty at the present time--that is, awakening the sympathy of the Poles in America for

Dziennik Związkowy, June 29, 1917.

the poverty and misery of the Poles in Poland. For what, after all, is happening to our collections and offerings for those who, drenched with blood and exhausted by every sort of torture, are fighting with feverish enthusiasm for the future of the Polish nation? Have we changed our styles, perhaps, as was considered at the beginning of the war, in order to contribute the money thus saved to the benefit of the poor in Poland, or have we dispensed with any household superfluities, or have we reached into our funds in American banks in order to ease, at least partially, the misery in Poland? I shall not answer these questions, for I believe firmly that whoever has not done this until now will do so the moment he comprehends the whole greatness and terribleness of present-day events. At that, the fact that the Poles in the United States have thus far gathered only so small a sum for the Polish cause is perhaps not wholly their fault, but rather the fault of those who, in describing conditions, had not the eloquence of pen to bring forth, in all its naked truth, the terrible fate of our beloved homeland. Had there been more genuises like the late /Henryk/ Sienkiewicz or Paderewski, who is now working with us, the offerings for Poland would have grown and mounted with each day and year, instead of weakening

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

and diminishing.

That diminishment represents our psychological weakness and political immaturity. Let us observe the Americans, who need but one day to collect more for war purposes in only **one** city than we have collected for the Polish cause during the whole course of the war. Can it be that the Pole values his dollar, locked away in a bank, more than the honor of aiding his starving homeland?

But I desire to interest the readers of Zgoda not only with a discussion of political questions. Of no less importance to us are tasks of a social, educational, or economic nature; presenting them in their proper light, raising the level of our culture will enable us, at the same time, to **understand** more deeply our present national duties. In discussing these questions, we shall observe the young women being educated in the high schools and universities, as well as those who are working in stores and factories--young women who in order best to fulfill their duties to themselves and the Polish element in general, are in need of someone to take an interest in them and their fate, so often sad. Nothing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Związkowy, June 29, 1917.

so facilitates individual progress as an analysis of the shortcomings and working conditions which, in any case, determine the power and strength of every nation. To think means to progress, to judge, condemn , or praise means to change the conditions of existence from bad to good. It is in this power of judgment and wise criticism that all free nations have laid the foundation for their development, and it is in this power of judgment and just condemnation or praise that our Polish-American community must find the means of escaping the retrogression and financial selfishness that now bind it.

In taking up the duties of editor of the Women's Section of the Alliance papers, I did so not for the purpose of adding to the journalistic material, of which there is no lack in Polish and American journalism, but to co-operate with you, my women readers for our national, social, organizational, and general cultural, good. A number of year's work and disappointments in Chicago have convinced me that that which a person carries in his heart and in his willingly expressed thoughts, is communicated to those around one, despite the greatest obstacles. For the sixteen years of my stay in Chicago, I have tried, for example, to the

(ILL) FOL 3.3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

best of my ability, to raise the intellectual level of the youth around me; however, in every enterprise of this nature, my work was often paralyzed or reduced to the minumum of its influence. In view of this, nothing remained to me, through this whole time, excepting the maintenance of a school of music. Today, however, I observe with the greatest satisfaction that a large percentage of the students of this school of mine, through perservance and wise mental effort, now are earning laurels in the high schools and universities of Chicago. I regard this highly desired (though unexpected) result as the highest pedagogical honor, if my influence has been of any value. In order to increase it, I should like, through the columns of the Women's Sections in the Alliance papers that have been entrusted to my care, to establish the most extensive possible relations with the mothers of the numerous Polish families who, despite willingness, do not know how to, or cannot, persevere in their duty of giving their children the advantage of higher education after they have gone through the preliminary public school. In the meantime, life becomes more difficult from day to day for individuals who have no specialized or professional training.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

Let woman enter the struggle for life prepared with an intellectual skill of one kind or another, artistic, technical, or commercial; let her be educated systematically and thoroughly, not in a superficial manner. But in her pursuit of a career, let no Polish woman forget the Polish origin of her family; she must reaffirm it, always and everywhere, by work for the good of Poland. For this wide range of work that is being laid out before us by present-day events, we must join hands for the mutual uplifting of our spirits, for the cleansing of our hearts, and for the crushing of retrogression in all its forms.

Let us not think that the rebirth of Poland will happen of itself, simply because it depends upon our regaining what was taken from us by force. Not at all. We must approach this event with a knowledge of our own intellectual and moral transformation, with a reform of our emotions, our processes of thought, and our actions. For, after all, it was a lack of intelligence that caused us to lose the heritage of our forefathers; on regaining it, we can hold it and use it toward better aims only when, curbing the impulsiveness of our emotions, we manage

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1917.

to control them by the strength of our minds, wills, and spirit. Our collapse was caused by an exaggerated idea of freedom which should not be renewed now without including a wisely planned discipline on the one hand and a national solidarity on the other. Only then, when we invest reborn Poland with strength of mind and will, can we erase from history our weaknesses, our powerlessness, our disunion, disharmony and retrogressiveness, and bring to the fore that which will constitute our strength, our energy, and our creativeness, as well as the universal shaping of our relations for the individual and national good.

Let us apply ourselves to this work with mutual confidence and, first of all, with faith in the fact that victory depends upon our own deeds and transformations.

Dr. Anna Wyczolkowski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

I K
II B 2 d (1)
II B 2 f
II D 6
II D 7
II D 8
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

POLISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

At the last meeting of a group of people of good will who met at the Polish Press Club, Mrs. Helen Ostmajer read the following report regarding the newly formed Polish Society for the Protection of Women, a report which speaks for itself concerning the aims and purposes of this worthy society.

"By sending out written invitations to today's gathering, invitations whose contents have already informed you in general of the aims and purposes of the Polish Society for the Protection of Women, we want-d in the first place to let Mr. Virden, representative of the State authorities, see with what earnest interest our people regard this problem, and how greatly they feel the need of such an organization.

"Besides this, we would like to take advantage of today's gathering in order to ask you to help and support us by joining our group and to call it to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

attention of your friends, whom we do not know but who can be very helpful to us in our socio-national work.

"Were we only to stop and consider the predicament of our Polish women and girls, we would all no doubt unanimously agree that it is our duty as Poles to give help and advice to those who need them.

"If we would take the trouble to examine the court records, we would find innumerable cases which, by being dragged through the courts, bring shame and dishonor not only to the family in question but to our entire nationality as well.

"Frequently this is not so much the fault of those who from their childhood spend their time working for a living and have no time to learn to differentiate between good and bad and what a woman should be ashamed of and should guard against, as it is the fault of society, which has not as yet made an effort to organize appropriate care and protection for these unfortunate beings.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

"We Polish women who sympathize with and understand the terrible lot of the victims of our social indifference, are called upon in the first place to make a united effort to remedy the evil.

"The serious though sporadic voices which have occasionally been raised in the papers regarding this matter, as well as the increasing police and court reports which bring shame to Polish names by disclosing facts about the complete moral decay of Polish women and girls, have caused a group of Polish women to decide to take a definite step in the direction of remedying this evil. They have organized the Polish Society for the Protection of Women, the aims of which are as follows:

"1. To give advice and protection to women and girls of Slavic ancestry, especially to Polish women.

"2. To defend the reputation and honor of these women and girls, when the need arises (in a legal sense).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

"3. To make free employment service available to them and to contact employers.

"4. To gain admittance to hotels and restaurants, where a large majority of these girls work, for the purpose of extending moral control and protection over them, such control and protection to be in the form of appropriate lectures and evening school classes in English reading and writing.

"5. To organize clubs for these women where they can spend a few hours each week in proper relaxation and listen to morally strengthening lectures, and where they can learn handicraft, either for their own use or for use of charitable institutions.

"In order to make possible these aims, the Society will arrange all kinds of social events, bazaars, and collections, and will use the proceeds for the necessary expenditures and for erecting its own building. This building will be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

called 'Protection of Women,' and will constitute a social and educational center for all women and girls who may want to take advantage of it.

"Besides lecture rooms and recreation halls, the building will house the administrative offices of the society and rooms where women and girls can find temporary shelter in cases of emergency.

"For the purpose of raising funds for the most immediate necessities, the members of the Society have voluntarily taxed themselves one dollar each as an initiation fee, and will pay twenty-five cents monthly dues. They are also establishing a book of donors, in which even the smallest contributions will be recorded.

"A list of these contributions will also be published in the local papers.

"In conclusion, it should be added that this Society is wholly nonpartisan and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 28, 1917.

desires to give help and advice to all Polish women, regardless of their viewpoints, beliefs, or principles.

"It will gratefully accept the co-operation and help, no matter how small, of every woman, regardless of her social or organizational affiliations.

"For this reason, in order not to give today's gathering a semblance of partisanship, we refrained from asking our Polish organizations for a place where we could gather. Instead we invited you, ladies and gentlemen, to the Polish Press Club, which represents all our press, since in this undertaking we wanted to unite everybody.

"We express our sincere thanks to the Polish Press Club for its kind hospitality. In this kind and disinterested gesture we see proof of the fact that the press, which in every cultural community is the expression of public opinion, approves of our undertaking and will not fail to support it with the entire force of its powerful influence."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 12, March 21, 1917.



POLISH WOMEN'S LEAGUE

In Chicago there was organized recently a Polish Women's League, whose task is to unite all Polish women for the work in civic affairs and to prepare them to active service, and whenever summoned they would be ready for that work not only at the appeal of our fatherland, but also at that of our assumed mother, the United States.

In its address to the Polish women calling them to the first meeting, the Polish Women's League mentioned that "without flowery expressions, without empty, meaningless phrases, but with the warmth of true sincerity and faithfulness toward those who do well towards us" one has to prepare himself slowly but surely for work, which undoubtedly awaits all women and therefore also our Polish women over here.

This work should mainly be done under the banner of the Red Cross. The Polish women have comprehended that at a time when the whole United States is preparing for the day which is coming and will come, the Polish woman will not remain behind, but will take active part in these preparations and, putting aside all previous prejudices, stand under one

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 12, March 21, 1917.

standard, the Polish Women's League.

At the last meeting of the Polish Women's League, which was held at the home of the Polish Women's Alliance, it was resolved to prepare energetically for work, and namely, to conduct a six month's course in nursing. This course will be composed of lectures on hygiene and surgery, conducted in the Polish language as well as in English by Polish doctors. The lecture hall will be open to all, and the lectures will be given four times a week during the afternoons and evenings in the Polish Women's Alliance Home.

A series of motions, which were adopted by the Polish Women's League at this meeting, at the suggestion of Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, president of the Polish Physicians Association, convinces us that the Polish Women's League is p eparing for work intelligently and with consideration. We believe that the Polish women may count on success in their work. We believe that the efforts of the P. W. L. will meet with due recognition on the part of society, and the Polish organizations will not deny their help, if they will see that this work truly finds itself on a good road.

PROJECT W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 12, March 21, 1917.

The only thing to avoid are those "flowery expressions and empty phrases." This work should not be conducted in an amateurish way or for sport because as Dr. Kuflewski plainly let it be known, the action of women devoting themselves to public service, is no play, but hard, painstaking work.

If our women understand all that which was put together in the P. W. L., if they decide to proceed in the thought of this pure advice, if they think less about the external effects of their intentions, but will instead look into the depth of their project, then, without doubt, they will achieve great success in their work, and in addition the satisfaction of fulfilling their duty towards themselves, society and our fatherland.

I K
II B 2 d (1)
II D 6
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 20, 1917.

EFFORTS OF OUR WOMEN

Yesterday evening a serious group of our ladies, together with representatives of the ugly sex, met at the Polish Press Club, 2138 Pierce Avenue, in order to discuss with Mr. Virden, official of the State, about obtaining a charter for the newly organized Society for the Protection of Women. This society, which will engage in a wide field of humanitarian activities, will bend every effort to help poor girls and women immigrants from Poland in order to save them from dishonor.

Mr. Virden, after learning of the aims and purposes of the new society, promised that he would do his best to see that an appropriate charter is granted the society. He said the State would aid these noble efforts.

Mrs. F. Janiszewski was chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Helen Setmajer read a discussion of the problem in Polish, and Mrs. Klarkowski read a discussion in English. The discussions were conducted by Mrs. Mary Sakowski, Mrs. Magdalene Milewski, Mrs. A. Neuman, and others. Among the male speakers were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 9275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 20, 1917.

Judge E. K. Jarecki and Attorney Klarkowski. It should be mentioned that representatives of all of our publications were present, and that they promised to discuss this matter widely in the press. We will do this in the very near future.

WPA (ILL.) Proj.

I K
II B 2 f
II D 10
III B 2
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

THE LEAGUE OF POLISH WOMEN

(Editorial)

The League of Polish Women has recently been organized in Chicago for the purpose of uniting all Polish women in patriotic work and preparedness for active service. All of our Polish women are always ready to serve and only await our country's /Poland's/ call or that of our adopted country, the United States.

In its appeal to the Polish women, exhorting them to attend its first meeting, the League of Polish Women emphasized that"without flowery words, without empty, meaningless phrases, but with the warmth of true sincerity and loyalty to those who are kind to us" they must slowly but surely prepare for the work which undoubtedly all women, including Polish women, will have to face here in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

This work is to be carried out in close co-operation with the Red Cross. Our Polish women realize that at a time when the entire United States is preparing for the day which is coming and which will come, it is not fitting for the Polish women to lag behind. They must take an active part in the preparations, and having rid themselves of all superstitions and past disagreements, they must all rally around the flag of the League of Polish Women.

At the last meeting of the League of Polish Women, which was held at the Polish Women's Alliance Building, it was decided to get to work energetically to inaugurate a six-month training course for nurses, which will consist of lectures on hygiene and surgery conducted in both the Polish and English languages by Polish physicians. The lecture hall will be open to all comers. Classes will meet four times a week, both in the afternoons and evenings, at the Polish Women's Alliance Building.

The League of Polish Women passed a number of resolutions at this meeting

WRA (ILL.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

at the suggestion of Dr. M. Kuflewski, president of the Polish Medical Society. This leads us to believe that the League is beginning its work with care and thought, and so must be counting on the success of its undertaking. We therefore assume that the efforts of the League of Polish Women will receive the support that they deserve from our community, and that Polish organizations will not refuse their help when they see that this work actually is going along on the right road.

The problem is to avoid these "flowery words and empty phrases." The problem is to keep this work from becoming a pose and to keep from carrying it out in a dilettantish manner, or as recreation. As Dr. Kuflewski clearly stated, "the activities of the women who are undertaking public service are not play but hard, tedious work."

If our ladies present at the meeting of the League of Polish Women will

WPA (IL)

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

comprehend this, if they will proceed along the lines of this good advice, if they will think less about the outward effects of their undertaking and more about the basic idea of it, they will undoubtedly make a great success of their work, and in addition will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duty toward themselves, their community, and their country.

I K
II B 2 f
II D 10
III B 2
II A 1
III A
I G
I M
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1917.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF POLISH WOMEN

The meeting of the newly organized League of Polish Women Co-operating with the Red Cross, held yesterday evening at the Polish Women's Alliance Building, gave new evidence that the patriotic work of Polish women continues to progress and has aroused the interest of all the Polish women in Chicago. All the members of the League were present, as well as those women who wanted to join the League. As a result the hall was crowded.

At the invitation of the officers of the League, Dr. A. Kuflewski, president of the Polish Medical Society, explained to the women assembled that the work which they are undertaking to serve the country is not a pleasant pastime but hard, tedious work. Therefore it must be treated seriously. Dr. Kuflewski submitted a very carefully worked out plan of courses for which the members may enroll in order to gain an elementary knowledge of hygiene and surgery.

Dr. Kuflewski proposed:

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 16, 1917.

1) That the presidents of all the Polish organizations be sponsors of the League. This would give the League an assurance of its development and effectual work;

2) That the League be incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois;

3) That the Polish organizations grant the League regular financial support to cover its indispensable expenditures for equipment, uniforms, etc.;

4) That the women and girls, upon completion of the hygiene-surgery course, all wear the same type of nurse's uniform.

The most important basic principles of surgery and hygiene will be explained at the lectures. The student will also be given an elementary course in contagious diseases and hospital organization.

The course will last six months, with four classes a week. Upon completion

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

of the course each student will be given a diploma which will entitle her to work at hospitals or base hospitals, that is, hospitals behind the lines.

The courses are to begin on March 1. All Polish nurses should be invited to attend and the students should work with them.

Dr. Kuflewski's proposals, one after the other, were turned into motions which were passed almost unanimously. It was therefore decided that (1) the officers of the League would see to its incorporation; (2) that the League will invite the presidents of all Polish organizations to be its sponsors; (3) that one type of uniform will be used. A committee on uniforms, consisting of Mmes. Koralewski, Roda, and Sluzinski, will bring swatches to the next meeting.

All the other proposals of Dr. Kuflewski were accepted, with the exception of the one requesting regular financial support from Polish organizations. This matter was left for future discussion. In further discussions with Dr. Kuflewski, the League decided the following:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1917.

The lectures will be held at the large hall of the Polish Women's Alliance Building. There will be afternoon and evening lectures. Lectures will be given in both the Polish and English languages. Only Polish physicians will give the lectures, for which they will receive no financial remuneration. All healthy women and girls may enroll for the courses regardless of age.

The lecture hall will be open to all women, regardless of whether they are members of the League or not. Therefore, every woman may attend lectures on hygiene and surgery.

In conclusion it was decided that the treasurer of the League post a $500 bond.

The next meeting of the League will be held next Friday, promptly at 8 P. M., at the Polish Women's Alliance Building. All women and girls are invited to attend.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
III B 2
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE LEAGUE OF POLISH WOMEN

We send this appeal to all the Polish women in Chicago with the thought that our voice will not pass on without an echo, that all our sister Poles in whom a sense of duty is awakened will join us in our civic work and show that we Polish women are ready to answer the call of our homeland with action, and to stand by for a call from America should the need arise. Therefore, sisters, let us get to work, without flowery speeches, without empty, meaningless phrases, but with sincere and genuine loyalty for those who do good to us. Let us slowly but surely prepare ourselves for the work which we must face inevitably and which must not find us unprepared.

Last Sunday, February 11, a meeting of Polish women was held at the Polish National Alliance Building. Representatives of all our organizations were present as well as other Polish women who take an active interest in social work. A society called the Legion of Polish Women was organized, and the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 15, 1917.

undersigned officers were elected. The officers were granted authority to send out this appeal and to invite all Polish women affiliated with organizations or remaining outside of our organizations to come to our mass meeting, which will be held today, February 15, at 8 P.M., at the Polish Women's Alliance Building. All those who want to join may do so and take a course in hospital training given by our physicians and surgeons. Therefore if we want to demonstrate our loyalty to the United States, let us also be prepared in the event that our help should be needed.

League of Polish Women:
A. Emily Napieralski, president
Magdalene Milewski, vice-president
Mary Osuch, vice-president
Antoinette Baranowski, vice-president
Casimira Obarski, recording secretary
Mary Sakowski, financial secretary
Anna Neuman, treasurer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
II D 10
III B 2
I G
I M
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

MASS MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILLARY OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Organize League Of Polish Women To Co-operate With Red Cross

The mass meeting announced by the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance, for the purpose of organizing a society to help the Red Cross in humanitarian work in the event that the United States should enter the war, and to train its members in nursing, brought together a rather large number of patriotic Polish women. This was an excellent example of the fact that in really important matters Polish women, regardless of what their organizational affiliations are, can unite in co-operative work for a common cause.

It was indeed gratifying to see Polish women affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, sitting beside members of the Polish Women's Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, and the Polish Alma Mater, in order to discuss together what can be done to help in the present situation and how to go about it.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

Mrs. Mary Sakowski, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance, presided at the meeting, which was opened at about 3 P.M. She called upon the city editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy to take down the minutes of the meeting. The chairman frequently voiced her opinion in important disputes and called upon the ladies present to deliver addresses.

The first speaker on the program was Dr. A. /Anna/ Wyczolkowski, /Ph.D./, who in a rather lengthy speech not only indicated the need of the women's organizing for war work, but also, in a scholarly manner, expressed her idea of what war is, what its causes are, and what influence women have on it. We regret that we cannot, for lack of space, summarize the speaker's instructive lecture.

Relating to women's becoming organized for war work, Dr. Wyczolkowski stated that the character of the organization should be humanitarian, that the purpose of the women's society should be to bring aid to those who might need it and not to encourage war hysteria.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30277

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

Elementary training in hygiene and nursing are, in the opinion of the speaker, one of the most important needs of our community, regardless of whether we enter the war or not. The speaker had contacted, in the matter of arranging appropriate courses, the following Polish doctors: Dr. /L./ Tabenski, Dr. /Mary O./ Kaczorowski, and others. They all declared that if a sufficient number of women and girls, eager to learn and having a sense of duty, get together, they would be glad to offer their services. They advised, however, that before taking any definite steps an appropriate commission be delegated to contact the Polish Medical Society for the purpose of working out definite plans.

Mrs. /Casimira/ Obarski, honorary vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, gave a touching expression, in her speech, to the fact that the country which accepted us wanderers and permitted us to enjoy the liberty which was torn away from us in our own country deserves the gratitude of the Polish women.

Dr. /Mary O./ Kaczorowski, /M.D./, who spoke next, supported the idea of the

WPA (Ill.) Project

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

Polish women's organizing for the purpose of bringing help to those who need it. She placed particular emphasis on the fact that the work of the Polish women should take on a cosmopolitan character, because "one should do good to everybody." She also called attention to the great need of a knowledge of hygiene. "Women," she said, "who acquire a knowledge of hygiene will be able to work effectively for the country, and for their families and neighbors as well. Such women will leave behind them the memory that they did not live in vain." The speaker, in conclusion, suggested that the plans of the Polish women be published in both the Polish and English languages.

Mrs. /Mary/ Osuch, called upon to speak, declared that she wholly agreed with the ideas of the preceding speakers.

Mrs. /Anna/ Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, declared in the next speech that the idea suggested by the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance meets with the support of her organization; that in her organization Polish women also are considering how best to help those who are fighting

WPA (Ill.) Proj.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

to defend America's honor. The Polish Women's Alliance--in the words of the speaker--will work together with the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance.

Mrs. M. /Magdalene/ Milewski delivered an inspiring address. Her words, full of patriotic zeal, encouraged immediate action to aid our adopted country.

"We do not want war," said the speaker, "but when war is inevitable, when humanity's greatest enemy, who has oppressed Poland for more than a century, reaches out for this country, where we have found freedom and protection, it is our duty to pay our debt of gratitude."

At Mrs. Milewski's suggestion, a resolution committee was appointed, composed of the following: Dr. Wyczolkowski, Miss /Emily/ Napieralski, Mrs. M. Milewski, Osuch, K. Obarski.

After a discussion of less important matters, the business of electing officers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

was taken up. Mrs. M. Sakowski received the first nomination for president, which nomination was seconded unanimously. Mrs. Sakowski, nevertheless, refused to run for the office, stating that she wished that this office be given to one of the ladies from one of the other organizations, in order to bring about greater interorganizational co-operation. Therefore, Miss E. Napieralski, secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, was unanimously elected. The results of the elections for other offices were as follows --vice-presidents: Mrs. M. Milewski, of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance; Mrs. Osuch, of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; and Mrs. Baranowski, of the Polish Alma Mater; secretaries: Mrs. K. Obarski; (recording) and M. Sakowski; (financial); treasurer: Mrs. Neuman, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance.

The following were appointed to the auxiliary committee: Bucholc, Zebal, Delatur, Mucha, M. Kuflewski, H. Jezierski, and Misses W. Chodzinski, Palasz, Czuj, J. Wroblewski, M. Mysliwiec, L. Dworzycki, and Ulatowski.

The subject of an appropriate name for the organization and the matter of dues

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

called forth a rather lengthy discussion. The final results achieved were as follows:

The society will be called The League of Polish Women Co-operating With the Red Cross. The dues for members are insignificant, amounting only to five cents per month. Such small dues were decided upon for the purpose of getting as many members as possible. Nevertheless, each member can give as much as she sees fit.

Mrs. Neuman and Mrs. Milewski set the example by stating that they would each contribute one dollar per month.

After a few more matters had been attended to, the meeting was adjourned with the singing of national anthems.

The Society of Polish women, having the above-mentioned aims, is now an established fact. Members who have joined this society have vowed to work in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 97

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

accordance with their strength and ability, counting on the support of all the Polish women in Chicago. It is therefore the duty of all Polish women who have not yet done so to join at once the League of Polish Women Co-operating With the Red Cross. All Polish women whom circumstances prevent from joining the organization should remember that they can do a great deal of good by giving the members of the League their financial and moral support. The Polish press, which leads in the support of patriotic activities of the Polish-Americans, is asked to support the work and noble aims of the League of Polish Women.

At the mass meeting called together by the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance and representatives of other Polish organizations of Chicago, it was decided that all Polish women, regardless of what organization, if any, they belong to, and in general all Polish women remaining outside of our Polish organizations, should unite at the present time in order to prepare for the proper fulfillment of their civic and humanitarian duties in the event that we should be involved in the war.

(WWI) PROJ. 302/3

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

Since for work of this sort willingness, a great deal of good will, generosity, and sacrifice are absolutely necessary, it has been decided that a permanent women's organization be formed under name of The League of Polish Women, whose purpose will be to try to train groups of Polish women, who could help not only at home but on the battlefields, as circumstances may demand.

It has also been decided to contact our most influential Polish immigrants and physicians in order to ask them for theoretical and practical advice in all branches of first aid and trained hospital assistance.

By proceeding thus, we serve the cause of society, show the United States our fidelity and loyalty, and the President of the greatest and most noble republic our gratitude for his support of the Polish cause, and by uniting with all American citizens we express a community of ideas and aims, as well as love for the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 12, 1917.

We declare in the name of all those present at the meeting that whatever happens we Polish women will loyally stand behind the decisions of our leader and President and will go along with our President and the American people as becomes citizens of the United States.

Dr. Mary O. Kaczorowski
A. Emily Napieralski
Magdalene Milewski
Mary Osuch
Casimira Obarski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 342

I K
III B 2
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

APPEAL TO ALL POLISH WOMEN

Sister Poles!

Loyal to and imbued with an ardent love for our unhappy country, Poland, we have at the same time obligations of gratitude toward the magnificent, free, and independent land of America. Some of us have come here exiled from our native land by the might of our enemies; others of us were born in America, but all of us have found liberty, protection, and bread here. The powerful United States is, therefore, as another homeland to us.

The time is coming when America will demand of its citizens proof of their love and affection. In order that this moment may not find these citizens unprepared, American women are organizing committees in order to help the country.

We Polish women who owe America a debt of gratitude must not withdraw from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

serving the nation, but should stand ready to work together with the daughters of this country.

Let us follow the shining examples of our Polish heroes, who generously shed their blood in defense of America's right to freedom.

For this purpose, the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance is hereby convoking a general mass meeting for Sunday, February 11, at 2 P. M., at the Polish National Alliance Building, 1406-08 West Division Street, to which it cordially invites all Polish women, regardless of what organizations they belong to, in order to discuss the problem together and to organize a service committee. In this way we will express honorably and fittingly the feelings we have for the people and the country, whose representative President Wilson announced before the whole world that Poland should be united, free, and autonomous.

Every Polish woman who is a loyal American citizen is obliged to attend this

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

mass meeting.

For the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance:

Mary Sakowski, president
Magdalene Milewski, vice-president
Jane Dunin, secretary
Mary Majewski, treasurer.

I K
I F 4
I F 1
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 40, Oct. 4, 1916.

POLISH WOMEN IN POLITICS

The result from general calculations is that in the entire Cook County there are not more than 15,000 Polish women who vote, and over 25,000 have the right to vote. Polish women from principle do not care to mix in politics, because they consider this matter as belonging to men. This is a wrong argumentation and through this we suffer very much in politics and more than once some Polish candidate loses because of the lack of women's votes.

The American women understand this matter, altogether differently, because they interest themselves very often much more in political life, than men and in many instances decide in the election of a given candidate. Such an instance occurred during the last primaries in the 25th ward, where over 10,000 women took part in the voting. This is an extraordinary considerable figure, when 10,000 votes decides the difference between victory and defeat of a given candidate in Cook County. That 10,000 women's votes fell in considerable majority on candidates running for the office of sanitary trustees and just on

POLISH

PROJECT 300 W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 40, Oct. 4, 1916.

account of that our candidate for sanitary trustee, Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz, is third on the Democratic ballot relative to the number of votes received, and he should have been second if the Polish women had taken part in the primaries. As you yourself surmise, women of other nationalities do not look with kindly eyes upon the Polish candidates and give their votes to their own candidates.

In the coming November election we must combine our strength, if we should elect our Polish candidates. Every Polish vote will be needed for victory and before all we must strive that as many Polish women as possible should cast their vote, so that even partly we could equalize the votes of women of other nationalities.

Remember that Saturday October 7 will be a registration day. Let then the husbands invite their wives, the mothers their daughters, the relatives their friends to register on October 7.

PROJECT 9045 W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 40, Oct. 4, 1916.

This will not take up much of your time, and you will contribute greatly toward the Polish cause, because you will help with your votes to elect Mr. Joseph Ruszkiewicz sanitary trustee, Mr. Dr. T. Dankowski municipal judge and other Polish candidates. Let on the 7th day of October be repeated again the watchword: "Let us all register!"

I K
II E 3
I C

POLISH

CENSORED

Narod Polski, Vol. V., No. 1 , Sept. 20, 1914.

A small number of Polish women and young women from time to time take a book in their hands s[illegible] read it, just to kill time or [illegible] rarely for pleasure or to acquire s[illegible] knowledge. The majority of women [illegible] not reflect upon [illegible] should be read, [illegible] should be avoided.

The necessity of reading, [illegible] felt by every intelligent woman and thinking and reflecting upon the world and its happenings in the [illegible] life, [illegible] every sensible person will praise. For it is better that a woman occupy her spare moments with the reading of good books than to gossip with a neighbor. Gossiping usually results in [illegible], misunderstandings and often enough law-suits.

Unfortunately, however, a considerable portion of our Polish women read unsuitable books. Agents of various Jewish firms visit Polish homes and sell books containing stories published in parts which, supposedly,

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
O.W.I.
FOREIGN BRANCH

Narod Polski, Vol. X., [illegible], Sept. 20, 1941.

are eagerly read by [illegible] describe horrible horrors which never existed. The [illegible] used every [illegible] are sold for ten cents. [illegible] more in order to [illegible].

However, when it [illegible] paper [illegible] buying for its contents [illegible] plain, simple and [illegible] in the narrative.

[illegible] talk about [illegible] ten-cent criminal stories. [illegible] written, they possess the power of [illegible] the hearts and minds of the young [illegible] as well as the older [illegible], [illegible] hatred, [illegible], mass murder, [illegible] poisoning, leaving bundles for worthless [illegible], the murdering of children and so forth. There is possibly no other literature [illegible] these dime novels. It has not been possible for us to [illegible] in these ten cent books which represented some value, whether literary, artistic or

[illegible]

[illegible]rod Polski, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. 10, 191[illegible].

scientific. There is n[illegible] except senseless babbling about
f[illegible]lish trash.

Such li[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
one, therefore it is found.

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible]
lor. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people
"[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Translation
POLISH COLLECTION N.Y.P.L.

Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 38, Sept. 20, 1916.

There are books for diversion and for learning. Why then read scandalous nonsense, which is of no useful value and gives you no satisfaction? It is high time for Polish women to start a war on such useless ten cent romances.

We Polish women should endeavor to read as many books as we can, but good books, not moral rottenness and imbecilities.

Particularly, you Polish mothers should watch what kind of books your daughters are reading. Thousands of girls have already fallen over a precipice thanks to reading criminal romances in ten cent story books. Do you wish your daughter to go the same way? A young and inexpericnced mind graps everything it comes in contact with and takes it for good. Therefore you have to watch it so that it takes only that which is useful.

Very often the girls read about different women of the streets who afterwards became "countesses." They judge that in the life of these dime

POLISH

novels, some great millionaire will fall in love with them and they will become rich ladies forever after. Many a ruffian can be found pretending he is some important man, who would stop at nothing. How many women had things upset in their heads due to these cr.le novels! How many marriages have been broken up for this reason?

Remember, a good book is a man's best friend; a bad book, his greatest enemy. Let us do away with ten cent romances sold to us by our enemies!

I K
II D 10
III B 2
III H
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

TWO TAG DAYS FOR POLAND

Representatives of all Polish women's organizations, as well as all Polish women who occupy a prominent position in the national movement, met on January 14, 1915, at the Polish National Alliance Hall. Among the more outstanding leaders present at this meeting were Mrs. Anna Neumann, Miss Emily Napieralski, and Mrs. Lucille Wolowski, president, secretary and treasurer, respectively of the Polish Women's Alliance; Mrs. Marie Osuch, and Mrs. Frances Czata, vice-president and director respectively of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Mrs. Obarski, Mrs. Sakowski, and Mrs. M. Chodzinska, of the Polish National Alliance; Mrs. Lillian Kadow, of the Polish Welfare Society; Mrs. Victoria Szymanski, Mrs. F. Dankowski, Mrs. Martha Petkowski, and Mrs. J. Mleklinski, of the Polish Women's Central Society; Mrs. M. Danisch, Mrs. Harriet Smulski, Mrs. Rosalie Kwasigroch, Mrs. Agnes Nehring, Mrs. Harriet Fritsch, Mrs. Pearl Dyniewicz, Mrs. A. Hibner, Mrs. A. Busch, Mrs. Valerie Perlowski, Mrs. Helen Setmajer, and Mrs. Clara Plucinski, of the Polish Falcons Alliance; Mrs. Josephine Zembal, Mrs. Magdalene Milewski,

AMPA (IIL)

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

and Mrs. Jeanette Dunin, editor of the Polish newspaper Dziennik Związkowy; Mrs. Helen Szymanski, and Mrs. Adelle Ryll.

The Foresters' organization was repres nted by Mrs. Anna Korzeniewski. There were also numerous women delegates from branches of the Polish National Alliance and from the Polish Women's Alliance. In short, it is estimated that about two hundred prominent Polish women were present at the meeting.

Others present were Mr. [A.] Majewski, Mr. Orlowski, and Mr. Graczykowski, president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively, of the Central Tag Day Committee; Mr. J. P. Szymanski, president of the Holy Trinity Parish branch of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. Stanley Lesner, of the St. Adalbert Parish branch; Mr. [F.] Poruczek, of the St. Hedwig Parish branch; and Mr. John F. Smulski, chairman of the board of directors of the Northwest Savings Bank.

After a cordial greeting by Mr. Majewski, president of the Central Tag Day

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

Committee, the election of officers followed and Mrs. Harriet Smulski was the unanimous choice for the presidency. Anna Neuman, Marie Osuch, Mrs. Obarski, Mrs. Chodzinski, and Victoria Szymanski were elected vice-presidents; Mrs. J. Dunin was elected secretary.

The following women were named members of the committee: Mrs. J. Smulski, Evelyn Hibner, M. Sakowski, A. Danisch, L. Fritsch, Czaja, Roth, Adelle Ryll, A. Mehring, A. Hibner, E. Napieralski, and Gorecki.

After a lengthy but interesting discussion, the gathering decided unanimously to send the following plea to all Polish women in America:

"An Appeal to Polish Women

"The horrible news that reaches us from the fields of old Poland, where battles have been raging for the past several months, fills our hearts with indescribable anguish. It has become almost impossible to read the newspapers because

WPA (ILL.) 11

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

of so many touching details that tell of the thousands of our brethren who have perished in battle, of the tens of thousands of wounded, of our Polish peasantry dying of hunger, of infants slowly dying on the laps of their despairing mothers because of lack of milk and other **immediate necessities of life.**

"Now that we have succeeded in obtaining a permit from the mayor of Chicago to conduct two tag days on January 23 and 24 in order to collect contributions from homes throughout the entire city for the relief of our brethren, for the rehabilation of the ruined homes of our people abroad, to dry the tears of the unfortunate, we should get to work energetically, appearing in large numbers on the tag days and giving our best efforts to this worthy and honorable cause.

"We therefore call upon you, Polish women, to forget your personal differences and arguments; we urge you to stand together in peaceful, mutual, and diligent work.

WPA (ILL.) Proj.

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

"Hunger and death do not distinguish between their victims in our motherland; consequently, neither should we now have differences when our national work is concerned. Every Polish woman should consider it an honor to do her part in collecting contributions, if health and circumstances permit her to do so.

"All right-thinking Polish women are urged to enroll at the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Women's Central Society, the neighborhood committees, or the Central Tag Day Committee.

"Special announcements will direct you to the addresses, and a good heart will direct you to them immediately, dear sisters.

"Let us not request great formalities in invitations. The misery of our brethren begs for a little effort and civic zeal on our part, and that for only two days. Let us stand as a brave Polish army on these two days, and and contribute our share in alleviating the misery and sorrow of our brethren

WPA (ILL.)

Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1915.

in Poland and thus be instrumental in our motherland's resurrection.

Harriet Smulski, president of the Polish Women's Committee

Anna Neumann, president of the Polish Women's Alliance

Victoria Szymanski, vice-president of the Polish Women's Central Society

Marie Osuch, vice-president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union

Jeannette Dunin, secretary"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

I K
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 12, 1914.

IMPORTANT TO WOMEN CITIZENS
/Appeal to Polish Women/

According to the decision of County Judge Owens, women can now vote for county commissioners in addition to candidates for which the right to vote has already been granted them.

Polish women, let us not disregard this privilege. Let us take advantage of this law to show that Polish women are intelligent and understand the advantages to be gained by voting. It should be especially important to us Polish women to help our brother Poles in every way possible to elect capable candidates, candidates having the best possible qualifications for specific offices.

Therefore, Polish women, do not fail to register on Tuesday, October 13. Prove that you understand your duties as citizens as well as your national duties.

Respectfully,
Anna Neuman
Emily Napieralski

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

I K
I F 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1913.

POLISH WOMEN ARE ENTHUSIASTIC IN THE 27th WARD

A meeting was called yesterday at Narkiewicz Hall, Central Park Ave. and Wolfram St., by the women residing in the 27th ward, to discuss their part in the coming Municipal election. The speakers on the women suffrage were; Anthony Czarnecki, election commissioner; Ludwik Pinderski, noted lawyer; Mrs. Clara Plucinski, and Mrs. S. Kobylanski.

To the propaganda committee were elected: Mrs. Clara Plucinski, president; Mrs. S. Kobylanski, vice-president, and Mrs. S. Nowak, secretary.

A series of meetings to popularize the women's cause will be arranged and all the present members are requested to carry the good news of women's suffrage to every woman living in the 27th ward.

The next meeting will be held on Dec. 4th at the same hall.

I K
I B 3 b
III B 2
III A

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

MUCH DEPENDS UPON POLISH WOMEN

(Editorial)

The priestess of the home fires, the guiding angel, the guardian of the purest virtues which every Pole should possess, the inculcator of the true national ideal, the defender of the Polish language, traditions, and customs, and of clean Polish habits--such is every good wife and mother to her family. Many examples in the history of our homeland prove that the burden of keeping bright the torch of love for the homeland, so that it would always burn in our hearts, has rested mainly on our Polish women.

The fathers girded the great Polish knights and heroes for war with the enemy, taught them to ride, to fight with sword, ax, or lance, and hardened their bodies with camp life; but the mothers taught their sons a sense of duty, self-respect, and love for their native land, poured courage and all other noble

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

attributes into them, and rooted out sternly all wicked or ignoble impulses. The fathers had neither the time nor the ability to bring up their children from the cradle to the teens, and so the duty of educating them to be good citizens, of making them good Poles, fell upon these priestesses of the home fires.

The young people were brought up in a model fashion. They were examples of the virtues of manliness, justice, and love of truth. When the husbands, with their grown sons, all in full armor and bearing their weapons, left for the battle-fields to run the invaders out of the borders of the country, and when the invaders sacked the towns and villages, the Polish matrons, lacking the help of strong arms and manly breasts, seized the helm of the entire society in their weak hands. Besides bringing up the children in an exemplary way, they fostered the agriculture, industry and commerce of the country, and in addition cared for the wounded knights, sewed the clothing for the soldiers at the battle front, made bandages and medicines for the wounded, cared for the poor widows and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

orphans, and performed a thousand other tasks.

Such were our great-grandmothers--such should be our present mothers, wives, and sisters. One does not demand of the present Polish woman the labors that the Polish woman performed ages ago in feudal Poland. These heavy duties no longer exist for her. But one does demand that she bring up her children in the true Polish spirit. Today's Polish mother should inculcate, in the creatures to whom she has given life, a love for the mother tongue, respect for our past, and a belief in the future of the Polish nation.

It is even more necessary that the Polish women perform this duty here in a strange land, where we are surrounded on all sides by foreign influences that take away from us thousands of our young people, absorbing them completely. In Poland, under three different governments, brave Polish women fight valiantly against the oppressors and bring up their children in the Polish spirit, but

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

here many neglect their sacred duty, and allow the younger generation to become irrevocably lost to national causes.

Here it is not enough to bring up a son to be a "sport", to chew tobacco, to pour down liquor, and, often, to become a bully; it is not enough to bring up a daughter to be a painted and powdered "doll", who chatters only in English, and who seeks amusements in inappropriate places. One must bring up these young sprigs in accordance with the example set by our great-grandmothers, that is, imbue them with virtue, respect for the mother tongue, and love of their home-land back in Europe, instill modesty in the girls, and noble manliness in the boys.

Furthermore, in trying to uphold the Polish spirit here in our young people, we ourselves must set a good example--we must join Polish organizations and bring our children into them. You, Polish fathers and mothers, should be members of the Polish National Alliance; you should support the Polish Falcons; you should spread Polish song here through organizing and developing choirs, and should

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

bring your daughters and sons to choir meetings. Surely your little ones will not then lose their national identity, but will love it sincerely, because they will recognize the beauty of Polish ideals; they will be filled with noble impulses and true patriotism.

A great deal depends on the Polish women, not only in bringing up their children in an exemplary and patriotic fashion, but also in influencing their husbands and brothers into a more zealous support of the national cause, into joining organizations of such noble aims as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Falcons, singers alliances, Polish army alliances, etc. Even ten intimate friends could not persuade a man to join a Polish organization half so well as a wife can persuade her husband; a mother, her son; a sister, her brother; a maid, her fiance; a cousin, her cousin.

Then let our gracious Polish women recognize the fact that they possess this power with which they can do much for the Polish cause. A tired husband and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

father forgets many things, and neglects many others, but our Polish women should remember and care; they should awaken the indolent, set the lazy and negligent to work for the national cause, warm and encourage the doubters. When the Polish women undertake this work, we shall be able to accomplish miracles.

To work, then, Polish women! Let the spirits of your brave and patriotic great-grandmothers rejoice, for you will be following in the footsteps of these great Polish women, of whom history writes in letters of gold.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
II B 2 g
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 9, 1911.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

The Polish Women's Suffrage Circle is continuing to progress.

On November 5, at Nankiewicz Hall, Dr. M. Kaczorowska delivered a lecture on "Women's Solidarity", and Dr. [Anna] Wyczolkowska lectured on "Women's Rights". Both lectures were very informative. The next regular lectures will be announced.

NARA DIV. FROJ. 3...

POLISH

I K
I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I B 3 b

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WOMEN AND THEIR DUTIES

(Editorial)

A woman's duty is to make a happy home; and her work is the golden thread from which a happy family life is woven. Can every woman produce a fabric which will not tear in her hands like a cobweb? It is very essential that our women fit themselves for social life. They should be able to conduct their affairs energetically and systematically; but with poise; they should be patient and persevering; they should be conscious of the dignity becoming human beings; and of their rights and duties as women, wives, mothers and citizens. Their humble duties should not obscure the horizon of their activities, and their work should not be performed solely for personal gains.

A woman who finds herself in difficult circumstances should stretch her imagination high and wide; she should try to embrace in her mind such important matters with which humanity is confronted. Let her visualize the difference between progress, and education and the happy future of our young generation here in America and that in Poland. A woman who in her younger days received a practical education may go through life with confidence. To be a man's companion, and the mother of his children, a women must be his equal; she needs, therefore, to be enlightened in the duties required or she will not be able to fill that high position of home - maker and mother.

I K
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 138, August 27, 1907

A (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WOMEN'S REACTIONS

Last Sunday afternoon there was a meeting at the Dziennik Ludowy, of the Polish Women's Socialist Party. After concluding current business the members selected new officers who have promised energetic agitation among the Polish women of Chicago. This gathering as we judge it, was of valiant women members, who beyond all question will reap great and helpful benefits for the workers cause. We wish them success, for the work our Polonia shall glory in.

I K

POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 11, March 28, 1907
This Paper Is Devoted To The Working Class Interests

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WOMENS' STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Women suffragists assembled in Springfield, Illinois today with the aim of demanding from the State legislature, the right to vote. The affair has created a great bustle, even though the members of the State legislature endeavor to make a joke of this whole affair. It is evident that they are dismayed about giving a decision on this matter, brought about by the suffragettes.

Aside from the right to vote the suffragists also demand a complete equalization, political and social, with the men. Their demands were formulated on a roll of paper to which was appended a vast amount of signatures. This lengthy roll of paper measures a hundred and fifty yards.

The delegation consists of the following women:

Ella Stewart, President of the Illinois Equal Voters Club; Minnie Watkins, President of the Illinois Womens' Alliance Club; Mary Kuhl, President of the W. C. T. U.; L. Ducanson, President of the Chiocago's Equal Rights Political

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. I, No. 11, March 28, 1907

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

League; Ada Cracker, President of the Northern Voters' League; H. Sloate, President of the Evanston Political Equal Rights League; Dr. R. Wistine of the Womens' Czechs Club; and Catherine McCulloch.

Their petition had already been presented to their representative, Sheldon, before the delegation arrived here, to be present and witness their own committees' discussions, selected specially for this meeting.

In this way Chicago's women have been the first in America to form a serious organization to claim the rights and power which has been prohibited them.

The "mighty" would desire and hope to see them as inanimated dolls and playthings, designed for pleasure .

I K

POLISH

The Chicago Chronicle, 12-7, Feb. 27, 1905.

POLISH WOMEN'S HOME OPENED

Yesterday with song and patriotic demonstrations, Polish women from all parts of this city opened the first home and offices of the Polish Women's National Alliance of America, recently purchased by the organization at 572 N. Ashland Ave.

Leading Polish nationalists, both men and women, made speeches and united Polish choirs of Chicago sang. The Women's Alliance consists of one-hundred different societies throughout the United States, and the establishment of the home in this city makes Chicago the chief headquarters of the organization.

Mrs. Anna Neuman, president of the organization, made the opening address. Mrs. Fabianski, secretary; Mrs. L. Kadow, treasurer; and Mrs. S. Szeszychi, vice-president, were the other speakers. M. B. Steczynski, president of the Polish National Alliance, on behalf of the nationalists, congratulated the women upon their success in securing their own home.

The home of the women's organization is a three story brick building. It will contain offices, reading-rooms, library, and assembly halls for the Polish women.

The Chicago Chronicle, 12-7, Feb. 27, 1905.

During the dedicatory exercises, Mrs. Anna Neuman, president, said, "The Polish women following the footsteps of their mothers across the sea, will encourage the men in their work for education and the uplifting of the Polish people here. We will carry on our work to help the young people and will lead in every good cause for the benefit of this country and for Poland. United as we are at this time, we hope to be a powerful influence for good among our people. We will extend the scope of our organization so that the homes will become more numerous and our work most effective."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

I K
III B 2

Kruszka, Rev. Waclaw, Historya Polska w Ameryce, The Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905, Vol. IV, p. 72.

POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

Founded in 1900, in Chicago, the Polish Women's Alliance holds important annual congresses. Similar to those of the Polish National Alliance, the Women's Alliance, to work for the good of the national cause here in America. It shows a constant growth.

In 1903 the Alliance had twenty eight groups with 1,406 members, and in 1904 it already had forty groups with 2,040 members.

I K
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

THE EGG WILL TEACH THE CHICKEN

(Editorial)

There will soon be a shortage of clients in our Polish-American communities, according to the number of lawyers opening offices throughout the city. /Translator's note: This rather obscure reference pertains to the fact that the Church was in existence long before the current crop of lawyers, who were offending many persons by attempting to modernize the social order established and sanctioned by the Church_/

The Catholic Church, through nineteen centuries, has carefully watched over youth, but Sztandar (Standard), the organ of the Polish Young Men's Alliance, is making new discoveries in the field of caring for young people. They do this under the pretext of enlightenment.

This paper is quoted as follows: "The only salutary method is to influence

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

our maidens to join the young people's organizations, together with the young men. Let us throw aside the wrong conviction that such societies are the cause of the spread of immorality among young people. Be certain, mother and father, that their first aim is to teach the gospel of morality."

The above paragraph (slightly abbreviated) can be read in the February 15th issue of the Sztandar, on the first page, sixth column.

It pleased God, our Creator, to divide vegetation and animals into genders, male and female, as well as the human race. But, God endowed the human being with a brain and free will, whereas other creatures are governed by instinct only. Therefore, social contacts between male and female human beings depend on the laws of correct understanding, enlightened by God's graces: Faith, Hope, and Love.

The Catholic church has always condemned the seeming indifference toward maidenly modesty and simplicity, which will suffer from mutual social contacts

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

of both sexes without strict parental supervision.

This is not the way, Sztandar!

Not that! To send our daughters to watch the turners drill, to send our daughters to young men's meetings, so that they may sit on the same bench and discuss matters together, to snatch our daughters in the evening and late at night from under the watchful eye of the mother, is to commit an act of social suicide.

No Catholic, in fact no respectable person, loving the flower of innocence in his child, could ever agree to such evil suggestions.

The modernized girl turners and their lawyers forget the simplest supreme truth--that what God has made, no human is able to change.

Our reformers of Polish maidens forget the old-time Polish saying, which told

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

Mr. Krupa, who wished to fight the crusaders, that "Krupa is worrying needlessly, because he cannot be made over into a lamb"--and no woman can be made over into a man.

To what did the pagan spirit of the maidens bring them during the times of the Roman emperors?

They began with dancing, then passed on to gymnastics, and acquired a love for heavyweight drilling. But these exercises were too innocent to please them, according to the article of Reverend Niedzialkowski in the Warsaw paper Rola. Their souls were soaring to greater heights. They began to drill as the gladiators did. They dressed up in breast plates and helmets, wore soldiers' footwear and knee protectors, put on the gloves of contestants, and began exercising, first with a wooden pole, then an iron one. If the neighbor's dog's barking disturbed the slumber of a maiden before noontime, the terrible amazon would appear, with lightning in her eyes, on the neighbor's lawn, and unsparingly would mete out what she considered justice to the wrongdoers,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

both dog and master. In her pursuit for publicity and emancipation, she played with tame lions and tigers. Truly, there was no diversion to which the animal nature of the human being did not resort, and with which the emancipated maidens did not become enamored, just to fill that spiritual void emptied of faith and graces.

The Sztandar evidently wishes a return of those pagan practices.

The demoralization is to spread to the schoolchildren at an age when they need the most careful attention and Christian education. As many an old woman thinks that face powder will bring back her maidenly blush, so do our progressives believe that they can substitute, for the Christian graces, sugar-coated secret meetings between the youth of both sexes.

This is not the way!

This should be sufficient to settle the matter. The writers lie, and lie, until

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

they eventually convince somebody. The smarties!

F.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
III B 2
II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

A NEW SOCIETY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(Correspondence)

I wish to announce that a new society, to be known as Zorza Poranna (Sunrise) Ladies' Society, was organized here yesterday.

The object of the society is to promote education among its members and provide sick benefit payments. The Zorza Poranna Society will arrange entertainments, recitals, concerts, theatrical performances, and national celebrations; in short, everything that will serve to awaken the national spirit and help elevate the moral and mental outlook of its members. At present there are thirty-nine Polish women entered on the membership roll.

At the first meeting, which was held on Sunday, January 12, in a hall at 8247 Superior Avenue, the following officers were elected. Mrs. M. Zagorski,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1896.

president; Mrs. Chmielewski, vice-president; Mrs. K. Obarski, secretary; Miss M. Czerwinski, recording secretary; Miss Follmer, treasurer.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, January 29, at the home of the president.

There is no doubt that this society of Polish women is necessary, and we sincerely hope that our ladies will join in the greatest possible number.

W.

I K
III B 2
II C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1895.

PLANS FOR POLISH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CLUB ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING

Mesdames H. Lebkowska, W. Chodzinska, and M. Olbinska are organizing a Polish Women's Patriotic Club. The first meeting will be held Sunday, January 20, at Brigham Street. One of the important functions of this club will be to collect contributions for the Kosciusko monument.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K
II B 2 g
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1894.

POLISH WOMEN'S CENTRAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO AND THE LWOW FAIR

The Polish Women's Central Society of Chicago, whose president is Mrs. Theophilia Samolinski, has sent its history to the Lwow Exposition. The binding of the book is beautiful. The society also donated five dollars for the Polish pavilion.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

This society was organized in 1887. Today it numbers 190 members.

Its motto is: "God, Faith, and Motherland."

Lectures on Polish and general history are given at its meetings. The society participates in national celebrations and anniversaries.

I K
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1894.

APPEAL TO POLISH WOMEN IN AMERICA ON BEHALF OF THE LWOW EXPOSITION

We are requested to publish the following communication: "On March 14, 1894, Section XIX (Women's Work Section) of the Lwow Exposition appointed me delegate for North America. I am instructed to furnish Section XIX with the following material:

"1. Copies of diplomas and educational essays penned by Polish women.

"2. Statistical records: a) a list of /the names/ of Polish women attending American universities; b) a list of /the names of/ Polish women who have received academic degrees from American universities; c) a list of /the names of/ Polish professional women, such as physicians, lawyers, professors, etc.

"3. Products of women's industries and craft work, such as: a) needle work, b) women's farm products, c) women's city home products, d) products raised at home, e) list of charitable deeds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1894.

"As my appointment has arrived just now, after our local committee of the Lwow Exposition has already begun to collect the exhibits of the products produced by women's craft work, there remains only the first two items for me to fulfill, which up till now were not taken under consideration by the Polish-American committee specially organized for this purpose. Therefore, I ask all Polish women in America to send us as soon as Possible the following:

"a) Copies of diplomas issued by higher institutions of learning or schools of art.

"b) Printed copies of educational, Journalistic or literary works, such as fiction, poetry, etc.

"c) Copies of constitutions of women's organizations and societies, social and religious, number of members, and short histories of the organizations or societies.

"d) Information concerning professional women, their occupation, location

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1894.

/of their offices/, hours of practice, and official title of the public office.

"e) Information concerning women's commercial firms, bookkeepers, post-office and railroad clerks, telegraph and telephone operators, etc.

"f) Information concerning women's benevolent institutions and convents.

"g) Information concerning Polish women who are attending American universities.

"Since all material must reach the exposition in the middle of May, all women are requested to send the material as soon as possible. Please send parcels and other material to J. Kodis, 3247 Laurel Street, Chicago.

"The administration of the Lwow Exposition is of the opinion that our ardent patriotism, which unites us all in the far-flung corners of the world, will stimulate us to this civic duty of participating in the exposition. Let us remember that this is not a question of showing our pride, but of demonstrating the vitality and moral strength of the Polish nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 5, 1894.

"All Polish-American newspapers are asked to reprint this appeal.

"Josephine Kodis, Ph. D."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES
L. Agriculture in the United States

POLISH

I L

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 5, 1927.

W.P.A.

AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA IS FACING RUIN

(Editorial)

The public is fully aware of present conditions and the importance of American agriculture; and is amazed at the indifferent attitude of the United States Congress. Statistics pertaining to agriculture, collected by the Department of Commerce, prove unquestionably that agricultural activities, instead of increasing, are gradually decreasing, and, that with the continual increase in population, America will find herself in a grave situation if some remedy is not found in the near future.

For example, let us take the State of Louisiana, where statistics are complete. In the last five years, the total farm population in this state has been decreased by 90,000 people. In the same period, the mortgage debts with which the farmers have been burdened, have increased $10,000.000, while the farmlands value are but $2,000,000. Lousiana differs from other southern states which depend on cotton raising, because it possesses vast sugar-beet plantations, it has rich soil, and is noted for its rice and tobacco growing, from which a prosperous industry has been developed. However, if agricultural activities decrease in a state like Louisiana, then what are conditions in other agricultural states. Congress displays malicious irony toward this important situation. Manufacturers receive $4,000,000,000 annually for tariff protection.

PROJECT 30047 6 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 5, 1927.

Financiers of banks established a solid foundation by creating the Federal Reserve System; railroads have the assurance of a large profit, through the passage of the Esch-Cummins bill; merchant marine companies gained monopoly of transporation on American waters; various laws and limitations of immigration were intended to improve labor conditions; and states desiring to improve their roads, can secure the aid of our government.

Agriculture is the most important branch of industry; but yet in spite of its great importance it seeks aid in vain. Every proposed law, designated to increase agriculture created an objection, that points to an economic vision, that is unhealthy, unconstitutional and impractical. Perhaps agriculture would be surrounded with the protection it has earned, if farmers would unite, and organize, as, for example, the manufacturers do. Our practical employers take in consideration the power, that may build or destroy their interests; finding themselves secure under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, they do not concern themselves over the possibility of a great shortage of agricultural products, which would eventually, necessitate the purchase of such products from abroad.

I L
V A 2
III G

POLISH



Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 10, 1913.

POLES ARE GOOD FARMERS

Mr. M. J. Lauck, an official of the Department of Labor and Commerce, who is an American that really knows the conditions of various European nations and who takes great interest in the immigrants that arrive in the United States from various parts of the world, especially the immigrants from Poland, has praised the Poles very highly in the American newspapers.

In the last issue of the Times Dispatch of Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Lauck wrote an article under the title of "Men From Poland Are Good Farmers".

In this article the author remarks, that he is greatly interested in the Clover Bottom colony which is located in the state of Missouri, in the very center of Washington County. Four Polish families from Pike County, Illinois, arrived to this locality, which was a wild desert. They bought ground from the owners at six dollars an acre, then began a very hard task of cutting down trees, pulling out stumps, clearing the ground for cultivation.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 19, 1912.

In this same year three more Polish families arrived in Clover Bottom from Texas, and the following year eight more Polish families from Texas and nine immigrant families from Poland settled there.

This small colony of Poles combined forces, and changed Clover Bottom from a wilderness to a very beautiful spot. It had taken some time and hard work, before these farms had given them any results, but as time went along they began to reap profits, and today this colony has become one of the best farming sections in the United States.

PROJECT 6007 W.P.A.

Many more Polish families who lived in various parts of America settled in Clover Bottom, but did not remain very long, because they were used to the big cities and localities where Polish churches are nearby.

At present there are thirty-six Polish families amounting to two hundred persons in this colony, and following the parents departure from this world, the sons and nephews do the farm work. They love this work and are happy, having achieved prosperity. The Polish language reigns there because some

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 12, 1910.

of them are unable to speak the English language. In this small colony they live as one happy family, and can serve as an example to farmers of other colonies.

These farms are now in good condition, and their value has increased very considerably.

These Polish settlers built very beautiful homes and gardens; they live a good distance away from the large cities and do not have to worry about employment or income.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Each Polish farm in Clover Dotton amounts to eighty acres; however, from this eighty acre farm a Polish farmer is not only able to support a family, but also saves money. On this same kind of a farm an American farmer would find it very difficult to support a family; also the American farmer would not care to clear wilderness, and would not have the proper farming tools for such work. But a Polish, German, Dutch, Swedish or Bohemian farmer is well trained in farming, and can make a small farm pay, even for the future

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 10, 1913.

generations.

Mr. Lauck, writing further of Oliver Cotton, adds that these Polish farmers, and Polish farmers everywhere, are very useful to America because they know how to produce a large crop of wheat on a small piece of land, while the American farmer could not produce as much wheat on a piece of land five times as large. Such immigrants are needed very much, and we should receive them with open arms to our country, and the government should help them to settle on farms, so they would not destroy their great strength in factories or mines, where they would perish miserably.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Not very far from Oliver Cotton are two more Polish colonies, Cracow, and Owensville, in which sixty-one Polish families occupy farms, and they farm on what the American farmers call very poor land; yet they surprised these American farmers by proving to them, that they are able to earn a living on these farm lands.

Mr. Lauck further writes that Polish immigrants are good farmers, industri-

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 19, 1913.

ous people, energetic and economic, they are greatly needed and the gates of the United States should be open at all times for such immigrants.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

I L

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1911.

GOVERNMENT LAND

A meeting was held the day before yesterday at Mr. J. Kuszewski's hall, corner of Noble and Division Streets, on the matter of government land in Oklahoma, which is now being auctioned. Mr. Mazurkiewicz, who already has bought some land there, called the meeting together, but very few people came--only about eight. Although those present eulogized life on the farm, no concrete decisions were made.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

I L
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

PRESENT-DAY AGRICULTURE

(Editorial)

Official statistics on the development of agriculture in one of our states show the strange phenomenon, that we have large landowners and small farmers. Formerly in Europe, and especially in Poland, there were two classes of landowners, that is, masters of extensive estates on one hand, and small farmers possessing barely a few acres of land on the other. Here in America, the same state of affairs is becoming more and more evident. The capitalistic class purchases large areas of land and gains profit from them, while, on the other hand, the poorer farmer maintains himself with great difficulty on a small farm of only a few acres. The value of land increases with each year, and many of the smaller farmers are forced to sell their farms to manufacturing and railroad tycoons. The comparatively wealthy middle class of farmers is now gradually becoming extinct. Because of this, we find that only two classes of owners are left, owners of large areas of land on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

one side, and small farmers managing on a few acres of land, and making a meager livelihood out of it, on the other.

The old type of farmer is gradually becoming extinct here. Farmers of that type at one time cut down dense forests, cleared the land, tilled it, and lived from it. But all-powerful Capital is gradually encroaching even upon this category of profits, by buying out the land and changing the small landowners into vassals. Many become greedy for the high price offered them for their land by the capitalists. They, therefore, sell it without thinking of the time when they will become slaves of capitalism. The state of Maine is one example of such conditions, but it is not unique. Similar conditions are prevalent in other agricultural states, where small farms are becoming extinct and large ones are being created. Those who formerly worked for themselves are now tilling the same land but giving the profits to the capitalists. The outlook is none too bright for the future, because capitalism is growing more and more powerful by bringing agriculture under its control. As a result of this, there are more and more poor people who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

will be in complete dependence upon the wealthy capitalist. And so we find that capital has control over trade and commerce and is now spreading its tentacles over agriculture. Such a state of affairs bodes ill for the unpropertied class. Something should be done to prevent this monster of capitalism from strengthening its grasp upon the agriculture of this nation, lest it have everyone and everything under its control.

WPA (ILL.)

I L

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1909.

TO FARMS

Just recently the Daily Alliance suggested the colonization of our people upon the vast acreage that is lying idle, and is begging for the mighty arm of the farmer to take out from it, the treasures of the mother-earth, for she is the only nourisher of the millions of people inhabiting this planet. A few weeks ago this paper had several special features and articles pertaining to this, and, today it not only points this out again, but emphasizes it to be of vital importance.

History teaches us, that Poland was once the important grain center of all Europe; the products obtained by the work of her own farmers, fed practically half the world. Agricultural conditions in Poland in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were primitive, yet she was able to dominate the farming industry.

The word Poland, when translated from the Polish, virtually means field-

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1909.

land, pointing out that farming was the first important industry, to which perhaps only the Hollanders could approach.

Under the stone-ax fell the virgin forests, woods were removed, arid land was made fertile; the plough-share and hook-plough was used to till the soil; and into it was sown the seed for the crops. The crop was always abundant. After satisfying her wants, millions of bushels of wheat and other grains were shipped to Danzig, and from there all over the world. In return there was gold, of which Poland was not lacking. The great industries of today were not known; mining was undeveloped, commercial trading was unknown and thousands of workers were not lost in the steel or rail mills, or in the dark dungeons of the coal and mineral mines. Speculation in stocks or banking was yet to come. Despite all this Poland was rich in the exchange of exported grain for gold. Poland garbed herself in silks, diamonds, gold and silver.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1909.

She also had copper and zinc kitchenware and other utensils that could be found in the poorest peasant home. It became a byword that Paris styles, goods of Holland, Hungarian wine, and Polish wheat were the most important commodities on this globe. Poland did not boast of horses as did England or Arabia; she did not have the dairy cows of Switzerland or Holland, or the poultry of Persia and Spain, but she had a good breed of hogs, and cattle. Every Polish nobleman, whenever he went to some affair or on a journey, took with him several pack-horses. He never lacked in any smoked or dried meats.

Polish farmers did not know poverty as do people of industrial countries today. Poland did not export machinery, silks or other products, but created her wealth from wheat, oats, and rye; on large pastures fed various breeds of cattle, horses, and hogs; trees were over abundant with fruits and beehives overflowed with honey from which well known liqueurs were made. Various beers and whiskeys were brewed and distilled.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1909.

Malt and barley were plentiful. Foodstuffs were not adulterated with preservatives. All its meats, wild or domestic, were tasty, due to its abundance of good food for the animals.

Poland was a great agricultural country, overflowing with its fruits. Every peasant, even of the poorest class, did not know hunger. His silo was always filled, his cellars stocked with prepared foodstuffs and in the stys, barns, and coops there were plenty of hogs, cattle, and poultry.

Polish hospitality was well known, not only because the welcome was heartfelt but because there was always something to treat the guests with. The table was covered with cloth, of native cotton. Upon it was a large loaf of bread, and salt from Poland's famous mines. Glasses were filled with drink, and jars displayed golden honey and beer. All this was lavished upon guests and servants as well.

There was enough for everybody. In one of the historical centers, thou-

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

sands of people who came to elect a King were fed. Christenings, weddings, funerals, and many other festal ceremonies lasted many days. Upon these occasions many kinds of bakery goods, including cakes, breads, cookies, and tarts were actually poured upon the table. The butchers killed thousands of animals for the cooks. The guests could remain half a year.

That was how the Polish farmers thrived at one time. Time has changed all this today. When industry and commerce supplanted farming and when Polish people lost their freedom, the Polish farmers lost their land. This caused thousands of acres of land, fertile for centuries, to grow wild. High taxes were imposed upon the farmers. This paralyzed the growth of agriculture. Countless hundreds of people, who knew only farming, were forced to seek a living elsewhere, although at one time conditions of this kind were unknown. Drinking spread among the people and the Jewish financiers took control of what remained. Our country lost her power; with it agriculture greatly declined. The first and greatest means of livelihood was lost. But no matter what has happened, the Polish farmer still produces farm products, to feed

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

millions. And today we have Polish people, especially from villages and smaller towns, who understand farming and every phase of agriculture. Farming is imbeded deep in the soul and heart, of the Polish people. They are the true masters for tilling the soil. To this day they occupy themselves in this most important field.

Why should not we interest ourselves in agriculture and thus take advantage of the land that is offered?

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I L
I D 2 c

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI, Vol. XV. No. 5. Jan.7, 1904. POLISH
The Polish Daily News.

PROJECT W.P.A. 1940

POLISH PEOPLE MIGRATING TO WASHINGTON.

Today the first group of Polish people are migrating to the states of Washington and Oregon. They will receive free, tracts of land which they are to cultivate and live on. The reason for this migration is; the working man cannot make a living in the over populated city, there is a lack of work, and the wages were cut.

The Polish people were raised on farms, therefore they are more adapted to farm life. Many more are following their example.

A group of Poles will leave every month for Washington and Oregon, to start small town or communities best suited for themselves. In charge of this migration movement are Mr. Ossowski and Mr. Bednarek.

I L

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1896.

/PACIFIC COAST STATES ATTRACTS POLES/

A Polish Colonization Society has been organized in Bridgeport (Chicago district). It will send three delegates to investigate conditions for colonization in the states of Washington and Oregon.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 1222

I L

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1896.

DR. STUPNICKI IS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON

The colonization project for Poles on the Pacific Coast has created quite a lot of interest here in Chicago.

A group of Polish citizens under the directorship of Dr. Stupnicki have become interested in it.

Dr. Stupnicki, accompanied by another person, will travel to the states of Washington and Oregon, to investigate conditions for settlers. The doctor will spend several weeks there and on his return will share his findings with those interested in this project.

Dr. Stupnicki has also promised to send our paper a report.

WPA ILL PROJ. 30275

I L
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1896.

THE PROJECT TO COLONIZE POLES IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IS PROGRESSING

(Editorial)

From the Buffalo Przeglad Tygodniowy (Weekly Review) we have gained a quite interesting bit of information regarding the plan of a group of Poles to settle in the State of Washington, on the Pacific Coast.

This matter, which originated in Buffalo, has excited a lot of our citizens in Chicago.

"On New Year's Day," writes the Przeglad, "a meeting was held in Kosciusko hall, at which this matter was thoroughly discussed.

"According to the lengthy reports of the delegates, it seems that this state offers conditions that will assure the Polish settlers independence within a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1896.

short time. It was therefore decided to prepare the way for colonization at once. The first party of settlers will leave Buffalo this month.

"Mr. Jurek, 283 Detroit Street, is in charge of this party. Further information can be obtained at the office of Przeglad Tygodniowy.

"The publisher of Przeglad, Mr. Wrzesinski, has departed for the state of Washington, where he will join the delegates and travel over the entire state; as a trained agriculturist he will be able to choose the most appropriate place for our future Polish settlers."

It is evident that the project is progressing. It is now necessary that it be placed on a firm and sound basis, both in the legal and business sense.

We wish there was more frankness regarding this matter.

To date all we know of it is from random articles in the Przeglad. We do not know:

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1896.

In what legal form was the project organized? Who is the head of the entire undertaking? What are the conditions?

Such secrecy can only throw a certain shadow on the undertaking.

We consider the question of settling Poles in a properly chosen state as very important. The state of Washington, as our own investigations have proven, is one of the best places for this purpose.

We therefore look on this project to direct Polish settlers there with a great deal of sympathy and curiosity.

But we also wish that it be placed on such a basis as to assure a permanent and successful future. We have seen many similar projects, partly senseless and soon discarded, conceived for the purpose of taking advantage of our people. Only truth and constructive criticism can convince us that this particular project has a sound and healthy foundation.

I L

POLISH

Dzennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

MR. LUBIENSKI AND HIS COLONIES

The Milwaukee Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier), a weekly paper, has received the following information, dated December 27, from Omaha, Nebraska:

"After two weeks of parleys between Count Lubienski and the Commercial Club, an agreement has been finally reached whereby a sugar refinery is to be built here next year. Count Lubienski has guaranteed to build the factory and the Commercial Club has agreed to subscribe for $100,000 worth of shares. Lubienski intends to settle two hundred Polish families here. In the Elkhorn Valley another sugar refinery will be built."

(Translator's note: The Poles in Chicago were vitally interested in thie colonization project.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I L
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1893.

A MEETING REGARDING COLONIZATION

On Sunday, December 10, at 4 P. M., there was a meeting at Mr. Kraszewski's hall. Mr. /H./ Lubienski was called upon to act as chairman and Mr. Krzesinski as secretary.

The chairman submitted an appeal from the sugar industrialists to the Polish workers and then introduced Mr. Gryglaszewski of Minneapolis.

Mr. Gryglaszewski, after describing briefly the history of Polish colonization, pointed out that only farming could assure the Poles of a welfare which cannot be shaken by financial and economic fluctuations.

Ending his explanation, he stated that over sixty families in Minneapolis had authorized him to announce that they also were willing to colonize.

Then the chairman called on Mr. /Vincent/ Krzesinski to report on his last trip

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1893.

to northeastern Canada, where an American Mormon company had invited him in order to give an opinion as to whether that locality is good for Polish colonization purposes. Mr. Arzesinski gave a brief description of the situation in these various localities--their climate, farming and economic conditions--and stated that the country there was suitable for farming, but only for those possessing large financial resources and able to raise cattle, horses and sheep on a large scale.....

The terms for settlers were then discussed. Mr. Grzeskowiak made a motion that the terms be made easier for the farmers. The chairman assured him that his demand would be acted on as favorably as possible. Mr. Rakowski spoke in favor of planting beets. Mr. Rys suggested that no definite acreage be devoted to beets, but to leave this to the discretion of the farmer himself, and, furthermore, that there should be a guarantee against loss by the farmer in case the real-estate company should become bankrupt. The chairman assured him that the farmers could modify their contracts so as to allow them to pay in cash if the company should become bankrupt. Mr. Broel was of the opinion that certain

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1893.

stipulations could be embodied in the contracts that would insure the farmers against loss of their farm investment. Mr. Sawicki inquired how much capital should a prospective farmer have, and the chairman explained that about five hundred dollars would be necessary, although a smaller amount might prove sufficient.

After a few other speeches, the chairman adjourned the meeting. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 14, at seven in the evening, in the same hall.

A committee will then be selected, which will make a trip to the lands in question and inspect them.

I L
II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

COLONIZATION MEETING

(Correspondence)

On Saturday, November 25, about one hundred people gathered in the Warsaw restaurant ball, at 779 Milwaukee Avenue, to hear reports from Mr. Lubienski, S. F. A. Satalecki, and Michael Majewski about their trip to Nebraska for the purpose of choosing an appropriate spot for colonization purposes.

Mr. Henry Lubienski presided and Mr. K. Sawicki was secretary.

Mr. Lubienski discussed at length the various projects submitted to the delegates for Polish colonization purposes. In a fertile locality in eastern Nebraska close to a railroad track and only two stations away from an existing sugar factory, a syndicate of citizens of this county has offered 2,800 acres near the city for a factory, with the stipulation that the factory must be completed in 1893. Additional land was reserved to increase acreage, that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 6078

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

is, to be planted in sugar beets. We cannot divulge the name of this locality because we want to be sure that we will be able to buy this additional acreage at fifteen to twenty dollars an acre. The delegates made a formal agreement that they would take the chance of locating additional capital with which to build a sugar factory, providing a sufficient number of farmers would assure a greater crop of beets. At present they offer each one forty acres on terms of payment at the rate of twenty dollars per acre of beets for six years.

Possession may be had March 1, and as soon as a sufficient number volunteer, a committee of these future farmers will travel to the spot to convince themselves of conditions and to make proper plans for settling down.

Mr. Satalecki and Mr. Michael Majewski confirmed the statements made by Mr. Lubienski and, describing their impressions, said they were certain that our colonists would find it worth while and profitable in this new industrial and farming business.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski said the future company should help the Polish colonists to build their own homes and to get properly settled on the free and purchased lands.

Messrs. K. Sawicki and Jablowski insisted that the free lands be given in proportion to the number of acres purchased by those actually farming.

Mr. Broel disagreed with them, stating that the free land was granted providing a factory was built, and not to the colonists directly, who can, if they wish, become stockholders in the factory. Receiving 2,800 free acres will help in the purchase by cash of a larger acreage for sugar beets.

The payments for the land of five dollars per ton of beets are very reasonable. At least one hundred and fifty families should visit the chosen spot. Planting beets on only one fourth of the farm, or on ten acres, they could easily earn six hundred dollars, and after paying one hundred fifty dollars annually

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

in payment for the land, they still would have four hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Panek mentioned that the colonists ought to be protected so that they could make their payments in cash and not with beets, in case the factory was not built or was closed.

Messrs. Gerzkiewicz, Ciesielski, and Lacki explained that from their own experience they know that planting of sugar beets near a factory, and using the waste from the beets as food for their own cattle, is of considerable help to the farmer and enriches him quickly.

Mr. Lubienski then closed the meeting by advising future colonists to sign up with Mr. Michael Majewski at once. Details of the agreement with the colonists will be announced in the press.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I L
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

[illegible] SUGAR BEET PLANTATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Correspondence)

Mr. Henry Lubienski has endeavored to explain to us, in a number of articles printed in Dziennik Chicagoski, how we Poles could start a new industry here in America, enhance our own and the nation's welfare, and give employment to thousands in this time of industrial depression.

The industry referred to by Mr. Lubienski is the planting of white sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom.

The writer of this article read all of the previous articles of Mr. Lubienski and was heartened to think that the Poles would show the world something new,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

that they would outdo the Americans in business. I was glad because, in the series of articles suggesting this new industry, arguments presumably thoroughly understood were quoted, and the entire project was so beautifully represented, that the writer felt that he could not believe everything Mr. Lubienski wrote. Others thought likewise. There were a few who became so heartily interested, that they seriously considered investing their own capital and their own labor, and depending on this new industry to enrich them.

This matter has become one of interest to the public, and I wish therefore to write a few lines regarding it. Before those that are employed throw away their positions, or those that are temporarily unemployed leave this city that in the past has given them a good living, before some of you sink your small fortunes into a new undertaking, we believe it the duty of the Polish press to thoroughly debate the question and bring out its good and bad points.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

I hereby stand ready to debate the issue, and at once proclaim that I am thoroughly opposed to the views expressed in the articles written by Mr. Lubienski. I believe the planting of sugar beets is not profitable and that it is not the proper thing for us to do for the following reasons:

This sugar beet proposition is not new to us here in America. Its long history can teach us a lot. Every American knows that the farming of sugar beets or sugar cane in the United States and the manufacture of sugar therefrom have been considered unprofitable after innumerable experiments, after the expending of millions of dollars by the United States Government and yet more millions by private corporations.

In order to give impetus to a new industry that would supply a need in the country, the United States Government imposed a high duty on all sugar imported from the South, and for many years urged that private capital be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

invested in this undertaking. Yet, after many long years of experimentation, the net result has been that not even one tenth of the needs of the population could be supplied in this manner.

Convinced then that the United States is unable to furnish a sufficient supply of sugar for the needs of the population, the Republican Administration then in power (in the year 1890), abolished the sugar tariff completely. To safeguard those who were urged to invest in this sugar industry, so that they would not lose the money they invested, the Government allowed them a "bounty" of two cents a pound, which left the situation much the same as before, with the tariff imposed.

Now comes the question, why shouldn't the farming of sugar beets and cane in the United States be as profitable as it is in other countries, notably in Russia and Poland, in Germany, Spain, and Central and South America?

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

Beet raising in these countries requires painstaking care and fertile soil. But in Russia the tariff on sugar is higher than it was in the United States, and considerably higher than our own "bounty". The price of sugar is higher, and the labor, which everybody knows is so backbreaking in the cultivation of beets, is beyond comparison cheaper there than in the United States. Russia and Poland, moreover, possess soil that is more suitable than that in Nebraska, and furthermore drought in Russia or Poland is practically unheard of, while in Nebraska it is a common summer occurrence. What holds true of Russia and Poland can also be said of other countries in Europe.

Let's get back to America. Of every hundred pounds of sugar consumed here, 90 percent is imported from the South, mainly from Cuba. It arrives in its raw state, and is refined here.

The Cuban climate is ideal for sugar beet raising, as it is in Venezuela,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

Central America, Jamaica, San Domingo, (where a certain Pole owns considerable acreage planted in sugar beets), and Porto Rico.

Cuban soil is so well adapted to sugar beet planting that it is sufficient to hoe and replant it once every ten years. It is a fact that the tenth year crop is as good as the first year crop is in Louisiana. The Cuban first year crop is fourfold that of Louisiana. Since the abolition of slavery in Cuba the plantations are worked by "Patrocinadas Par El Dueno," which means that the former slaves remain with their former masters, but get a couple of dollars a month over the former wage paid the slaves, which amounted to about six dollars a month in paper money, equivalent to three dollars in gold.

Chinese labor under contract has been working here for many years. Labor in Cuba is, therefore, beyond comparison cheaper than the labor of free

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1895.

citizens of the United States, while the crops are many times greater.

The Cuban situation is repeated on the West Indies and in Venezuela. So how can it be possible, considering these facts and the additional fact that a "bocoy," meaning a barrel weighing about 1500 kilograms or 3000 pounds, can be sent from Cuba to the United States at a cost of only one dollar, or 300 pounds for one cent? I repeat, how can it be possible for us in the United States to compete with the South?

Americans who have lost fortunes in both are convinced there is no chance for competition. I share in their belief. If, however, Mr. Lubienski will find laborers willing to work for less than one-fourth of what a Negro earns in the South, and if he is able to persuade some capitalist to invest in his project, then perhaps he will succeed in part. Personally, I would prefer that other than Polish capital would be interested, other labor than

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

Polish, and hands that are equally black after as before washing--and I would feel sorry for them also, because after all they belong to the human race.

L. ...

Editorial Comment

We submit this article, which criticises the arguments of Mr. Henry Lubienski in his articles on sugar beet farming in America, which appeared in Dziennik Chicagoski, believing that you should hear and understand both sides.

The organizing of new Polish colonies is of too great importance not to be debated from all angles before being carried into effect. We published Mr. Lubienski's articles in Dziennik Chicagoski because they presented a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1895.

really wonderful opportunity and were based on many painstaking calculations and figures.

We made no personal comment on these articles, preferring to leave the matter of criticism in more competent hands. This correspondence deals directly with the arguments advanced by Mr. Lubienski in his articles. We hope that the project planners will deign to answer, and that from a comparison of the two viewpoints some inkling of truth will appear.

If this beet farming project is based on lasting economic foundations, it will withstand the most violent criticism; if it does not, then we will be saved from the ugly consequences of an economic mirage.

To understand the question better we wish some competent person would accurately

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

inform us as to the following:

1. How many workers and what kind of labor is necessary to farm one acre of sugar beets, and how many acres could be tilled by a Polish family of five people--husband, wife, and three children--excluding the time for other household duties and attendance at school of children under 14 years of age? 2. How would the earnings of such labor for equivalent acreage compare with the earnings of a laborer on a beet farm owned by another person? The answers to these two questions will prove whether Mr. L. M's criticism is justified. The answers will show whether an average Polish family can till the acreage, planted in beets, sufficient to guarantee the profits as submitted by Mr. L. in his articles. Or will it be necessary to hire outside labor to help in farming ten acres (see Mr. L's article)? And finally, will the earnings be equal to those earned by an average farm hand in the United States, or will it be like the cheap pay of a Negro in Cuba?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1893.

If the latter should be true, then Mr. L. ... would be justified. Otherwise his correspondence would not withstand constructive criticism and would not be justified. We therefore leave this matter open for further discussion, believing that a matter of such importance, which is intimately associated with the lives of many of our Polish families, cannot be put into execution without due thought, debate, the clarification of misunderstood points, and a positive and complete statement that the project is based on a firm and rational foundation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I L
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1892.

THE MYSLEWSKI SOCIETY TO PURCHASE LAND IN MICHIGAN

At a meeting held last Thursday, the Myslewski Society appointed a committee, composed of A. J. Kowalski, A. Szulc, F. Wleklinski, Joseph Marson, P. Okoniewski, and M. Durski, to look over a tract of land in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Michigan.

The Society plans to buy a large tract of land and parcel it into small farms. It will also build a home for the convenience of its members.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I L

POLISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

ZGODA Polish National Alliance Vol. VI, No. 9, Mar. 2, 1887.

ATTENTION POLISH PEOPLE

A big excursion to northern Minnesota to see tracts of land suitable for farming will leave Monday, March 21, at eleven A. M. People wishing to see this wonderful section of land, will please come and see Mr. Stominski.

The train fare from Chicago is only ten dollars for a round trip, but if you buy a tract of land this amount will be a part of down payment. I am sure, that the people taking this trip will be so satisfied that they will buy at least one acre of land. This section is near town and close to railroads.

People buying land will be given six years to pay for it. You needn't be afraid to buy this land. No doubt you have read numerous articles about it in the Polish newspapers.

In this new Polish colony, under the name of "Poznan," there is located the Red Wood Company of Minnesota. Here the land is as low as $6.00 up to $8.00 an acre. At the time of purchase only one dollar an acre is required as a deposit, and the rest payable in six years at 7 per cent interest, minus the $10.00 train fare.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

ZGODA Polish National Alliance Vol. VI, No. 9, Mar. 2, 1887.

This is the ideal location in Minnesota for farming, cattle raising, and raising of other domestic animals. All of you have intentions of buying, please do not hesitate, because now is the time to buy, while the prices are low. Furthermore, you are used to working on your own farm and not to this continuous changing of work in the city factories, where they do not guarantee you work in your old age. For information pertaining to the land in Minnesota, write to

St. Slominski
666 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

I. ATTITUDES
M. Health
and Sanitation

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

PROJECT W.P.A. AUG 19

TO THE CITIZENS OF HAWTHORNE AND VICINITY
Businessmen's Association Protests against
Dumping Refuse in Abandoned Quarries

Undoubtedly, everyone in the Hawthorne area is aware that the quarries in the South and Southwest Sides are being filled with refuse brought from various parts of Chicago. The dumped refuse lies there exposed to the elements until it rots or is set on fire. The stench emanating from it is beyond description, to say nothing of the fact that during the summer it constitutes a danger to health. But this is not all. Due to this unsanitary condition, the value of property in the district depreciates a great deal. For quite a time protests have been made, but so far no steps have been taken to remedy the situation. The local Businessmen's Association has tried to find a solution to the problem. The Association invited an official of the Hawthorne district to one of its meetings and asked him whether or not something could be done. The City Council was also asked . Although many promises have been made, nothing has been accomplished to alleviate this condition.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

With the coming of spring not so far off, the smell from the refuse dumps will envelop the neighborhood once again. Because of this the Hawthorne Businessmen's Association has resolved to put up a fight to the end.

A committee has been named to find a solution to this problem. Its members are A. Maciejewski, S. Witkowski, K. Celmera, and S. Sikorski. The committee has engaged an attorney to investigate the matter and to prefer charges, which will be brought before the courts. An attempt will be made to prevent the owners of these stone quarries from permitting the city to dump its refuse on their property.

PROJECT W.P.A. 6100

To a certain extent, this problem should be solved by the city officials or the Board of Health. No one can understand why the city officials are so slow in taking action in this direction. Maybe it is because they can do nothing about it. That is why an appeal is being made now to all citizens to support this movement. This support, of course, is necessary because litigation costs will reach a considerable sum, too heavy for the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

Businessmen's Association to carry alone. Help is needed from every citizen sharing these unpleasant conditions. With the support of all, we will be able to fight this battle to the end.

This is not a political fight, but a fight to safeguard the health of every citizen living in Hawthorne and vicinity--a fight to protect the health of every family. There is no reason why this community should not be as pleasant to live in as other communities. This locality can be as clean as it was of old, when people from many parts of the city used to come to enjoy the freshness of the atmosphere. Today people keep away from here as if the place were a plague-spot.

It is felt that the people of this locality are entitled to a good and clean neighborhood, something to be proud of, and that is why an appeal is made for support. In the near future a general mass meeting will be held in one of the larger halls of the community. Everyone is invited to attend. The opinions of others on this question will be of interest.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

Committee of the Hawthorne Businessmen's Association.

PROJECT W.P.A. ILLINOIS

I M
II B 2 c
II B 2 g
II A 1

[illegible], Vol. XI, [illegible], July [illegible], 1917.

[illegible]

[illegible] informed that the Polish physicians in this city put forward an important resolution recently. [illegible] hours that the state of health in our city, [illegible] and the northwest side of the city the citizens must observe sanitary rules [illegible] should, which often is the cause of unpleasant encounters [illegible] Board of Health, not to speak of the harm inflicted on the health of the Poles, the Polish physicians resolved to [illegible] lectures on health and hygiene for the Polish women, who first ought to know how to rear children, how to nourish [illegible] in their power, etc. The last res will be conducted quite gratuitously every [illegible] Saturdays and Sundays) at 2 P. M. in the [illegible] Grand Ave., at 4th and Michigan Avenue, beginning [illegible] May.

The Polish physicians [illegible] unselfishly resolved to give these lectures, appeal to all Polish mothers who have the cause of health and hygiene at heart, [illegible] these lectures. The Polish mothers can come [illegible] to these lectures.

POLIN

[illegible] 1922

[illegible] Pols[illegible], [illegible]. XXI, [illegible], [illegible]ry [illegible], 1917.

[illegible]olu[illegible] in[illegible] t[illegible] [illegible]dimen[illegible] [illegible]criminat[illegible] [illegible]i[illegible] matter, and to us by the [illegible]olis[illegible] [illegible]hysicians;

To Polis[illegible] [illegible]rers:- [illegible] [illegible]ilk [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] die [illegible] [illegible]in [illegible] [illegible]r [illegible]onths, [illegible]ainly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ICIS W.A. 6

Przedwiośnie, No. 14, Vol. I, July 15, 1917.

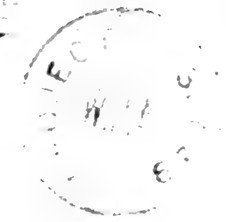
[illegible] Polish Library Association in [illegible] is giving a series of popular lectures during the week from the 23rd to the 28th July. The lectures will be given in [illegible], starting next [illegible], at 8 P.M.

To invite all Polish mothers to [illegible] first course. The lectures will be concise, [illegible] original, and what is most important, in the Polish language. Lives in [illegible] correctly and misunderstanding them will teach [illegible] avoid unnecessary [illegible] of the infant stage and can save you many expenses, sorrow and misfortune.

Bring your children, bring [illegible] and these lectures and encourage her acquaintances and friends.

[illegible] will be [illegible] to our past glory and the respected press will support our efforts through [illegible] account of our sermons from the pulpit and in the daily newspapers.

POLISH



...rod Polski, Nr. 41, ...o. 70, ... 1; ..., 1917.

If the course is successful in park num...r 1, si...lar lectures will be given later in ot...r Polish c...ti...s.

...ectfully,

Polish ...ysicians Association.

I M
II B 2 f
II B 2 g
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, July 20, 1917.

MEDICAL LECTURES FOR POLISH MOTHERS

The Polish physicians of our city have just made a decision of great importance, we learn. Since the state of health in Chicago is unsatisfactory, and on the northwest side of the city residents are not adhering as they should to rules of sanitation, often with the result that unpleasant incidents occur with the health department, to say nothing of the detrimental effect upon the general health of the Polish people, the Polish physicians have decided to give a series of lectures on health and hygiene for Polish women, who ought to know how to conduct their households under healthful and hygienic conditions, how to rear their children and feed them properly, and so on. The lectures will be held daily except Saturday and Sunday at two o'clock in the afternoon at Eckhart Park, Noble Street and Chicago Avenue, beginning next Monday [July 23].

The Polish physicians who have decided to give these free lectures, appeal, through the columns of Dziennik Związkowy, to all Polish mothers who are concerned with the health of their families to attend the first lecture on Monday. Mothers may bring their children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 20, 1917.

The Polish physicians submitted the following appeal with a request for publication:

To Polish Mothers!

A great many children and infants die in the summer months, mostly from stomach and intestinal ailments. In Polish communities, densely populated and none too clean, the death rate among children is appallingly high and the chief cause is the ignorance of Polish mothers. The majority do not know how to care for their children, how to feed them properly, how, and how often to bathe them, or what sort of clothes they should wear. Diarrhea, with which so many children suffer in the summer months, is usually the result of improper feeding, either in respect to the quantity or the kind of food given. The ignorance of mothers causes sickness, expense, sorrow, and often death--ignorance, but sometimes neglect also.

In order to change this state of affairs and thus to lower the death rate among

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 20, 1917.

children, the Association of Polish Physicians of Chicago is arranging a series of popular lectures for mothers during the week of July 23 to 28 inclusive. The lectures will be held at Eckhart Park, Noble Street and Chicago Avenue, daily from two to four o'clock in the afternoon. The program of lectures is as follows:

Monday: two to three o'clock, Dr. A. Balcerzak, "General Hygiene"; three to four o'clock, Dr. W. Statkiewicz, "Feeding of Infants and Hygiene".

Tuesday: two to three o'clock, Dr. J. M. Kostrzewski, "General Prevention of Disease"; three to four o'clock, Dr. F. Cienciara, "Prevention of Diarrhea".

Wednesday: two to three o'clock, Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, "First Aid in Sickness"; three to four o'clock, Dr. F. Lenart, "When to Call the Doctor".

Thursday: two to three o'clock, Dr. S. Boguslawski, "Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Rickets, Consumption, and Paralysis"; three to four o'clock, Dr. A. Szumkowski,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 20, 1917.

"Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Measles".

Friday: two to three o'clock, Dr. F. Kalacinski, "Nutrition, Feeding"; three to four o'clock, Dr. K. Gieraltowski, "Nutrition, Breast Feeding".

We invite all Polish mothers and wives to the first course. The lectures will be concise, interesting, and practical, and what is most important, they will be given in Polish. Those who listen to them with attention and understanding will learn much in the way of preventing children's illnesses and may save a good deal of expense, sorrow, and misfortune. Every woman who has children should attend these lectures and encourage her friends and acquaintances to do likewise.

We have hopes that the clergy will support our efforts from the pulpit, and that the press will do so by publishing our appeal in its columns. If the first course at Eckhart Park is well attended, similar lectures will be given in other Polish communities throughout the city.

Respectfully,
The Association of Polish Physicians of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M
I H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1915.

EUGENIC LAWS FOR WOMEN

The state medical association is preparing a health bill to be submitted for consideration by the state legislature, which will create a law in the state of Illinois providing the necessity of a medical examination of all applicants for a marriage license.

At the present time men only are subject to this requirement, women being exempt; this is not fair and such exemption should not be given to women. The bill reads as follows:

All persons who are about to be married are required by law to submit to a physical examination fifteen days prior to the application for the license.

This examination is to be performed by a duly authorized physician who possesses a license to practice medicine in the state of Illinois. To secure this certificate of health the applicants must be free of all contagious and venereal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

diseases.

The examining physician's fee shall not exceed five dollars per examination.

This newly proposed bill gives the examining physician the right to refuse the issuance of this certificate in the event that his findings are unsatisfactory and do not meet the requirements of the medical association.

In the event a physician refuses to issue the health bill, and should this meet disapproval or create a doubt in the mind of the applicant, the latter shall under the law be entitled to file a sworn statement of objection in the office of the county clerk, and thereupon submit to a thorough examination by a commission of physicians appointed by the Governor of the state of Illinois for this express purpose. The decision based on these findings shall be final.

The bill likewise has a stipulation that any person found guilty of willfully evading this law and its provisions by establishing a temporary residence in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1915.

another state with matrimony as his objective, is subject to prosecution in the municipal branch of courts, and is liable to a fine not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment of not less than thirty days and not to exceed one year in the county jail or both. Should this bill be approved and passed by the state legislature, it is the desire of this newspaper to secure an appointment for at least two Polish physicians to the commission, as this would give the Poles of the state of Illinois, and particularly Chicago, a fair and very necessary representation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 11, 1915.

POLES TO PARTICIPATE IN HEALTH EXPOSITION

Polish welfare workers will hold a Polish Day on Wednesday, January 13, 1915, from 2:30 P.M. until 9:30 P.M., at the Health Exposition which has been in progress since November 30, 1914, at the /Chicago/ City Club Building, 315 Plymouth Court, under the sponsorship of the Municipal Club.

Every Pole desiring to co-cperate in bettering our health and sanitary conditions should visit this exposition. Here he will find tables, charts, pictures, etc., showing the procedure he should follow in order to prevent sickness or check its spread; also the importance of sanitary measures when health is exposed to danger through uncleanliness. The mere fact that the exposition occupies six floors of the City Club Building will give one some idea of what benefits may be derived from visiting the place.

A community dinner for Polish welfare workers and other guests wishing to participate will be held /on Polish Day/, at 6:30 P.M., in the dining hall of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 11, 1915.

building. The cost of the dinner will be seventy-five cents per person. Beginning at 8 P.M., there will be lectures and discussions on health and sanitation. Everyone is invited to attend. Admission is free.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 5, 1915.

THE POLISH SOCIAL WORKERS CLUB

A meeting of the Polish Social Workers Club was held on January 3, 1915 at the School of Civics and Philanthropy, 116 South Michigan Avenue. Election of officers and discussion of plans in connection with the Polish Day to be held at the Exposition of Health and Sanitation in the Chicago City Club were the order of the Day.

The newly elected administration is composed of Miss E. Napieralska, president; Mr. T. Szmergalski, vice-president; Mr. F. D. Oglozinski, recording secretary; Mr. J. Jokaitis, financial secretary; and Mr. J. Skibinski, treasurer. S. Napieralski, E. Skorupa, and T. Sleszynski form the executive committee which completes the administration.

The program committee is composed of Miss M. Paszkiewicz, Mrs. K. Janicki, Mrs. Josephine Franciszczak, Mrs. Wanda Dombrowski, and Mr. Thaddeus Sleszynski. This committee has been assigned the task of making arrangements for the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 5, 1915.

forthcoming Polish Day.

By means of lectures, the Exposition of Health and Sanitation shows the efforts exerted by the Infant Welfare Society to reduce infant mortality and what the anti-tuberculosis movement has accomplished in its war against the white plague. Other topics discussed are the manner in which school hygiene reacts upon the future citizen; food inspection and how it protects everyone against spoiled, unclean, and adulterated food; the crusade against the sale of patent medicines and what it has accomplished; how to obtain sanitary conditions in a locality; and how the Public Health Department guards the city's health.

Polish Day will be held on January 3, 1915, from 2:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Dinner will be served at 6:30 P.M. to guests and members of the Club. After the dinner, there will be interesting speeches and discussions on the topic of hygiene and how to better health conditions in Polish localities.

In order that Poles may attend in large numbers, the Club has sent out some

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 5, 1915.

three hundred and fifty invitations. The Club apologizes if it has unwittingly omitted someone, and it hereby wishes to take this opportunity to extend its invitation to all those wishing to come to the Exposition. This Exposition is well worth a visit and admission is free. The cost of the dinner will be seventy-five cents per person. Please remember Polish Day on January 13 in the Chicago City Club, 315 Plymouth Court, near Jackson Boulevard.

Miss E. Napieralski, president

Mr. F. D. Oglozinski, recording secretary

I M
II B 2 d (1)
II B 2 c

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 28, 1912.

/DRIVE AGAINST QUACKS/

On May 25, a monthly meeting was held by the Polish Doctors Association. After the disposition of administrative matters, Dr. K. Zurawski delegated at the previous meeting as a representative of the Polish Doctors Association to co-operate with the Chicago Medical Society, commenced his campaign against quack medical institutions, by proposing the elimination of their advertisements from the Polish press. This initiative of the Polish Doctors Association brought about the formation of committees in the following organizations: the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Homeopath Medical Society, the Chicago Eclectic Medicine Society, and the Chicago Dental Society. The committee began its task by engaging prominent lawyers to gather the evidence necessary to bring about an early prosecution against the whole rank of these unconscientious exploiters,

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar 24, 1942.

and in order to carry on this fight more efficiently, the Polish Doctors Association has requested the Polish press to inform the public that all persons wronged or cheated by these quacks should send in their complaints to the representative of the Polish Doctors Association, and simultaneously to the newly organized active committee /headed by/ K. Zurawski, 4630 South Ashland Avenue.

I M
II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 13, 1912.

[IMPROVEMENT NEEDED AT STATE HOSPITAL]

The institution for the insane at Dunning will be put under state supervision about July 1. The present superintendent, Dr. Stephen Pietrowicz our countryman, is considered one of the best psychiatrists in Chicago. In a period of less than one year, he is credited with making many notable reforms and improvements in this instituion. He is contemplating resignation of his post as superintendent. The state offered him a two thousand dollar annual increase in salary, but he rejected the offer on the grounds that he was really fulfilling the position of both medical adviser and chief surgeon, and not as superintendent. He took steps to furnish the hospital with proper equipment, but the great many duties alloted to him as superintendent hinder proper administration; for under present conditions the medical and administrative authorities are joint, and in the end he is still only a medical director, since he claims it is impossible to fulfill a dual role.

In his last report, Dr. Pietrowicz brought to light the dangers that confront

the patients at Dunning; he is convinced that three thousand lives are in jeopardy. The buildings are dilapidated, the boilers are overtaxed, and the sprinkler system is defective. Therefore, a fire would be difficult to keep localized. There is also a need for at least one hundred and fifty guards and a fire station near the hospital.

I M
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 29, 1911.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

JUSTICE OF AMERICAN COURTS

(Editorial)

Telegrams from New York informed us yesterday that, after an hour and a half deliberation by a jury, the owners of the ladies' blouse factory known as the Triangle Waist Company were acquitted of a charge of manslaughter. This factory burned down on March 25 of this year. One hundred and forty-seven women, as well as several men, were burned to death in this trap or were killed after jumping out of windows on the fifth and sixth floors.

People concerned with the safety of their fellow-men are of the opinion that the owners of the factory are to blame for this catastrophe. Investigation has proved that the factory lacked even the most primitive safety devices to protect the people against fire, so that when this one broke out it was impossible to save the unfortunate workers, who were locked up like weak birds in a strong cage.

The prosecuting attorney proved to the court, through more than a hundred witnesses, that the factory owners were responsible for this catastrophe because

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

they did not follow municipal regulations. There were not enough fire escapes to enable the workers to climb down to safety. The only fire escape, which was in the rear of the factory, was broken and cluttered with trash, so that it was impossible to climb down it. The doors leading to this escape and other exits to inside stairs were securely locked, so that the unfortunate workers found themselves in the midst of the conflagration without any means of escape and had either to burn to death or to kill themselves on the street below.

This catastrophe, which shocked the entire country, set the horrified working masses in action and brought on a storm of public opinion against the employers, who, through greediness or criminal neglect, did not equip the building with fire prevention devices, thus being responsible for the death of so many workers.

It was, therefore, generally supposed that the employers responsible for this catastrophe would be declared guilty and punished. But not a single hair on their heads was harmed. The jury, composed of twelve men who also are the heads of families and should therefore understand the grief, despair, and misfortune of those who lost their loved ones in this catastrophe, after short deliberation, announced cold-bloodedly that the employers were not responsible for this misfortune.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 29, 1911.

Well, then who is responsible? The unfortunate victims who were being burned alive or who were killing themselves on the street below? Perhaps the poor people who lost their daughters, sisters, or wives are to blame. Truly, this is a sentence the like of which not even wise Solomon could have devised!

Since the court decreed that the employers were not responsible for this catastrophe, it should prosecute the municipal officials, especially the building inspectors, who did not see to it that everything in the building was in order and according to the written law. But, as with the owners, the arm of the law will not reach them either, and they will be declared not guilty, with the result that in the end the blame will be laid on the dead, murdered victims--on those poor women and men who, in their search for bread, were forced to work in such a dangerous and criminally neglected place.

The justice of American courts is truly remarkable!

And this is certainly not an unusual occurrence. Many tragedies such as this occur daily in factories, mines, and railroads. Although it is only seldom

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 29, 1911.

that the number of innocent victims killed at one time is so large, the great number of accidents resulting from the carelessness and greediness of the employers is increasing every day. The courts, nevertheless, generally acquit the employers or at most order them to pay the family of the dead worker a small compensation.

This laxity is the cause of the negligence that results in the death of many workers in all kinds of employment. The employers, fearing no punishment, do not order the safety devices necessary for safeguarding the health and lives of the workers.

Some time this week it will be eight years since the Iroquois Theater in Chicago burned. In this conflagration six hundred people lost their lives also as a result of negligence and greed on the part of the owners of the theater. The courts, however, neither punished the owners nor held the building inspectors responsible.

It is not surprising, therefore, if the families of the victims shower curses upon the "justice" of the American courts, which treat in this way these ordinary

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 29, 1911.

crimes committed by the owners of factories and other enterprises.

A member of the family of one of the girls who perished in the Triangle Waist Company fire in New York, upon hearing the verdict that acquitted the owners of all responsibility for the catastrophe, burst into tears, fell on the floor, and, with a voice strangled by emotion, uttered only one terrible word, "Murderers!" This word embodies more than the severest denunciation ever hurled at justice in this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
POLISH

I M
I D 1 a
III B 1
I H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

IMPORTANT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The Government Committee on Labor Problems introduced this week before Congress a very important bill relating to the labor cause. This Federal bill determines the amounts to be paid to workers for injuries received while at work.

This bill states that every employer, without exception, is responsible for the death or disablement of any one of his employees; that it is his duty, in addition to providing medical care for those who are injured and paying the burial expenses of those who are killed, to pay a compensation, based on the earnings of the worker, to those incapable of further work as a result of an accident in a factory, a mine, a railroad, or any other place of employment. In case a worker is killed while at work the compensation should be paid to his widow and orphans, or other heirs.

When, for instance, a worker loses a leg, an arm, or an eye, he is to receive half of his yearly earnings, but this compensation may be increased to cover his earnings for thirty or even seventy-two months, according to what the courts

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

may decide. Compensation is to be paid in monthly installments. When a worker is killed while at work, his legal heirs receive this compensation. This does not prevent, however, the suing of a particular firm for damages if, through its fault, a worker is injured or killed.

This bill is designed to protect the worker and his family from poverty in the event the provider of the family meets with an accident while at work. Up to the present, in many cases, when a worker was disabled in a factory or a mine, his employer refused not only to pay any compensation but even to provide medical care. As a result, complete destitution was the lot of the victim of the capitalistic moloch. Even in cases where workers were disabled for life, the employers did not pay compensation.

The rights of workers differ in different states. In some states it is mandatory for the employer to pay compensation to the injured worker and to provide medical care. But in the majority of the states such a law does not exist, and as a result, the laborer is deprived of all care and is forced, along with his family,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

to beg for public charity.

The Federal Government has come to the conclusion that this injustice to the workers cannot exist any longer and demands a Federal law, applicable in all the states, which will protect the workers against absolute poverty in the event that they should become the victims of misfortune while at work.

Although this bill, even if it is passed by Congress, would not solve the problem of determining the amount of compensation to which a laborer injured while at work is entitled or, in the case of fatal accidents, the compensation to which his heirs are entitled, it would at any rate be the first step toward other appropriate protective laws for the care and protection of the knights of labor.

When the employers are forced to pay for medical care, funeral expenses, and compensation, they will surely try to protect themselves by adopting safety measures and equipping their plants with devices to protect the workers from accidents. At present, the owners of factories, railroads, and mines pay little

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

attention to the need of equipping their plants with safety devices because they are not threatened by financial losses when a worker receives an injury or is killed. Nor are they very much afraid of compensation suits, since, having at their beck and call good lawyers and obliging courts, they rarely lose a case and thus rarely have to pay compensation. Usually the courts decree that the accident was the result of the worker's own negligence. But once the Federal Government gets after the employers and makes them pay compensation to the workers for every accident, the employers themselves will see to it that these accidents occur as infrequently as possible.

It is to be desired, then, that all our larger Polish organizations exert pressure on the Congressmen from their districts so that the latter may energetically support this bill, the passage of which is of so great importance to us. This measure will benefit the Poles especially, inasmuch as the large majority of them are workers employed in the most dangerous occupations and places; hundreds of them are killed yearly or become cripples, condemned with their families to begging and poverty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

Organizations of other nationalities and influential individuals are already working on their congressmen, asking them to push this bill through as quickly as possible. We Poles should not lag behind, since this is a matter which concerns our own welfare and human welfare in general.

This bill has not yet come up for discussion, and it is not known when it will be deliberated upon, but we must agitate for it in advance, so that this very important labor measure is not indefinitely postponed. We expect our countrymen to take steps in this direction, because this is a matter concerning hundreds of thousands of our brother laborers.

I K
II B 2 g
I C
I K (Lithuanian)

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 7, 1911.

TUBERCULOSIS and EXTINCTION

The English Medical Association began a series of lectures on Saturday, November 4. Dr Woltron; who practices in the stockyards, lectured on tuberculosis. This is the gist of his lecture:

Tuberculosis has been known since ancient times. The Greeks and Romans were familiar with this disease though they called it by another name. It was not discovered until the nineteenth century that tuberculosis was contagious and was caused by little organisms called baccili. Many doctors sacrificed their lives in the study of the causes and methods of curing this white plague.

Sanitariums, which are scattered throughout the country, render a truly great service; nevertheless, they alone are not sufficient in combating this disease. We have to turn entire cities into sanitaria. We should have, first of all,

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 7, 1911.

fresh air, wholesome food, and clean and comfortable houses. Science, prescriptions, medicines, even the very best, will not help, if the victim is forced to live in a neighborhood full of smoke, to eat unwholesome food, to live in a damp, small and badly constructed house.

The neighborhood of the stockyards is principally inhabited by Poles and Lithuanians. There one finds the areas where garbage from the entire city is dumped. These give forth terrible odors; day and night this district is covered with smoke. And, what is worse, in these areas where the garbage is dumped, our Polish mothers roam with their children, searching for bits of fuel, food or clothing. The homes there are poor beyond description. Saloons, one next to the other, are always crowded. They absorb the larger portion of the weekly pay.

How can one talk of sanitary conditions here when the state of affairs at the stock yards is so horrible. The work at the stockyards is exhausting, and

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30-6

Dziennik Związkowy, Nov. 7, 1911.

the pay is meager, barely $10 per week. After ten hours or repulsive work, the laborers go to the saloons, wasting there, their money and health. Not only are they undermining their own health, but also that of their wives and children. Here we see a great source of the white plague, and we must combat it with all our strength. We will conquer it only when we have remedied these deplorable living conditions.

For us Poles this lecture is important because it depicts us on slides and photographs in actual life, emphasizing the fact that these are Poles who are dirty, exhausted, and drunk. The cause for all this, according to Dr. Hultgen, is the environment. Because the river is full of disease germs, and garbage is dumped near human habitations; and because the pay is meagre and these people are not steadily employed, he sees only one remedy--to change the environment. In order to avoid this horrible disease of tuberculosis, one must first make the surroundings healthful, and give people the chance to work and live hygienically.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 7, 1911.

Dr. Hultgen declared at the outset that he was not a socialist, but that he earnestly desires this /change to take place/ in the name of humanity and Christianity.

(Signed) Felicya H. Cienciara.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M
I E

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1910.

/MINE DISASTER/

(Editorial)

A continuous wave of catastrophies seems to have hit America in rapid succession. These calamities are felt especially by the poor people since it is they who are plainly being murdered. Not so long ago, we were moved greatly by two street-car accidents, in which eighty people were killed and a score seriously injured. Hardly had this incident come to pass when we were again confronted by news of another catastrophy, caused by the elements. An uncontrollable forest fire in Minnesota and Canada completely demolished fourteen settlements and caused the loss of many lives. The survivors were deprived of all their property and left destitute. On the tracks of this misfortune there came another. A coal mine, located at Starkville, Illinois, exploded because of an accumulation of gas. This fatal accident not only destroyed the structure of the mine but, what is most important of all, more than fifty miners met death beneath the avalanche.

P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1910.

Some were killed instantly.

Extricating the dead from the mine is very slow because of the stagnant air in the depths, which hinders any assistance that might be given by the emergency groups. To make matters worse, the explosion completely demolished the tunnels and covered them with debris to such an extent that it will require several days and the work of several hundred people to reach the point where the accident trapped the unfortunate miners.

It is estimated that approximately twenty-six Poles were on the casualty list. Of these, several were members of the Polish National Alliance.

America, and particularly the United States, is a veritable hell for the working man--his class is slaughtered en masse. Despite all these catastrophies, nothing is being done to insure the health and life of the poor people while they are occupied at their perilous tasks. The heartless capitalists care less for

N.P.A. 2004

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1910.

the life of a "foreign" employee than they do for a mule in the mines, because they have to pay for the latter, whereas they obtain a worker at no cost whatsoever.

DA 640049

I M
II E 3

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Łoda, Feb. 26, 1910.

(Editorial)

/PLAYGROUND NEEDED/

An area on the northwest side, in the vicinity of Division Street, Chicago and North Avenues, and Robey Street, is in greater need of a suitable, children's playgrounds than any other community in Chicago. The people living here are mostly Polish.

There is a building on every available plot of land in the neighborhood; and children are compelled to play in the streets, the sidewalks, or in filthy, foul-smelling alleys, because other places are not to be had. It is true, however, that there are playgrounds further west, but for the children of this congested area, they are not conveniently located and are unquestionably too far away.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1910.

Due to these conditions, many children each year are injured, maimed, or killed. This street and alley environment is certainly not a healthful one for our youth. It is useless for the folks of this community to provide good schools for their children because their minds and morals are moulded by the environment of the streets and alleys. Children will be children, they must play in order to exercise their growing bodies. It is impossible to keep them at home all the time. The fathers and mothers of this community are almost helpless in coping with this problem.

Mischief, destruction of property and minor thievery, are the only objects of diversion these children can find, because of the lack of playground facilities. They congregate in dark hallways, basements and dark corners, where they cannot very easily be observed, and all sorts of crime and immorality is perpetrated. Playgrounds, however, would keep the children in the open, and athletic games and sports would keep them occupied all the time.

It is, therefore, the duty of the community to change these conditions by providing decent, wholesome places of amusement, where our youth may gather and play.

POLISH

I M
II E 3

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1910.

It is true, that it will require money to do this, but if it will save our children, it will be money well spent. Isn't the welfare of our children worth this investment? It will be necessary to raze a few buildings, but this should not stand in the way of providing clean and wholesome environment for our youth.

Let us, therefore, all get together, business men, the press, teachers, and clergy, as well as fathers and mothers, and demand this necessary improvement. We can get it. We are entitled to it just as are other communities in the city. The Juvenile Protective Association will gladly back this movement.

POLISH

I M

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Zgoda, Jan. 28, 1910.



(Editorial.)

USE OF TOBACCO BY CHILDREN BECOMES HEALTH PROBLEM

The Juvenile Protective Association distributed a letter to all newspapers, and to all leading citizens, in which they plead for support in the fight against the use of tobacco by children. They point out that, to smoke a pipe, cigar or cigarette is a crazy and useless habit. Tobacco injures one's health, and its continued use is similar to suicide. Tobacco makes one a useless creature, and a burden to society instead of an industrious wide - awake, and upright citizen. The nicotine in tobacco destroys clean thought, ambition and energy. It blurrs one's intelligence, and wrecks the nerves.

Even a strong person, after continued use of tobacco, becomes an idiot, unable to feel or think. An appeal to parents to discourage and influence their children against the use of tobacco has also been broadcast. A warning against the sale of tobacco in any form, to minors, has been sent to all dealers and stores.

A young boy smoking a cigar or cigarette is a pathetic sight; and he is unaware of the harmful results. The nicotine poisons his system, and he is doomed to an early death. It is our belief, that this movement is a just one, and should receive the support of all good citizens.

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1897.

ANNUAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST SMALLPOX

The annual campaign against smallpox by the Board of Health has again begun. The best method of avoiding an epidemic is the inoculation of school children, and adults as well, against this disease. For this purpose groups of doctors have been appointed in various parts of Chicago to supervise the work of vaccination. Every parishioner, every mother should bear in mind that this is one of her obligations to her children.

Dr. Szwajkart has been appointed to take charge of [vaccination] in St. Stanislaus Kostka's and St. John Cantius' parishes. For the convenience of those who are unable to see Dr. Szwajkart [at his office] special hours have been arranged by him. He is to be at St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish school each Wednesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. At St. John Cantius' parish hall he will have the same hours on Friday and Saturday.

Inoculation is free. If the vaccination takes, the doctor issues a certificate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1897.

Children who come to the designated places should be thoroughly bathed and have clean underwear. A handkerchief should be brought to cover the vaccination. Children from twelve to sixteen who have not as yet been vaccinated should come.

Remember, mothers and fathers, to bring your children to the places above designated. If this /order/ is not complied with you will have serious trouble with the Board of Health inspectors. Investigators will go from house to house, demanding evidence that the children have been vaccinated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1897.

A WORD TO MOTHERS

(Correspondence)

Within a short time, hot summer days are going to prevail. These hot days subject children and infants to summer disease or infant cholera. Many an inexperienced mother has seen her child, and hundreds of others, succumb to this lurking summer sickness, bringing untold grief to the bereaved families. Many a mother whose child is stricken with the disease goes to seek aid from a family that has experienced this illness. As it happens, some cures are effected in this manner; however, a larger number are not, because the information received is not of the right kind, and hence many an innocent tot is carried off to the grave.

It is conditions such as these that prompt me to write the following words to mothers, in order that they may bring up healthy children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1897.

Infant cholera is prevalent among children from two months to two and one-half years of age. The cause of this illness is poor nourishment. A child's stomach is very delicate and its digestive process is weak, consequently improper food will cause all kinds of complications and sicknesses, especially infant cholera. This sickness affects the stomach and intestines. It starts with a cold of the membranes of the stomach and intestines. The stomach ceases its digestive function, and this is followed by a nervous breakdown, which soon affects the brain--then death follows.

A practical mother can avert these complications by one method or another. The best way is to protect the child's health by proper care and accurate feeding, along hygienic lines. (By hygiene it is meant that food and care is administered the child under the most sanitary, or clean, conditions possible, at home and outdoors. This is not much different than taking good care of an adult.) One of the first hygienic steps is proper feeding for the child. Such nutriment is milk from a mother's breast. In the event the child is too old to be breast-fed, the mother should give the child proper substitutes in measured

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1897.

portions at scheduled hours. A certain amount of time is necessary for the food to be digested. If the food is given at a time when the child is ready to sleep, it is only natural that the food will not undergo a thorough digestive process when the child dozes off immediately after eating. Such improper digestion brings about a number of ailments and, in the summer time, courts infant cholera.

A child, from birth until one year of age, should be fed every two hours.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

From one year to two years, the feeding should not be as frequent, for the child is not satisfied with the same kind of diet. A mother should not breast-feed a child longer than twenty minutes, and in the event the child cries after that, it is not because it is hungry but because it has cramps or other complications.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

For a child who is not breast-fed, the best substitute is cow's milk. Such milk should not come from several cows, but from one healthy cow. Pure milk is not given the child until it is diluted with boiled water.

Infants are given one part milk and three parts water, and in the event the child is not sustained on this type of diet, half milk and half water should be given in larger quantities. This procedure applies to babies from three to six months old. Older children should get two parts milk and one part water. The amount of water is decreased (as the child grows older) until its stomach is able to digest pure milk. In preparing the boiled water, a little sugar is added--for example, one teaspoon of sugar to one glass of water.

In the event the child has diarrhea, rolled oats or barley should be given instead of water, adding slightly less sugar than in the water. To prepare such a meal, one uses two tablespoons of rolled oats or barley and grinds it in a coffee grinder. Then two thirds of a quart of water is added to this and the mixture is boiled for thirty minutes in a covered pot. This is then strained

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1897.

through a cloth or a fine sieve.

This preparation is placed in a cool room, and only the required portion is taken out each time. This mixture cannot be stored long, because it spoils easily. In order to proserve this preparation, a small pinch of soda should be used. In the event the above measures do not give results, and the child continues to lose its appetite, becomes unruly, and begins to vomit, along with diarrhea, especially during the summer season, this should be considered as a sign that the child has a touch of summer sickness. In this event it is not advisable to seek aid from any neighbor or would-be diagnostician.

Time should not be wasted, for every moment brings a more dangerous condition, A doctor should be consulted, by all means, because he is the one most fit to combat the disease.

Dr. M. F. Bozyncz,
291 N. Carpenter Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

THE DOCTOR AND THE PATIENT

(Editorial)

A question has been raised as to how a doctor should conduct himself among the sick and their relatives in the event the patients are threatened with a permanent disfigurement or death. Should he tell them of the imminent danger or not?

This is how one doctor considers this question:

"The position of a physician who has several patients under his care who are dangerously ill or incurable is very difficult and unpleasant. If the doctor tells the patient and his family the true circumstances of the case he may complicate matters for the ailing person and disturb the entire family. In the event the physician does not tell of the inevitable result, he may

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

lose the confidence that people have in him as a capable doctor. Not only is his good name as a doctor threatened but the opinion may be voiced that he exploits his patients.

"I judge, however, that a doctor who has great feeling and understanding of his calling can easily extricate himself from such difficulties. In this respect he will not treat his patients mechanically nor handle them as if they have no feelings once he has made his diagnosis, but will become their friend and to their families he will express sincere sympathy. Through psychological observances the doctor can see the good points as well as the shortcomings of his patients' characters. After these observations are made the doctor can then tell his patients of their condition, tempering his statement according to his idea of their mental status.

"When the question arises about telling a patient that he will either be permanently incapacitated or that his disease is incurable, it is best not to tell the true circumstances. Why sadden the patient, since there is not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

much more hope left for him in this world? In the event that the patient's days are numbered the doctor should approach the sick person delicately and tell him that he is about to face a crisis and that it would be advisable to get religious solace. Once the patient is joined with God he at least can have moral ease." This can do no harm to a life that has its days numbered, according to the doctor's observations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1895.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
Pastor of St. Hedwig Parish Makes the Following Appeal

My dear Brothers: An unexpected guest has visited the confines of St. Hedwig Parish. This undesirable visitor is Smallpox, which threatens your lives and the lives of your children.

Only inoculation against this disease will safeguard your health. Vaccination and other sanitary measures are the only methods by which this plague can be stamped out.

Therefore for the good of all parishioners, through the efforts of Dr. Garrott, the local Board of Health has set up a vaccination office at the St. Hedwig Parish School under my permission. This service will be rendered free of charge.

On Monday and Tuesday, August 19 and 20, doctors appointed by the Board of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1895. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Health will be in charge of the inoculations. Everyone, both young and old, are requested to take advantage of this free service.

I appeal to all of you to come and be vaccinated on the designated days. The mothers should make sure to bring their children. In this way you will be safeguarding your health as well as that of others.

Yours in Christ,

Reverend John Piechowski,

Pastor of St. Hedwig Parish.

I M
II D 3
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1895.

SMALLPOX HITS POLISH COMMUNITY

Dr. Garrot, Commissioner of Health of Chicago, whose concern about the health of Chicagoans is well known to everyone, requests us to inform the Polish public that an outbreak of smallpox has been discovered in St. Hedwig Parish. It is especially serious on North Armitage and West Ashland Avenues. Dr. Garrot wishes to impress upon the people's minds that they should take precautionary measures in order to avert a spread of the disease. After all, this concerns their health and well-being.

The Board of Health, with the aid of the police, during the past two months has uncovered many cases of smallpox. Some of these cases were discovered only after the death of the victim. In other cases the victim had been ill with smallpox for over two or three weeks before it was known. Such incidents only spread the disease and make it impossible to check the epidemic. Conditions would not have become so bad had the doctors reported such cases immediately after their first visit. Had they done so, patients could have

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1895.

been removed to a Catholic hospital, and their homes could have been disinfected while they were away. In this way their neighbors could have been safeguarded and at the same time the spread of the disease could have been checked. Also many persons could have been spared the experience of infection and perhaps even danger to their lives.

That is why Dr. Garrot is making a sincere appeal to all persons residing in St. Hedwig Parish not to keep secret any new outbreaks of smallpox, for by doing so they endanger themselves and all others who come in contact with them. All Polish doctors are also requested to report any and all cases coming to their attention.

Only in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases can smallpox be properly treated, and by such confinement the family of the patient can be safeguarded.

This hospital is located at 86th Street and California Avenue. It is under

the supervision of Catholic nuns. The patients are given the best of care. Mothers can also be confined with their children, for there is enough room. At the present time, thanks to the Lord, there are only a few cases.

We are familiar with a number of Poles whose children have been treated and cured at this hospital. Therefore, there is no need to avoid hospitalization at this Catholic institution.

Dr. Garrot states that the best medium through which to gain immunity from smallpox is vaccination. Therefore those who wish to protect themselves against this disease should be vaccinated. There is no charge for this service. Through the efforts of the Board of Health the local doctors have been inoculating persons during the past week and this week at Hager's hall, 1163 North Leavitt Street. This service is between the hours of 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. One and all are entitled to this service.

3025

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1895.

Dr. Garrot invites all Polish mothers to have their children inoculated. Last year a similar epidemic was barely averted in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. At that time vaccinations were administered at the Polish Hall and later at the offices of Dr. Edward Czerniewski. The Poles of that vicinity heeded the pleas of Dr. Garrot, who appealed to them through Dziennik Chicagoski. Thus the epidemic was averted.

We express hope that the Poles in St. Hedwig Parish will take similar steps, for Dr. Garrot's only aim is to protect the health of the people.

To further substantiate the claims and value of the smallpox hospital service, we are publishing a letter received from Simon Piasecki, a reputable resident of St. Hedwig Parish. It reads as follows:

"Aug. 3, 1895.

"The undersigned, Simon Piasecki, extends sincere thanks to Commissioner

of Health Dr. Garrot for the gracious care he has given my family and for his sending my wife and children to the smallpox hospital.

"Three of my children were afflicted with this disease. I sorrowfully admit that at the beginning I had little confidence in the healing value of this hospital and that at first I tried to prevent the confinement of my children there. But now I am fully convinced of its value, and I wish to announce publicly that the care given children in this hospital is not only the best but that it protects the health of the children and the adults in the home of the patient. Had I known the meticulous care tendered the patients at this institution I never would have objected to it, but instead would have immediately reported the case to the health authorities and had the children sent to the hospital.

"At the present time I wish to urge all persons who have one of their immediate family or friends suffering from smallpox to have them sent to the smallpox hospital at once. In this way their lives as well as the lives

of others will be protected.

Simon Piasecki,
1181 North Leavitt Street"

The readers and skeptics are requested to take note of this letter. Those who do not wish to place their trust in the words of Dr. Carrot must heed the words of Mr. Piasecki. If they wish to talk with him personally they may do so and be thoroughly convinced.

WPA

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1895.

SMALLPOX PREVALENT IN POLISH COMMUNITIES

Dr. E. Garrot, chief inspector of the Board of Health, paid a visit to the offices of the Dziennik Chicagoski and informed our staff about the sad health conditions in our communities.

In the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and adjoining communities, smallpox has been prevalent for some time, especially among the Poles, and it is spreading. During the past few weeks over sixty cases of smallpox were reported in this region; a few cases of black smallpox were also listed.

Cases arose in the following homes: 608 and 611 Holt Avenue, 468, 469, and 470 Elston Avenue, 704 and 748 Noble Street (4 cases), 28 Luke Street, 781 Milwaukee Avenue, 6 and 10 Sloan Street, and 134 North Avenue (8 cases). This, however, is only a partial list.

The smallpox epidemic is spreading because a large number of the families and

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1895.

even some of the doctors are keeping the sickness a secret; consequently their reports come late to the Board of Health. As a result, the stricken person cannot be removed to a hospital nor the home disinfected, which would check the spread of the disease to a minimum. As a result of this condition the spread of the disease has given cause for alarm.

Because of this, Dr. Garrot warns all Poles to take precautions, and he appeals to them in their own interest to report all cases of smallpox, and not to keep them secret. All those who have not been vaccinated, or who were vaccinated a long time ago, are requested to see to it that they are vaccinated immediately.

Vaccination services are rendered free by Dr. Edward Czerniewski, 699 Noble Street (corner of Noble and Blackhawk Streets, above Burda's drugstore).

All doctors who withhold any information about new smallpox cases will be prosecuted by law. Dr. Garrot has revealed their names to us; however, we will not reveal them, hoping that the doctors in question will remedy their policies in the near future.

DEPT. PROJ. 3027

I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1893.

DANGER OF AN EPIDEMIC

Smallpox has appeared among the people living in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital for the Poor, and there is fear that it may spread further. This hospital was built more than fifteen years ago, when the neighborhood was sparsely settled, but now hundreds of families, most of which are Polish, reside here. Since these families have built their homes here after a lot of hard work, it now becomes necessary to remove this hospital to a more suitable place. In the last few days, three persons died and over sixty, of whom thirty live in this locality, contracted smallpox.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1893.

POLES ARE SMALLPOX VICTIMS

Yesterday afternoon, in the district south of 31st Street and east of the south branch of the river, at 883 James Avenue, a veritable nest of smallpox was discovered. Eight persons, including six from one family, were sent to the hospital and the ninth victim was discovered a block away, at 3244 Musspratt Street.

The names of the victims are: Catherine, Emma, Joseph, Sophia, John and Anna Dropski, Alfred and Ernest Chambers, and Lizzie Ordeska. These are all children under 13 years of age. Dr. Spaulding, of the Board of Health, discovered them about four o'clock in the afternoon; the doctor who originally treated them thought it was some other kind of rash.

The homes were immediately fumigated. Six doctors were rushed to the neighborhood to vaccinate all residents.

(HULL) PROJ. 30275

I K
I D 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1893.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

LABOR'S DANGERS

(Editorial)

Labor, under present conditions, is a source of constant danger to the workers. The special exertion to which certain parts of the body are subjected, is the source of many diseases that afflict the worker--the initial source of his weakening and degeneration. Many books have been written by learned physicians on the dangers to which the health of a worker is exposed by poor labor conditions.

Undoubtedly, the greatest danger is the fatal effect of various kinds of shop dust on the lungs and other organs of the body. In places where metal, glass, shell, and horn products are manufactured, minute particles of these materials form a dust that settles in the lungs and pores and kills the worker slowly.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1893.

A famous French physician has made a very careful study over the past few years of the effects of dust on the health of workers. He has reached the following conclusions, based on a detailed examination of a great number of individual cases: For every hundred metal workers, 54 die of consumption; in minerals, 51; compositors, 27. Among glass workers, 27 out of 500 die of consumption. The highest mortality rate is among cabinetmakers--56 out of one hundred.

The above are authoritative statistics. It is unnecessary to add that such occupations as, for instance, sorting of old rugs, work in factories which manufacture fertilizers and other chemical products, work that brings one in contact with phosphorus, mercury, and similar substances, are all dangerous to health. We need not mention damp, unsanitary, poorly ventilated places in which many people work.

A laborer, then, is beset with a great variety of dangers and no safeguards.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1893.

Measures for safeguarding the lives and health of workers have long been demanded. Methods and apparatuses have been even developed to this end, as for example, ventilators to remove the dust from the air in shops and factories. Thus far these demands have brought but meager results. These fatal working conditions exist not only in the factories of Europe, but in those of America as well. Aside from ventilation, practically nothing has been done to protect the lives and health of the workers.

This is the greatest fault of the capitalists. The sight of their egoism in the face of the workers' sufferings gives rise only to constantly embittered relations between capital and labor--relations which may lead to the worst consequences.

I M
IV
II A 1

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Zgoda, Vol. VI, No. 7, Feb. 12, 1890.

/MANY POLES DIE FROM INFLUENZA/

Many of the dead in the Central states from the epidemic of influenza which carried off twelve hundred and eight people in Chicago alone between December 23, 1889 and February 1, 1890, were Polish, according to a statement of Dr. Xelowski, a member of the Board of Health.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
1. Professional

II A 1
I A 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 139, June 15, 1926.

FIVE NEW POLISH PHYSICIANS

The graduation exercises of the Chicago Medical School were held last Saturday evening in the beautiful salon of the Auditorium Hotel. At the conclusion of a program of singing, music, and speeches, Dr. A. Augustine O'Neil, president of the institution, gave diplomas to the graduates, bestowing upon them the degree of Doctor of Medicine and the confirmation that they have graduated from the aforementioned medical school. Five Poles, despite great obstacles - such as lack of funds and the fact that they had to work at night and study during the day - were among those who graduated with honors . Their names are Frank Sadowski, Daniel Sokolowski, S. Pieczynski, Frank Socha, and Aurelius Siemianowski. These for the most part are people who a few years ago came to the United States with barely an elementary education, but who, with an unyielding impulse and love for learning, worked during the day and attended public school in the evenings.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 139, June 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

After finishing both public and high school, these people were able to value the meaning of education in this century, so that with redoubled energy they undertook studies at a university, receiving their diplomas last Saturday, which gives them the assurance of a proper standing in society, and also providing for them materially.

Our youth, whom we usually see hanging around pool rooms and wasting their time in similar places, ought to follow in the footsteps of these students who, at the time of their arrival in America, were in no better position than thousands of other youths, with the exception that instead of wasting their time, they gave themselves ardently to study, receving today their well-merited reward.

II A 1
II ~~B~~ 3
I F 5
IV

PROJECT 640049 W.P.A.

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol.XXVI, No. 242, Oct. 16, 1922.

POLISH CHIROPRACTORS ORGANIZE.

Polish chiropractors, of whom there are about fifteen in Chicago, have formed a professional association, for which seven members signed up at once.

An organization meeting was held yeaterday in the building at 20 N. Ashland Blvd., called together through the initiative of doctors of Chiropractic, Messrs. Ignatius T. Fleming and Edward J. Dulak. At that address will be the main headquarters of the association.

Dr. Fleming was the chairman of the organization meeting and Dr. Dulak the secretary. The official name adopted is: Association of Polish Chiropractors.

A resolution was also adopted unanimously to donate ten dollars toward the campaign fund of Judge Jarecki, so as to support such an important matter for the Poles.

W.P.A. 5004

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 242, Oct. 16, 1922.

This move should be given recognition. At the earliest opportunity , we will write about Chiropractic, which constitutes an important branch of knowledge in treating human ailments without surgery or medicine.

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Dr. Joseph Ligman was born in Chicago, May 26, 1893. His parents, who were among the founders of St. Helen's parish, died last year. They had lived for more than thirty years in what is today St. Helen's parish, and their four children still reside there. The family was quite large, since there were twelve children; but every child received a proper education. One son, the Reverend Thaddeus Ligman, is dean of St. Stanislaus' College; the second son, Marion, is /now/ an oculist and was for many years a druggist; three other sons hold responsible positions with Chicago firms, and Dr. Joseph Ligman, of whom we give this short biographical sketch, is an optometrist and is at present completing his studies as an oculist.

Dr. Joseph Ligman received his elementary and secondary education in the St. Stanislas Kostka parish schools. In his vacations he worked in a drugstore. When he was only seventeen years old, he obtained a position with the Crane Company as a helper in the infirmary; at the same time he continued his

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

studies, attending evening classes. Two years later he returned to the pharmaceutical profession and shortly afterwards passed the State examination for druggists. He immediately became manager of one of the largest drugstores downtown. Later, passing the examination for optometrists, he opened his office in the drugstore where he was /still/ employed as assistant manager, but when his own business became too large, he was compelled to discontinue his work for the drugstore and to open a large office in the Home Bank Building at 1200 North Ashland Avenue. Recently he equipped a larger office and laboratory at 1064 Milwaukee Avenue.

Besides attending to his /Chicago/ patients he also takes care of the eyes of the orphans in St. Hedwig's Orphanage at Niles, Illinois. He has a large patronage among the Polish students in Chicago.

For many years Dr. Ligman has been a member of the Polish Alma Mater; he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus and to the Polish National

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30975

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

Alliance. He is an active member of the Polish Alma Mater Building and Loan Association, of which he is one of the directors.

In the last war he was a speaker in the Government loan compaigns; he was also one of those who without compensation worked to uncover pro-Germans and German spies, exposing himself frequently to serious danger.

When only twenty-two years old, he married Miss Stephanie Jablonska, member and one of the founders of the St. Helen Chorus. Dr. and Mrs. Ligman have three sons; the family resides /in the apartment/ above the Doctor's office.

Still a comparatively young man, he is already well known and respected not only among Poles but also among people of other nationalities.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Dr. Ladislas A. Kuflewski was born in Posen province, Poland, in 1870. There he received his elementary and secondary schooling. In 1886 young Kuflewski arrived in Chicago. Here he enrolled for medical studies in the University of Illinois, and in 1894 he received his final diploma as a physician and surgeon. He began his professional career in the Polish hospital, St. Mary's of Nazareth, where in the course of time he earned a reputation and became a famous surgeon. At present he is a senior surgeon on the staff of the Polish hospital and is one of its best and most devoted friends and workers.

Dr. Kuflewski is very active in social and patriotic affairs. He is a founder, a life member, and at this moment the president of the Polish Physicians' Association, a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the Illinois Surgical Society, the Chicago Surgical Academy, and the American Medical Association, and an associate member of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Kuflewski is also an active member of the Chicago Athletic Club and of the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1922.

Polish National Alliance, of which he has been a chief medical examiner. He has also been a professor of surgery in the Chicago Medical College, vice-president of the Chicago Board of Education, president of the Chicago Public Library Board, and president of the Polish National Library Board. The Poles in America elected him chief marshal for the unveiling ceremonies of the monuments of the American Revolutionary War leaders, General Kosciusko and General Pulaski, in Washington, D. C., in 1910. In the same year he was sent by the Chicago Poles as a delegate to the Polish Congress held in Washington, D. C., during which he was chairman of the finance committee. At the present time he is again the chief medical examiner for the Polish National Alliance.

In 1906 Dr. Kuflewski married Miss Rose Cwiklinska of Buffalo. They have one daughter, Alice, now two years old. They live on the Northwest Side of the city, but in the near future they will remove to their new residence at 1725 South Ashland Avenue.

Widely known as a great physician, a good Pole, and a man of noble virtues, Dr. Kuflewski is one of the shining lights of our Polonia.

II A 1
II A 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1922.

A NEW POLISH LAWYER

We are notifying our readers that Mr. E. Zolkowski, director of the Palatine corporation, has opened his own law office. Mr. Zolkowski received his business training at Northwestern University and his legal training at the Lincoln College of Law. After finishing the law course and passing the state examination he received in February 1920, a license to practice law in Illinois.

Mr. Zolkowski worked for several years as bookkeeper and notary public in the real estate department of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, and for five years he was employed as an auditor and statistician by the State Public Utilities Commission and by the Department of Roads and Communications of the State of Illinois. In the World War he served in the American Army.

For several years he was office manager for the Palatine motor bus corporation, the main office of which was moved last year from New York to Chicago. As secretary and treasurer of this corporation he had contributed very much to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1922.

the solid foundation of a motor bus corporation in Poland which operates at present sixty busses.

The fact that Mr. Zolkowski is a public accountant with several years' practice and is an expert in real estate, corporation, and federal income tax law makes him an excellent legal and business counsellor for Polish businessmen and industrialists especially in matters having to do with taxes, since frequently one can save a considerable sum of money by properly filling out the income tax report.

Mr. Zolkowski conducts a general law practice. He receives his clients in his downtown office, 29 South La Salle Street, Room 1040, daily from 9 to 12 A.M. In the afternoon, from 2 to 5, he may be found in the building of the Palatine corporation, 1521-1525 Haddon Avenue. For the convenience of those who are employed during the day his office is open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30778

II A 1
II A 2
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1912.

[illegible]

Wieczyslaw J. Pereczkowski

Widely known and generally liked in the social life of our Chicago Polonia, Mr. Pereczkowski was born in 1880 in Garnow, Poland where he attended grammar school and the classical gymnasium. He completed only two years of the gymnasium because in 1893, as a thirteen-year-old boy, he came to Chicago to live with his uncle in St. Stanislaus parish. There he was at first a pupil of the St. Stanislaus parochial school and then of the public grammar school. Shortly afterwards he moved with his uncle to California. After his return to Chicago he enrolled at Northwestern University as a student in the pharmaceutical department, and in 1902, after passing the final examinations, he received the certificate of registered pharmacist when only twenty-one years old. During the first year of his career as a pharmacist he was manager of the Narrow drug store at Noble and Blackhawk Streets. In the following year, however, he went into the real estate business, entering the firm of Stylinski, Szwajkart and Company, whose offices were located at Milwaukee Avenue and Tell Street and later were removed to Milwaukee Avenue not far from Division Street.

MFA (ILL.) PKG. 1025

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1913.

At present Mr. Barczewski is conducting his own real estate business.

Married in 1911 to Miss Aleksandra Brzezinska, he has one son, Robert. Besides being a member of a great many American organizations, including the Cook County Real Estate Board and the Iroquois Club, Mr. Barczewski belongs to many Polish societies, among others the Polish National Alliance. He is also one of the founders of the Polish Real Estate Brokers' Association and at present is its president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5275

II A 1
I F 5
III D
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

OUR OWN

Mr. Julius Smietanka, son of Francis and Joan Smietanka, nee Kadow, was born in Chicago in the year 1872. He first attended the St. Adalbert parish school and later the Pickard public school and the West Division High School. After completing a business course at the Metropolitan College he was employed about two years as a bookkeeper in the National Brewery. Wishing to obtain a higher education, he enrolled with the Chicago Atheneum for a pre-legal course, which he followed by entering the Kent College of Law, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. when only twenty-two years old. In the same year he received his license to practice law, a profession which he has followed up to the present time.

Mr. Smietanka takes a very active part in social and political affairs, Polish as well as American. In his life he has held many different offices. In the administration of Mayor Busse he was for three years a

PPOI 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

member of the Board of Education. Mr. Busse's successor, Mr. Harrison, nominated him again for this office, but Mr. Smietanka resigned before completing his term of office to take the post of collector of internal revenue for the Northern District of Illinois, offered to him by President Wilson. In spite of great responsibilities because of the World War he discharged the duties of this office to the complete satisfaction of all. Through his efforts the number of Poles employed in various federal bureaus has been greater than ever before. In short, whenever he could, he endeavored to push Poles into more important jobs in Chicago and even in Washington, after six years he resigned the office in order to devote his whole time to his own affairs and his law practice.

After the incorporation of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank he became a director of this institution, an office which he still holds. He was also at one time a vice-president of this bank. Later, he was elected president of the Depositors' State Bank, an office which he resigned in 1919.

WPA (ILL.) Proj 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

Mr. Smietanka is also a director and the general secretary of the Great Lakes Insurance company, and he is a member of the Polish National Alliance, the Knights of Columbus, the Iroquois Club, the Midday City Club, the Bar Association, and many other organizations. He has been a member of the executive committee of Catholic Charities since the foundation of this institution. He is a member of the important law firm of Kraus, Goodwin, Smietanka, and Richard, whose offices are located in the Tribune Building, 7 South Dearborn Street. They have a branch office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Smietanka specializes in legal questions pertaining to prohibition and federal taxes as well as in matters of general law practice.

In 1901 Mr. Smietanka married Mary Barzynska, niece of Fathers Vincent and Joseph Barzynski. The marriage was blessed with five children, of whom the younger ones go to the St. Philip parochial School, and the older ones attend Bowen High School in South Chicago and DePaul University.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

Mr. Smietanka lives in a beautiful residence on the South Side at 7345 Oglesby Avenue. In his leisure time he pursues his hobby of gardenings on his farm in Michigan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II A 1
III D

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

A NEW POLISH CHIROPRACTOR

Frank Tenerowicz, also known as Frank Tener, a member of the Polish Union for many years and one of the founders of Lodge 258, Polish Union, located in the Holy Trinity Parish, is starting his own practice as a chiropractor. Doctor Tener worked as a mechanic in the United States Army during the World War. In June, 1919, he attended an army school at Wetuchen, New Jersey. After two months of artillery study he was sent to an arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. He worked as an assistant foreman. Desiring further schooling, Doctor Tener attended B. J. Palmer's School of chiropractics at Davenport, Iowa. He completed a three-year course on November 4, 1921. On December 1, he opened an office at 1505 West Chicago Avenue, near Ashland Avenue.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

II A 1
II B 2 f

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 6, 1919.

POLISH TECHNICIANS AND ENGINEERS ORGANIZED

A meeting of Polish technicians was held on Sunday, December 29, 1918, and after a prolonged discussion a new organization was formed under the name of Polish Technicians' Association. The new officers elected are: K. Szymanski, M. E., president, and R. Turczynowicz, M. E., secretary.

It was also decided to organize a trade school for members, under the management of K. Szymanski, M. E. and under the supervision of the association. In order to start the school members present made a voluntary loan to the association, of $10 each, which brought a sum of $300.

II A 1
III D
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

BERNARD MATZ MADE A MEMBER OF EXEMPTION BOARD

Mr. Bernard Matz, the well-known Polish attorney, whose offices are located at 1135 West Chicago Avenue, was recently honored by Mr. Crowder, the assistant attorney general. Mr. Matz was made legal adviser of the draft exemption board. He will decide upon all doubtful legal questions which may arise in the interpretation of the new draft enactment. This distinction accorded a Polish barrister gratifies us exceedingly, since it gives public recognition to Mr. Matz's long and conscientious work in the legal profession.

Mr. Matz is also a member of the military executive board in Mr. Max Kaczmarek's office, which is also located at 1135 West Chicago Avenue, and is an expert in that department of law. All doubtful questions in the answering of the draft questionnaires may be clarified either, by appearing personally before Mr. Matz at his place of business or by correspondence with him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, June 13, 1916.

CASIMIR J. MIDOWICZ GETS LAW DEGREE

Commencement exercises were held yesterday at Northwestern University's Patten Gymnasium at which degrees were awarded. Among those to receive his Bachelor of Law degree was young Casimir Midowicz, son of the late Dr. Casimir Midowicz, well-known physician and nationalistic worker who will long be remembered by the Poles and by Chicago, and Theodisia Hoffman Midowicz, who, since the death of her husband has been living only for her son and has awaited yesterday's occasion for many long years.

Our young lawyer was born in Calumet, /S/hasta County, California. He attended St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School and Carl Schurz High School. After graduation from high school, he attended the Chicago and Northwestern universities, at the latter of which he completed his three years of law with high honors. In addition to the degree, he was awarded the Charles Koerke Prize.

In the last year of his tudies, the University faculty appointed young Midowicz

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, June 13, 1918.

to an associate editorship of the Illinois Law Review, the first Pole to receive this honor. He was sent at the university's expense to the Appellate Court in Mount Vernon in order to review and report on the proceedings of its last session.

Midowicz was employed for some time at the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank and is at present employed by the law firm of Zimmerman, Garrett and Rundell, National Life Building.

We extend our congratulations to the young lawyer and we hope that he will travel in the footsteps of his illustrious father, remembering that, although he was born in this country, he is of Polish blood. We also extend our congratulations to his mother, who, after many years of waiting, can now be proud of her son.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

AFTER A YEAR OF WORK
(Bulletin of the Polish Dentists' Association)

Every association of professional men must fill a certain general need in its particular field and on this basis alone it is responsible to the public. For this reason, we feel it our duty to make a report of the first year of our activity.

The Polish Dentists' Association was organized through the efforts of Dr. W. Koniuszewski. At its first meeting, the organization took over the charter of a similar organization which had existed for a few years (the active members were Doctors Nowacki, Zielinski, Wybraniel, and W. A. Gorny). At the next meeting, a constitution was drawn up and accepted and officers were elected. Since then, meetings have been held every month. At each meeting scientific and technical matters in the dental field, arising out of lectures presented by members, have been discussed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

On the outside, the Association's members have spread the theory of mouth hygiene through the Polish press and through their so-called bulletin, "In efforts for health".

Those who have full membership in the association are as follows: Dr. S. Gorny, 19th Street and Ashland Avenue, member of Press Committee; Dr. Kobrzynski, president, 801 Milwaukee Avenue; Dr. F. Kubiak, 11411 South Michigan Avenue, Pullman, Illinois; Dr. J. J. Liss, treasurer, 1401 North Ashland Avenue; Dr. W. Nowacki, vice-president and librarian, 2891 Milwaukee Avenue; Dr. H. Ordan, 1052 Milwaukee Avenue, censorship committee; Dr. F. Pelka, 1609 West 18th Street, membership committee; Dr. J. Strozewski, 2028 North Robey Street; Dr. N. S. Trafny, 5129 West 31st Street, Cicero, Illinois; Dr. E. J. Urbanowicz, secretary, 4644 South Ashland Avenue; Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz, South Chicago; Dr. J. Zabrocki, 25 East Washington Street; Dr. J. Zielinski, 1152 North Ashland Avenue.

Dr. S. Lepak, C. D. C., Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. S. Chadlupski, 1207 50th

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

Street, New York City, New York, are members extraordinary.

Student members are as follows: A. M. Jozefczyk, 2137 North Hamlin Avenue; P. Kruszynski, 1849 Warren Avenue; A. S. Lepak, 1322 West Monroe Street; S. M. Mioduszewski, 2137 North Hamlin Avenue; N. Osowski, 1840 West Adams Street; B. B. Pawlowski, 2214 West Lorel Avenue; S. Pacer, 4644 South Hermitage Avenue; A. Piekarski, 3036 North Hamlin Avenue; J. Skowron, 1739 North Lincoln Street; W. Ulanowicz, 1822 West Monroe Street; Z. Zagorski, 2137 Haddon Avenue.

Any Pole licensed to practice dentistry in the State of Illinois who is a member of the Chicago Dental Association--in other words, any Pole who is an active member of a professional association and abides by the code of ethics--may be a full member. Any Pole practicing dentistry under the above conditions outside the State of Illinois may be a full member extraordinary. Any Pole studying dentistry at a recognized school may be a student member.

Because of these restrictions, the Polish Dentists' Association has not been

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

able to include all of the Polish dentists, while those who could meet the requirements evidently do not recognize their public duty in connection with their professional work. We have hopes, however, that our membership list will grow in proportion to the spreading of our influence and the understanding of our principles. The aim of the Association is twofold: mutual advancement in the professional field and honest treatment of patients, and the spreading of the theories of mouth hygiene among laymen by individual effort, through the press, by lectures, and so on.

The first year of our activity has brought about a mutual understanding, a certain harmony of action, an understanding of the duties of professional men to the public.

On these principles, we can expect a great deal more useful work in our second year, and obvious results.

In conclusion, we feel it our public duty to thank the editors of this paper

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

for their kindness in giving us space in their columns. We hope for their continued co-operation.

For the Press Committee,
Dr. Stephen S. Gorny.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1917.

POLISH DENTIST BEGINS PRACTICE

Dr. Wenceslaus Strozewski was born in the Kingdom in Poland /Russian occupation/, where he received his elementary education. He came to the United States at a very early age and, at first, attended evening school. Later, he entered the high school at Valparaiso, Indiana, upon graduation from which he attended Valparaiso University.

In 1914, he enrolled with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. After three years of study, he received his degree in dental surgery at the commencement exercises held at the Garrick Theater.

Dr. Strozewski has already received notification from Springfield that he has passed the state examination, which gives him the right to practice dentistry and dental surgery.

Dr. Strozewski is a member of the Polish National Alliance: Polish Eagle

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 7, 1917.

Society, group 523.

He plans to conduct his practice in the city of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 14, 1917.

NEW POLISH PHYSICIAN

The science of healing human ills has a magnetic attraction that does not confine itself to drawing men into its ranks, for occasionally it attracts women. Such a woman is Dr. Helen Gorecki, born in Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gorecki.

Dr. Helen Gorecki received her first education at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School. Later, when her family moved to Arlington Heights, she attended public school there. She also attended the public high school in Arlington Heights, after her graduation from which she began to consider her future career. Her thoughts naturally turned in the direction of art, and with this idea in mind she entered Loyola University, receiving her diploma upon completion of the course of study. But here her natural woman's curiosity and her desire to aid suffering humanity turned her attention to medicine, and she entered the Medical School at Loyola, where she earned the respect of every one by her untiring work and completed her studies with honors. She

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 14, 1917.

received her degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 19, receiving on the same day the certificate giving her the right to practice in the State of Illinois from the State Examination Board.

During the first years of her studies at the University, Dr. Gorecki earned the confidence of her class, which in recognition of her unusual abilities elected her class treasurer. On June 18, Dr. Gorecki had an opportunity to display her abilities as a speaker at the alumni banquet held at the Hotel La Salle in honor of the graduates. It must be admitted that her eloquence aroused the admiration of all present.

The young doctor's aim is to acquire the greatest possible knowledge in the field of medicine. She plans to spend the next few years gaining practical knowledge to support the theoretical knowledge which she has already gained. In order to achieve her aims, she has entered the Michael Meagher Memorial Hospital in Arkansas and will later serve at the Mary Thompson Hospital. After completing her hospital work Dr. Gorecki plans to become an assistant

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 14, 1917.

to a well-known surgeon.

During the entire period of her apprenticeship Dr. Gorecki's aim will be to secure more and more knowledge, so that later, when she begins her independent practice, she will be adequately trained to relieve human suffering.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

/NEW POLISH PHYSICIAN/

Chicago's Polonia can again boast of a new physician, Dr. Bernard J. Bolka. After completing his course in medicine and serving the prescribed interneship, he has decided to open his office in St. Hedwig's Parish.

Dr. Bolka was born in Michigan City, Indiana, and attended high school at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Academy /Chicago/, where he became known as an exemplary student. He participated in literary and student activities, and was a member of the Academy orchestra. He completed his medical course with honors at the University of Illinois College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bolka served fifteen months' interneship at the St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 1120 North Leavitt Street, performing his duties conscientiously and to the complete satisfaction of his superiors.

Dr. Bolka will take over the practice of Dr. H. H. Slominski, who has enlisted as a physician in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant. Dr. Bolka will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

conduct his practice in the same office that has been occupied by Dr. Slominski, in the newly erected building owned by the Szostkowski's at 2048 North Robey Street, in St. Hedwig's Parish.

Because he is a physician and surgeon of extraordinary merit, and is a conscientious and energetic man, Dr. Bolka deserves the support of Polonia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

/NEW POLISH ARCHITECT/

Chicago's Polonia can now boast of a new architect in the person of Joseph A. Slupkowski, who recently completed his studies with honors and was granted a diploma.

Slupkowski was born in Chicago on November 19, 1884, to Fabian and Mary Anne Slupkowski. He received his elementary schooling at the Holy Trinity parochial school, going on to public schools, after which he attended the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, and the Association Institute.

Slupkowski is a member of the Chicago Society, group 1450, Polish National Alliance, one of the most active Alliance groups, consisting exclusively of Polish-American youth. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Alliance Building and Loan Association of Holy Trinity Parish.

Slupkowski took his examination at the University of Illinois in Urbana last

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 30, 1917.

April, and his state examination in May, following which he was granted a license to practice. He is skilled in his profession, for he has worked with some of the best architects for the last twelve years, making plans for buildings of various sizes and of most modern construction.

At present, Slupkowski is connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad as an architect and engineer. He resides with his parents at 2312 Iowa Street, in St. Helen's Parish.

We extend our best wishes for the success of this young architect and fellow Alliance member.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
I A 1 b
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 20, 1917.

PROFESSOR ZNANIECKI TO LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

We have learned that Dr. Florian Znaniecki, who came from Warsaw in 1914 and who has been working up to the present with Professor Thomas on a book on the psychology of the Polish people, was appointed Professor of the recently established Chair of the Polish Language at the University of Chicago. In addition to his lectures on Polish culture, he will give a cycle of popular lectures on Poland and her people.

We shall publish a more detailed program of Professor T. Znaniecki's lectures and a more detailed personal description of the first Pole in the Windy City to hold the chair of the Polish Language at the University of Chicago.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

II A 1
III B 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 26, 1916.

YOUNG POLISH LAWYER ADMITTED TO BAR

Edmund T. Wleklinski, organizer and president of Group 1823, Polish National Alliance, has joined the ranks of Chicago's young Polish lawyers. After passing the bar examinations in Springfield successfully, he received his license to practice law.

Young Wleklinski was born in Chicago on November 23, 1892. He received his early education in the public schools, after which he attended Tuley High School. He attended law classes at the Chicago Kent College of Law. Wleklinski is the son of Francis X. Wleklinski, former director on the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance and one of the organization's oldest members. The young lawyer lives with his parents at 1017 North Hoyne Avenue.

In spite of the fact that the last examination was especially difficult, Wleklinski, passed it creditably, receiving one of the highest grades. He will start practicing immediately.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Dziennik Związkowy, Dec. 26, 1916.

The young lawyer is well known among our best class of youth. He takes active part in nationalistic and organizational work, and enjoys the high esteem of his Colleagues in Commune III, Polish National Alliance, to which he is a delegate from Group 1623. He has been employed for some time by the law firm of Kraus, Alschuler, and Holden. Three months ago he returned from Texas, where he was employed by the Federal Government as a clerk in the quartermaster's office.

It is to be hoped that the young lawyer will enjoy a large clientele among the Chicago Poles, as he well deserves it.

WPA (Ill.) Proj.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 15, 1915.

POLE TO REPRESENT THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS IN EUROPE

Anton Czarnecki is to leave for Europe in a few days where he will act as foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Czarnecki, who until recently has been the election commissioner, will become a member of the editorial department of the Chicago Daily News and the Associated Press. His knowledge of the Polish language will help a great deal in his work, because, though he is assigned to cover the war news on all fronts, he has instructions to give special attention to the occurrences of the day on the Polish front. Mr. Czarnecki, furnished with credentials of a newspaperman, is leaving for Washington to secure letters of introduction and identification issued by the Department of State, which are necessary and important to one who undertakes the very dangerous task of traveling in Europe during the time of war. Mr. Czarnecki will sail on Saturday, Nov. 27, from Hoboken, N. J., aboard the steamship "Ryndom" of the Holland American Line, sailing for Amsterdam.

II A 1
II B 2 c
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiakowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

TO THE POLISH PHYSICIANS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Dear Colleagues: We must admit that Chicago is second only to Warsaw, and is nearly on a par with it, in number of Polish doctors. Yet, despite the fact that our society has existed for several years, and despite the large number of Polish physicians in Chicago, we have been unable to organize adequately. The medical societies of other nationalities, which have existed only a few years, have organized all their physicians, and great benefit has resulted for their people and for themselves. Professional and medical matters are the main topics of our meetings. We have introduced a series of extensive obligatory readings, and that innovation is already showing results. We have relaxed the dissertation requirements for the younger doctors, who find it easier to express their medical reports in the English language. We are now introducing informal gatherings for the doctors and their families, relatives, and friends. We have undertaken lectures in connection with hospital clinics. We collect contributions and aid the widows and orphans of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

deceased Polish doctors in our homeland. In general, we wish to live up to the high standards of our mission and be worthy representatives of our profession. We therefore invite all our colleagues to join a co-operative work. We request all those who for some reason have kept at a distance from our society to enroll as active members. The monthly meeting will be held on January 28, 1915, at 9:00 P. M., at the La Salle Hotel, Room 104.

Topic for the evening: Caesarian operation--lecturer, Dr. W. Kuflewski. Drs. Gieraltowski and T. Z. Xelowski will participate in the discussion.

Dr. W. Kuflewski, President
Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, Secretary

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 26, 1915.

DR. SZWAJKART, A POLE APPOINTED COUNTY PHYSICIAN

Dr. Adam Szwajkart, a member of the Polish National Alliance and a former president of the library and muzeum board of that organization, is to be appointed Cook County physician, replacing Dr. Davis, who now serves in that capacity.

Dr. Szwajkart is known to all Chicago Poles for his success in the medical profession. He has been a physician for the last eighteen years and has been a member of the State health department. In the Medical Association Dr. Szwajkart enjoys merited confidence as a man of high honor and unblemished reputation.

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy is sincerely pleased with the turn of events in the matter of this appointment which has been held in abeyance for a considerable length of time. It congratulates the newly appointed physician, wishing him success in this new position, in which he brings honor to the Poles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
II D 1
II B 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 28, 1912.

CHICAGO HAS THREE NEW POLISH ATTORNEYS

During the last session and examinations of attorneys, which are held in Springfield, Illinois, every two months by the State Examination Committee, sixty Chicagoans took the lawyer's examination. Of these Chicagoans three were of Polish descent.

All three of these new Polish lawyers are members of the Polish National Alliance, and they are very active in the life of this organization.

F. P. Garbarek, John D. Rybicki, and Roman Felix Welzant are the three fortunate young men to become attorneys.

Mr. F. Garbarek is a secretary of Group 1540 of the well-known Polish National Alliance Society.

Mr. Roman Welzant is a member of the Polish National Alliance, Department

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 28, 1912.

of Education, and works very ardently for this well-known organization.

Special attention must be given Mr. John S. Rybicki, who is a well-known member of the Polish Falcons, vice-president of the Polish Falcons of America, and also a member of the Polish National Alliance, Department of Education.

Mr. John S. Rybicki, in spite of his youth, has already made a name for himself in society by his continuous and strenuous work for the good of his nationality.

Mr. John S. Rybicki, will open his law office at 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, in the vicinity of Saint Adalbert's Church, in the neighborhood where he was born and reared.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

A POLE IS HONORED

Dr. Stephen B. Pietrowicz, physician, who is well known in both Polish and American circles in Chicago, has been very highly honored. He has been appointed superintendent of the insane asylum at Dunning, a post for which he was nominated by Peter Bartzen, president of the County Board.

Dr. Pietrowicz was the director of the Virgin Mary of Nazareth Hospital. Besides this, he was on the staff of the Oak Forest Infirmary where his work received recognition. He is a specialist in nervous disorders and psychiatry and is considered a good administrator.

The Chicago Medical Society, together with Doctors A. C. Cotton and William L. Noble, endorsed the candidacy of Dr. Pietrowicz for the post which he has received. The County Board is confident that Dr. Pietrowicz will manage the institution at Dunning as it should be managed.

PROJECT 30078 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

Dr. Pietrowicz is still a young man. Now only 38 years old, he was born in Poznan and came to America at the age of ten. He has been practicing medicine for fourteen years. He is a member of the best clubs in the city. Though he has taken no active part in politics, he is a Republican in his political sympathies.

PROJECT

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Oct. 19, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS

Dr. Casimer Zurawski, well-known Polish physician and chief medical examiner for the Polish National Alliance, who until the present has been acting as associate professor at the state university, was elevated recently to the position of full professor at Loyola University, a Catholic school in Chicago. A department of medicine was introduced recently at this educational institution and Dr. Zurawski was offered the chair of dermatology.

II A 1
I A 1 a
II B 2 c

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 23, 1908.

POLISH LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

Our Polish lawyers have decided to form an organization which is intended to end many of the existing feuds encountered in the practice of law. This organization is to be allied with Orzel Bialy, and will be the first alliance of Polish professional men's associations.

It is anticipated that other Polish professional organizations, such as the Physicians and Pharmacists, will eventually consolidate with this same alliance. This is a splendid project and is expected to become a grand reality.

There are now twenty-six Polish lawyers in Chicago, and over twenty Polish students of law in the different local schools and universities. Some of these have already received their degrees in law and are waiting only for State examinations.

POLISH

II A 1
II B 2 c
I F 1
I M
IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 23, 1908.

W.P.A.

FROM THE POLISH MEDICAL SOCIETY

(News Item)

At the last meeting of the Polish Medical Society, a resolution was unanimously passed to participate in national politics and to give active support to those members of the Polish Medical Society who aspire (to be elected) to certain State offices.

It was recommended that only members of the Polish Medical Society be selected and appointed examining physicians for the local groups and societies. In the second part of this educational meeting, Dr. K. Zurawski, professor at the University of Chicago lectured on positive methods of diagnosis and identification of syphilis, even when the disease does not show external symptoms. The diagnosis of syphilis is very important, because syphilis is not only contagious, but also hereditary. The sins of the father are visited upon the children of infected parents, who must suffer the so - called scrofulous diseases.

The test, submitted by Dr. Zurawski, is based on the principle of immunization, namely, that of developing such physical condition which will enable the body to resist the disease. The test was begun twenty years ago, with the bacteriological theory of Koch, and was followed by the phagocytic theory of Miecznikod, and tested by the theory of Ehrlich. Today, many diseases can be treated with preventive serums. Dr. Zurawski demonstrated two serum tests, based on cases of his own practice.

POLISH

II A 1
IV
II B 2 c

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1908.

POLISH DENTIST'S ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO

Recently, Polish dentists have formed the Polish Dentist's Association, for the purpose of more effectively cultivating the science of dentistry.

The newly formed association received from the Secretary of State the Certificate of Incorporation, in which the following appear as incorporators: Dr. K. B. Zielinski, Dr. W. Z. Rybstadt, and Dr. W. A. Gorny.

The Poles are proving anew that they are capable, and can form their own professional societies which will enable them to work profitably and independent of other nationalities, in mutual cooperation, for the benefit of the numerous Polish residents in Chicago. We have not as yet formed a Polish Editors and Literary Association.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 118, May 19, 1904.

TRIUMPHANT POLISH LAWYERS

Appearing before his honor Judge Charles Neiley, Mr. Koralewski, a Polish lawyer, won the case for his client, Mr. Botliszewski, against the Union Traction Company.

Mr. Koralewski was opposed by three of the best lawyers in the city, representing the Traction Company, but he fought so strongly against their made up stories that the case was transferred twice. Besides appearing before Judge Neiley, they appeared before Judge Bailey and Judge Williams, but it always ended the same way, a victory for Mr. Koralewski.

The trial has been going on since Monday; the story which lead to the trial is as follows:

In December of 1899, Mr. Botliszewski, working near the N. M. P. Anielskiej Church, boarded a North Avenue street car at Clark Street,

PROJECT WPA

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 118, May 19, 1904.

bound for home. At the corner of Sedgwick and North Avenue, the street car collided with a wagon, which caused Mr. Botliszewski to strike his head against a window. At first it caused a dizziness and he did not think it was bad enough to cause any serious results. In the evening he felt dizzy, had a high fever, and a continual weak sensation in the legs and stomach.

He summoned a doctor who confined him to bed for a few weeks; and from this he was never in normal health, because his nerves were shattered.

He turned his case over to a Polish lawyer, Mr. Koralewski, who in turn brought suit against the Street Car Company.

The first day of trial, one of the company's lawyers asked Mr. Koralewski if he intended to win this trial, if he had any assistants; to this the Polish lawyer replied, "I have great hopes that the company's lawyers will be of the greatest assistance and help to me."

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 118, May 19, 1904.

After one hour of cross examination and answering foolish questions for the company's three lawyers, Mr. Koralewski told his story in his own words, and then cross examined the opposing three lawyers and his client Mr. Botliszewski.

After three hours in the jury room; the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Koralewski and his client was awarded $5,000 damages.

This was the first time a Polish lawyer unassisted, won a grand jury case against the more prominent lawyers of the Union Traction Company.

POLISH

II A 1
I A 1 a
IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 118, May 20, 1903.

POLES IN CHICAGO

NEW POLISH PHYSICIANS

The "College of Physicians and Surgeions" in Chicago, affiliated with the University of Illinois, is known honorably as one of the best medical schools in the United States of America. They are arranging a festive ending of the school term with the distribution of diplomas Tuesday, June 26, at 2:00 p.m., in the Studebaker Hall.

In this years graduating class you will find among others, Poles: Adam Szwajkart, John J. Gotembiowski, Emanuel F. Napieralski and Tad. Xelowski.

So to these new Polish doctors we extend our heartiest wishes.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1901.

PROFESSOR KUFLEWSKI'S CLINIC

As is known Dr. W. Kuflewski received the nomination as a doctor on the County Hospital staff. He is the first Polish doctor to receive this position despite the fact that many well known doctors of Chicago were seeking this position.

Dr. Kuflewski will continue his work at the Surgical Clinic adjoining the Chicago Clinical School at 819 W. Harrison Street, across the street from the County Hospital, where he aids the sick and needy free of charge every Wednesday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.

Dr. Kuflewski is strongly in favor of giving surgical and medical aid to all classes and races of people, relieve their suffering ones and promote the happiness and health of the people.

II A 1
II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1897.

POLISH DOCTOR OPENS OFFICE

Dr. J. Kaszynski has started practice at 151 Blackhawk Street. Medical care is free to the poor daily between 3 and 4 P.M.

Dr. Kaszynski specializes in chronic ailments and is noted as a child specialist.

Patronage should be extended to our compatriot.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
II A 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1897.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS

Our compatriot J.J. Nowak is director of an American orchestra that is now offering concerts every Thursday evening at Douglas Park and every Sunday afternoon at Humboldt Park. We all should attend.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

NEW POLISH DOCTOR IN CHICAGO

News has reached our office that a new Polish doctor has come to Chicago to establish himself permanently in his profession. His name is Doctor T. F. Lawczynski.

According to Liarus (Veteran), the doctor has suffered a number of reverses time and again. A summary of the article is given below.

Dr. T. Lawczynski is 32 years of age. After completing his college education in Warsaw he entered the military medical academy in Saint Petersburg, where he spent three years, later receiving an appointment as military doctor. During his travels he had an opportunity to hear lectures by the famous German pathologist, Dr. Rudolph Virchow, in Berlin, and Louis Pasteur, in Paris. During 1892 and 1893, Dr. Lawczynski was a member of the medical staff of the Stanley Expedition, with which he spent some time in the African Congo. He is familiar with the French, Polish, Russian, German, and Spanish languages. His travels have taken him half across the globe.....

WPA Proj. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

He came to the United States from Cuba. After practicing three months in Philadelphia, he was appointed instructor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, under Dr. Porter. When Dr. Porter left for Milwaukee, Dr. Lawczynski lost his position. He then tried his luck in Milwaukee and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, but neither place was to his material benefit, for his patients did not pay him. Because of his generous heart, he became impoverished, despite the fact that his patients owed him several hundred dollars. In the end he found shelter at the Sisters of Elizabeth Convent in Manitowoc. After saving a few dollars, he decided to try his fortune in Chicago.

At present Dr. Lawczynski is looking for a suitable location to open an office. The local Polish doctors will undoubtedly give their compatriot a helping hand and ease the burden of the first few trying months.

NARA PROJ 30275

II A 1
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1897.

DR. KRUEGER TO SERVE IN POLISH HOSPITAL

Beginning tomorrow Dr. Krueger, who recently returned from Europe where she completed her medical studies and postgraduate work on children's and women's diseases, will serve in the clinic of the Polish Hospital. Dr. Krueger's office will be open for consultations every Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 2 P.M.

This Polish woman doctor practiced in the leading hospital at Geneva, Switzerland, before coming to the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1897.

POLISH WOMAN BECOMES DOCTOR

Mrs. Anna L. L. Krygier, nee Lipnowska, who was born in Poland, and who recently married the well-known Leopold Krygier, has just received a diploma in medicine and surgery from Geneva University. A license to practice in the state of Illinois was issued to her today from Springfield.

Dr. Krygier was first assistant at the city clinic in Geneva. She also spent three years as an interne in the famed Maternity Hospital in that city. She specializes in Obstetrics, and children's and women's diseases.

She has opened an office at 172 Throop Street, between Harrison and Congress Streets. Patients will be received from 10 to 12 A.M and from 5 to 6 P.M. Consultations will be free of charge to the poor.

Letters of congratulations and good wishes were received by her from persons abroad as well as from persons in this country. May she succeed in this profession.

MPA (ILL) Proj. 65-66

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The young Polish dentist, Dr. J. A. Chrzanowski, has opened an office on Milwaukee Avenue, above the Chicago Tailors. Dr. Chrzanowski received his diploma a couple of years ago at a New York university, practicing thereafter in first-class dental parlors in New York and Chicago. We call your attention to his advertisement in our paper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
II A 1 (Bohemian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1896.

NEW DOCTORS

At the graduation exercises of Rush Medical College at the Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon, degrees were presented to 227 new doctors. Of the 227 graduates, six have Polish and Bohemian names, namely: E. H. Czolba, W. J. Dworak, A. S. Kenaga, A. J. Zycinski, S. Twarowski, and E. M. Warniczek.

WPA ILL. PROJ 30275

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 25, 1896.

NEW POLISH LAWYERS

Last week the Chicago College of Law (Lake Forest University) conferred lawyers' degrees on two young Poles--Frank P. Danisch, 733 Van Horn Street, and Joseph J. Nowakowski. The latter is a nephew of Clemens Bielinski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Nowakowski was taken care of since childhood by Mr. Bielinski, whose name he has officially adopted.

The two will open a law office under the title Belinski and Belinski at 186-188 West Madison Street. Residence address is 689 West Seventeenth Street. Mr. Belinski and Mr. Danisch are well known in Saint Hedwig and Saint Adalbert parishes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 22, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance has elected Dr. W. Kuflewski chief medical examiner of the Alliance. Dr. Kuflewski has an office in Mr. A. Budkiewicz's drugstore on Milwaukee Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 20, 1896.

/MARTHA KUZNIK RECEIVES DOCTOR'S DEGREE/

Miss Martha Kuznik has received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from the National Medical College in Chicago.

II A 1 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1895.

NEW POLISH LAW FIRM OPENED

(Advertisement)

We wish to inform our esteemed public that we have organized and opened a new law firm under the name of Beilman, Czarnecki, and Koralewski.

Having long been convinced that there is a need for a Polish law firm that will serve the interests of the Poles, the undersigned have undertaken to establish a firm of this kind, patterned after the best American law firms which have built up a clientele through their business reputations. Under these principles we wish to serve our esteemed public.

Realizing that there is no Polish law firm in existence and being convinced that a group of lawyers can better serve the interests of the public, we anticipate that the public will seek our counsel, the counsel of a group and not of an individual.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1895.

We invite the esteemed public to support our new business enterprise, and we promise to do our utmost to serve their interests.

John J. Bielman,
C. B. Czarnecki,
F. N. Koralewski.

Offices are located at Room 501, 153-155 LaSalle Street, and at 604 Milwaukee Avenue.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1895.

LOCAL POLISH ACTIVITIES

F. P. Danisch has recently opened a notary public office at 733 Van Horn Street, in St. Adalbert Parish.

Two young Polish attorneys, M. Drzemala and John F. Smulski, have formed a partnership, and have opened offices in the Metropolitan Block, Randolph and La Salle Streets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
I K

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1895.

POLISH DOCTOR GIVEN CITY POST

Dr. Garrot, chief medical inspector of Chicago, has assigned Dr. C. Czerniewski, 699 Noble Street, to his staff. Dr. Czerniewski will give free inoculations against small-pox daily from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. on Sundays.

All Poles should take advantage of this free medical service.

II A 1
II D 3
I M

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

DR. KACZOROWSKI APPOINTED INSPECTOR OF HEALTH OF SOUTH CHICAGO

Dr. [?] Kaczorowski has been appointed Health Inspector of South Chicago by the Mayor of Chicago.

Free small-pox vaccination will be given daily between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M., between 7 P. M. and 9 P. M. at Dr. Kaczorowski's residence, 8361 Superior Avenue, corner 84th Street.

From 10 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., vaccinations will be given at the Polish Medical Center, 8816 Commercial Avenue.

All Polish residents of the South Chicago area ought to take advantage of this free medical service. By being vaccinated against smallpox one not only protects himself but his family from unforeseen dangers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

POLISH PHYSICIAN DIES

Dr. Casimir Rewkowski, a distinguished and well-known Polish physician in Chicago, died last night at ten o'clock. While sitting on a chair, in the course of a professional call at 253 West North Avenue, he suddenly collapsed and died, probably from a heart attack. His body was taken to an undertaker's establishment, and today a coroner's jury will decide what was the cause of his sudden death.

The late Dr. Casimir Rewkowski was about fifty years old and came from Lithuania. After first serving in the Russian army, he finished his medical training at Saint Petersburg University, serving later as army physician during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Later on he served as county physician in Bilgoraj, Russia. He came to America nine years ago and settled in Chicago. The deceased was not married, and his only relatives are a brother and a sister in Europe.

Doctor Rewkowski, who was well-to-do, made his money in America. Although he

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

had only eighty dollars in cash when he died, it is said that his savings, invested in real-estate mortgages, properties, and shares, amount to more than ten thousand dollars. He was planning to leave America for Europe.

The late Dr. Casimir Rewkowski was a member of the Polish National Alliance group Harmonia and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Saint Stanislaus Council. He was always willing to help his friends. His sudden death was keenly felt by his patients and friends.

PROJECT

II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1891.

POLES AT JESUITS COLLEGE

We received the official report of Jesuits College for the year of 1890-91, from which we are quoting the following, and correcting the last particulars, which appeared in our journal concerning Polish students attending that institution.

The following fraternities established at that college and supervised by its professors have Poles among its offices:

The Chrysostamian Debating Society

The purpose of this association is to study literature and elocution. In that fraternity, the second censor of the second year is John G. Bednarek.

The Students' Library Association

This library was founded to promote good literature. Already, it has two

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1891.

thousand volumes. One of the censors of that association is John G. Bednarek.

The Athletic and Game Room Association has John G. Bednarek as its censor also.

Last year, the college gave a few theatrical plays, and some of the actors were Polish students. On February 5, 1890, a play depicting a historical tragedy entitled "The Black Knight" was given by that institution which was staged at the Grand Opera House. In that production, John G. Bednarek played a very important role.

On November 24, 1890, "the first Academic" of that school staged a production entitled "A Trip to Greece with Nepos as Our Guide." The invitation was recited by John Jendrzejak.

On November 28, 1890, a production "The Greeks Visit the Romans, A.D. 170," at which J. S. Schultz played a piano solo and piano duet with another pianist.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1891.

The following Poles attended this college:

	Subject
Bednarek, John G.	Poetry
Cholewinski, Stan. P.	Preparatory
Jendrzejewski, John G.	First Academic
Klosowski, Edward A.	Third Academic
Kowalewski, Edward A.	Third Academic
Nawrocki, Anthony S.	Third Academic
Politowski, August A.	Third Academic
Schultz, Stephen J.	Second Academic
Szulerski, Albert G.	Third Academic
Zalewski, Ambrose M.	Third Academic

The following awards were presented to the Polish students at the end of the school year: John G. Bednarek received a gold watch as the first award for the best Latin composition. John G. Jendrzejek, was especially distinguished for the best marks in Latin (in all courses) as the first after the one who was awarded with a gold watch. The same John G. Jendrzejek was also distinguished for the best marks in mathematics.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1891.

The following Polish students received book awards: John G. Bednarek, second award for Latin, Greek, and mathematics; he also received honorable mention for history and chemistry.

Stephen J. Schultz, honorable mention for Greek, and a first award for penmanship.

August A. Politowski received honorable mention for religion and Latin, second award for English, history, geography, and orthography, and first award for arithmetic and penmanship.

Anthony S. Nawrocki, first award for Latin, and honorable mention for penmanship.

Edward A. Kowalewski, honorable mention for religion.

Ambrose M. Zalewski, honorable mention for penmanship.

Besides these, honorable mention was given to Anthony Nawrocki and Aug. Politowski, for the German language as extra curricular.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 1, 1891.

The following Polish students received honorable mention for extra good behavior: John G. Bednarek, St. P. Cholewinski, John G. Jendrzejek, Ed. A. Kowalewski, Anthony S. Nawrocki, Aug. A. Politowski, Stephen I. Schultz, and Albert G. Szulerski.

Polish students also distinguished themselves by high marks. It is understood that one hundred is the highest mark, but no one has ever received it at that college.

John G. Bednarek--91
Stan. P. Cholewinski--93
John G. Jendrzejek--99
Edw. A. Kowalewski--88
Anthony S. Nawrocki--80
Aug. A. Politowski--99

II A 1

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 4, April 2, 1890.

CITY NEWS

Wednesday afternoon, April 2, Frances Ekowski received at the Auditorium from the Dental and Surgery College his doctor's degree. We are happy to state that of the 29 graduating students, Mr. Ekowski had the second highest average.

The ceremony was a series of talks by professors, and many songs were sung and played by the school orchestra. Mr. Ekowski gave the farewell speech, which was the main topic of the evening. He emphasized that the graduates should not forget that they are now entering the business world to heal and bring to normal health sufferers from different kinds of sicknesses.

II A 1
IV

POLISH

NPA (R.L.) PRO... 3127

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 25, June 19, 1889.

A NEW POLISH LAWYER

We are informed that our young Polish comrade, Maksymilian Drzymała, has passed his examinations at the University, qualifying him for a lawyer's degree.

He is the same person who, at the last celebration of the anniversary of May the 3rd, orated in English about the Polish foreign relations during the dismemberment of Poland.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2
I D 2 b

POLISH

PROJECT WPA 3004-9

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, advertising manager of the Midwest Grocery Company, by Thomas Nowacki, June 23, 1937.

THE MIDWEST GROCERY CO.

In December, 1930 a group of Polish grocers got together in order to discuss the means and find the way to meet the competitition of chain stores. The competition of the chain stores was showing its deadly effect and the future of the independent grocers was at stake.

It was agreed that one of the principal reasons why the independent grocers could not make any profits was that they, buying individually, had to pay too nigh prices to the wholesale grocers ror goods. During the discussion it was decided that in order to be equal to the present conditions, new methods of conducting the business, based on sound economic principles, should be adopted.

Several meetings had been held before it was finally decided to follow a

PROJECT WPA 30045

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, June 23, 1937.

constructive plan by buying cooperatively at wholesale and by using the same method of retail selling.

The plan was put into effect by incorporating, in January 1931, a wholesale grocery, Midwest Grocery Company, while the name of Midwest Stores was given to stores owned by independent grocers belonging to the Midwest Grocery Company.

The Midwest Grocery Company is owned by the members, each owning 20 shares of stock, the profits on which are paid in form of rebates on goods bought from the wholesale house.

The administrative offices are located in the wholesale house. Midwest Stores is the name given to stores owned by the members of Midwest Grocery Company. In order to give an identity to stores belonging to the cooperative, it was agreed that the exterior, and if possible the interior, of the stores should present similar appearance. The signs of the stores are alike and are painted orange. There should be at least two blocks between two Midwest Stores.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, June 23, 1937.

This business venture proved to be an immediate success. In the first five months of its existence the business of the wholesale house reached the $400,000 mark. But the business of the member grocers showed also a remarkable improvement. The increase of business of individual stores in the first months was from 10% up and in one case it was as much as 320% within one month.

The members of the cooperative hold the meetings once a month, when the president of the cooperative presents a detailed report for the last month. Taking part in these meetings are the representatives of large manufacturing concerns, offering either suggestions for conducting the business, or planning sales and advertising campaigns.

In order to stimulate the business an extensive advertising campaign is being conducted. Every week at least 110,000 circulars are distributed to homes in the neighborhood of Midwest Stores, announcing the weekly sale. Every Friday a half page ad is placed in three Polish, one Bohemian, one Lithuanian and one English paper (The Daily Times). The radio is also being used to advertise the

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, June 23, 1937.

weekly sales. The business is conducted on a strictly cash basis.

There are certain rules governing the members of this organization. Every member agrees to buy everything for his store from the Midwest Grocery Company; the members must also agree to sell certain specified products at the price set by the wholesale house for the weekly sales. The sales list is sent to every store a few days before the day set for the big sale. Each member must contribute $2 per week for advertising expenses.

The members of the cooperative has a right to seel his store, but the membership in the cooperative is dependent on the decision of the organization. When a member sells his store and the new owner does not care to conduct a Midwest Store, the price of membership in the cooperative is returned.

The policy of the cooperative is based on the simple principle of truth in advertising, high quality of goods, and low prices.

PROJECT WPA

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, June 23, 1937.

There are 362 Midwest Stores belonging to the Midwest Grocery Company. The business of the wholesale house is growing so fast that the present quarters have become too small.

The new quarters were bought for $350,000, covering 4½ acres, where 21 railroad cars can be unloaded at the same time, while in the present location only four cars can be handled at the same time. This new warehouse will be the largest warehouse used by a cooperative grocery organization.

All products sold in grocery stores are handled by the wholesale house, except milk.

The amount of business done by the wholesale in 1936 was about $2,750,000.

The officers of the organization are: Mr. A. Janik, President; Mr. Joseph Skowronski, Secretary, and Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, Advertising Manager. They have been with the organization from its very beginning and have contributed

PROJECT WPA 6008

Interview with Mr. Stanislaus Dunin, June 23, 1937.

to the growth of the organization more than any other members of the administrative board.

The offices of the Midwest Grocery Company are located at 2434 S. Western Avenue.

Interview with Mr. Charles Nurczyk, secretary of the Polish Men's Association, 1121 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., by Thos Nowaki, May 4, 1937.

The Association was organized in 1929 for the purpose of helping Polish businessmen professionally, by giving them expert advice on how to conduct their businesses more efficiently and profitably. The members of the Association are also given help in their buying difficulties by having the new merchandise tested, as well as how to make the best arrangements in regard to price and conditions of payment. The Association carries and extensive advertising and very active publicity campaigns in behalf of all Polish business-men in general, and its members in particular. It broadcasts over station W G E S every Sunday from 1 - 2 P..M.

The membership of the Association is increasing continuously. At present there are more than 750 Polish business-men in Chicago belonging to the Association.

The offices of the Association are located at 1121 N. Ashland Ave. The President is Mr. Francis Nowak and the secretary is Mr. Charles Nurczyk.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

SLODKOWSKI SAUSAGE COMPANY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

In 1918 Mr. Joseph Slodkowski started a sausage factory on Commercial Avenue, and conducted it there until 1923. Then he moved to 2017-23 W. 18th St.

In 1925 he started to enlarge the building, which he completed next year. His sausage factory now has a good appearance and it occupies almost a whole block. Mr. Slodkowski employs thirty-five men. In April, 1936, there was a grand opening of his new factory, in which Dr. Gawronski, the Polish consul, participated with about five thousand people from all parts of the city.

Mr. Slodkowski, due to his hard work and perseverance, is in a position to take his life easy. He has now entered into the best stage of his life.

His wife helps him in his work; so does one of his sons. Another son, Eugene, who was born in South Chicago, attends St. Beads College in Peru, Illinois.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936

A POLISH LUMBER COMPANY

THE MANHATTAN LUMBER COMPANY IS THE LARGEST LUMBER AND MATERIAL FIRM IN S. CHICAGO

One of the important enterprises in South Chicago is a Polish firm, the Manhattan Lumber Company, which occupies a large tract of land at 83rd street and Commercial avenue.

The company was organized in 1905 by a group of Polish businessmen, and was incorporated with a capital of $250,000. During its existence it always stood at the top because its directors and managers understood their business very well. Another contributing factor to its rapid development is the fact that they sold a first-class material.

There were many changes in its management during its long existence, but always for the better. The present management is in the hands of a very competent man. They are: C. A. Hanson, president; Victor J. Wyszynski, vice-president; William J. Pieczynski, auditor; Walenty Mularski, yard foreman; Andrew Wozniak, shop foreman; Kaz. Golkowski and John Stagenber, directors.

Polonia, June 11, 1936

Polish contractors patronize the firm. Almost all Polish contractors of So. Chicago patronize the Manhattan Lumber Company. The Polish lumber company is a success.

A POLISH PLUMBING CONTRACTOR IN SO. CHICAGO

The first professional plumber in South Chicago was and still is a Pole by the name of W. A.Swiderski, who conducts a plumbing business for the last thirty-seven years. Mr. W. A. Swiderski was born in Chicago on the 13th day of June, 1886. This Saturday he will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in Bess emer Park, where the Poles will also celebrate Polish Day.

During the twenty-seven years of his business career he performed his duties very conscientiously and on that account he was patronized by all during the building boom in Chicago.

He filled many large contracts in Chicago, many of them for the Board of Education, hotels and banks. In South Chicago most of the plumbing work

has been done by Mr. Swiderski, who used to employ about twenty-five men at a time.

Mr. Swiderski is the only licensed plumber in South Chicago, and is a member of the Master Plumbers' Union of Illinois.

Besides his regular work he also devotes his time to national and patriotic affairs. He is a good citizen.

II A 2

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-3

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

A POLISH BAKERY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

GOLD CUP AND ITS WONDERFUL GROWTH IT BAKES 12,000 LOAVES DAILY

Recently many articles appeared in the American press against so-called "foreigners" who are not wanted here. In those articles some congressmen accuse the foreigners of creating unemployment. All accusations are based only on hatred and not on facts. Those accusations are not rational for had it not been for the foreigners our commercial growth would not have reached such proportions.

THE IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

Due to sound thinking immigrants who were our pioneers in the last century, this country is the most prosperous in the world. The Poles also have contributed to the wealth and success of this country. Everywhere one meets Poles who are energetic in business and interested in the progress of the country.

Let us take the So. Chicago Poles, for example. Disregarding thousands of working men, who are employed in the steel mills, we take under consideration only those individuals who have made unusual progress and distinguished themselves in industry or commerce.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

One of those prominent men is undoubtedly Stefan Michalowski, owner of a large bakery known as the Gold Cup Bakery, and who certainly deserves special recognition.

Mr. Stefan Michalewski was born in Poland and came to the United States in 1913 as a baker. The next year he married, he decided to go into bakery business. After five years of work and thrift, he went into the bakery business, buying in 1918 Mr. Kocinski's bakery, 8324 Buffalo Avenue, where Mr. Kocinski died. After three years he was able to buy another bakery which was Mr. Kukulski's bakery shop.

Mr. Michalowski, after a short time, remodelled and improved that by installing modern machinery, so that today it is the biggest bakery in South Chicago.

After a few years of good management, the Gold Cup Bakery developed so much trade that today (1936) Mr. Michalowski employs fifty-three bakers, who bake 12,000 loaves of bread daily, not taking into consideration other delicacies such as cakes, doughnuts, sweet rolls, cookies and other baked goods.

Eighteen bakery wagons distribute his bakery goods to different stores, also to private families. His business is expanding so rapidly that it will be necessary to enlarge the shop and install more machinery.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

BOUGHT $130,000 BAKERY FOR $30,000 IN MOMENCE, ILLINOIS

Last year Mr. Michalowski bought another bakery in Momence, Illinois, known as the Conrad Bakery, for $30,000, and which has been appraised at $130,000.

Mr. Michalowski operates that bakery shop with Mr. Litoborski as his partner. They employ around thirty men and bake 9,000 loaves of bread daily.

The bakery in Momence, Illinois, is wonderfully equipped and has the appearance of a modern factory rather than that of a bakery shop conducted by two able Poles.

MR. MICHALOWSKI A POPULAR MAN

Mr. Michalowski, not only works energetically in his bakery shops, he also finds time for social and national affairs. He is very much interested in Polish welfare. He belongs to several Polish societies, and takes an active part in national projects, particularly when donations are necessary. He contributed to the development of Polish business in South Chicago by giving the Polish business men good advice.

This demonstrates that a poor Polish immigrant is capable of creating great things; that many others are not able to accomplish because they lack the perseverance of the Polish immigrant.
(But not all Poles possess that quality. Sherby).

II A 2 POLISH

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

POLISH ROOFING COMPANY IN SOUTH CHICAGO AND ITS INTERESTING HISTORY

The firm Interstate Roofing Company was organized in 1921 by Mr. W. R. Bojanowski and Mr. E. A. Dutkiewicz, who having experience in that line, started their own business in South Chicago. In the beginning they were satisfied with a very small business, which was conducted at a private home, 8043 Coles Avenue. But later on when the business started to grow steadily and gained the confidence of the public, they decided to incorporate it, which was done in 1928.

Mr. W. R. Bojanowski was the first president of the firm, and Mr. E. A. Dutkiewicz was the secretary and cashier. Mr. G. B. Guzowski was vice-president. In January, 1924, the company bought a warehouse from the Berghoff Brewing Company, which is located near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This warehouse is still used by the company.

Immediately after the incorporation of the firm the business started to grow and to such an extent that it was necessary to look for a new office location. This was found at 8700 Commercial avenue.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

In 1927 the company introduced into its business an asphalt department equipped with modern machinery. In a short time the asbestos roofing and siding came into existence.

The Interstate Roofing Company was the first firm in South Chicago that introduced that kind of siding and accepted contracts.

The firm, Interstate Roofing Company, covered about two thousand roofs and seven hundred buildings.

The firm also had suffered during the depression but weathered the storm successfully. Mr. Bojanowski and Mr. Dutkiewicz certainly deserve a credit.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PECULIAR POLISH BUSINESS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

It seems that the only firm that carries garments for the dead is the South End Burial Garment Shop.

This particular shop is located at 2959 E. 88th street and was established by a Pole by the name of J. Zacharias, in April, 1934, and is growing very nicely. The shop has a complete supply of garments for the dead, for men and women; also other necessary articles used for burial purposes.

Mr. J. Zacharias employs four people.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3422

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936

THE LARGEST POLISH BREWERY IN THE UNITED STATES

ONLY POLES MAY BE STOCKHOLDERS; MILLION BARRELS OF BEER HAVE BEEN BREWED SINCE ITS EXISTENCE

One of the leading Polish enterprises in the United States is the White Eagle Brewing Company, organized on the 21st of November, 1899, by the late John F. and Francis Czaja, Adam Czaja, son of John F., and Bernard and Anna Maciejewski. Originally, the brewery was located near St. Adalbert's church at 18th street and Ashland avenue, the present location of Pulaski Hall, which is still owned by the brewery.

EXPANSION OF THE BREWERY

In 1907 the White Eagle Brewing Company bought out the Illinois Brewing and Malting Company, located at 3735-35 S. Racine avenue. As soon as the transaction was completed, the White Eagle Brewing Company moved in. At the same time the company reorganized and incorporated, accepting only Poles as its shareholders.

Polonia, June 11, 1936

THE FIRST MANAGEMENT OF THE REORGANIZED COMPANY

The following officers were elected to conduct the business of the newly incorporated company:

Leonard Rutkowski, president; J. F. Balcer, vice-president; S. Wleklinski, cashier; Jan A. Pelka, secretary.

The following were made directors: B. L. Maciejewski, Leonard Rutkowski, S. Belinski, S. Wleklinski, J. A. Cichocki, F. Gorzynski, H. Nowak, Piotr Niedzwiecki, J. Baller, Jan A. Relika

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

A POLISH COAL YARD IN SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.

The Standard Coal and Coke Company, a Polish coal firm, has been in the business for the last thirty-five years.

This firm was started in the year 1901 by Mr. Ziolkowski, the father of the present owner. At first he conducted it on a small scale with one horse and wagon; later on his son and brother of the present owner conducted it at 8847 Escanaba avenue. He was helped by his younger brother Felix, who was then sixteen years old.

Felix, the owner of the firm who was then seventeen years old, took the management in his hands and by hard work and good management developed it into a large business.

He was also known for his honesty, (honest weight) was his motto. His honesty and good service gained the confidence of the public, with the result that from a one truck firm it grew into an eight-truck, big concern.

At present this firm employs eighteen men distributing coal and ice in South Chicago.

Mr. Felix Ziolkowski is a self-made man. He is married. His wife, Lillian, helps him in his business.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30475

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936

POLISH TOBACCO SHOP IN SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.

Wladyslaw Bernatowicz is the only wholesale tobacconist in South Chicago. He has a very large trade, especially among Polish firms.

He started his business in 1916 on Commercial avenue, later on he moved into his own building at 8605 Manistee avenue where he has conducted his tobacco business very successfully for the last twenty years.

POLISH

II A 2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936.

POLISH UNION BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Among many Polish building and loan associations, the Polish Union Building Association holds undoubtedly the first place.

It was established in the year 1916 by a few influential local men who wished to help those countrymen who intended to build their own homes. The first members of this association were A. Lublinski, Ig. Lazarski, Wl.Przybylinski, W. Rembwiecki, J. Nowicki, A. Krajewski and N. Janicki.

During its useful existence this association rendered great service to those who still own their homes.

The rapid growth of this association is due to the support of the Poles of South Chicago and also to energetic management of its officers. The office is located at 8307 S. Shore Drive.

II A 2
I D 1 b

POLISH (2)

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 24, June 11, 1936

POLISH WOMAN, AN UNDERTAKER

The only Polish woman undertaker in South Chicago is Mrs. Wladyslawa Rybicki, who lives at 8401 Burley avenue, where she conducts her business. Her establishment is properly equipped. There is also a chapel.

Mrs. Rybicki is a very energetic woman; formerly she operated a dry goods store at 8558 Manistee avenue. After purchasing the property she opened up an undertaking business.

She is a member of St. Magdalene's Society, a member of the Free Polish Women's Alliance. She also helped to organize other societies and organizations.

Her husband, Mr. Wladyslaw Rybicki, has been employed as a foreman by Carnegie Steel Company for many years.

II A 2
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 13, 1928.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POLISH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
Former Platform Adopted for the Coming Year;
A. Wachowski's Report;
12,626 Associations in the Country

The annual meeting of the Polish Building and Loan Association League was held last Sunday at the Sokol Hall, 2300 South Whipple Street. After John Czekala, the president of the committee, opened the session, I. P. Grzemski, the secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted on a motion by Mr. Wysocki without opposition.

This formality over, the Reverend S. Bona, pastor of St. Casimir's parish, was invited to talk. "I came here," said Reverend Bona, "especially to give a word of praise for the work the League and the associations affiliated to it have accomplished in behalf of the Polish people. Just as each of our parishes is a defender of its right to teach the Polish language and traditions to our children, so is each of our associations a fortifier of our common good.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 13, 1928.

"Although it is well known that our organizations are not totally independent, yet they should be praised for the simple reason that it is due to their efforts that the Poles possess their own homes and other real-estate interests. These associations set an example and are regarded with great respect in financial circles. Bankers know that the Poles are trustworthy and that they respect their obligations.

"These institutions have taught our people not to hide their savings in mattresses but to put them in the coffers of the League, where they earn a substantial rate of interest. The organizers of the League must be thanked for the great sacrifices they have made in order to build this fine organization.

"The Polish Building and Loan Association League is an institution needed by the people. We are gathered here to help it in its work. The desire of the organizers of the League is that everyone become familiar with the work of the organization."

Mr. A. Wlodarski, first vice-president of the League, thanked Father Bona for his speech. Other speakers were the following directors of the League:

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 13, 1928.

John T. Jasinski, of Bridgeport; M. Galow, of Avondale; A. Wlodarski, of Town of Lake; F. Marchewicz, of Holy Trinity parish; S. Mikolajczyk, of St. Adalbert's and St. Anne's parishes; I. Pawis, of Irving Park; I. Lachcik, of Kensington; and P. Jezierny, of St. Casimir's parish.

Attorney John Rybicki, a member of the organizing committee, recommended a uniform system of bookkeeping for all the affiliated associations. Two other members of the committee, Mr. Tyrakowski and Mr. Armknecht, also spoke. Mr. Czekala, the chairman, told the assemblage that the Polish press is willing to co-operate and will publish any interesting article concerning the League. Articles may be sent to L. Borejszy, 1331 Augusta Boulevard.

Mr. W. Whitlock, secretary of the League, was endorsed for the post of fourth vice-president. After deliberating upon a motion made by W. Armknecht, the two hundred and fifty delegates present agreed that the League should go ahead with the same platform it had last year. The assembled members then rose from their seats as a token of appreciation for the work done by the committee. The members of the committee are John Czekala, president, A. J. Wlodarski, first vice-president; S. Tyrakowski, second vice-president; I. P. Grzenski, secretary,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 13, 1928.

2304 North Western Avenue; and Albert Wachowski, treasurer. Maurice F. Vasena, president of the League, and Mr. K. Pulaski were the next speakers.

Mr. Wachowski's Report

At this meeting the treasurer of the League, Mr. Albert Wachowski, known to the Polish people as the father of building and loan associations, made the following report:

The yearly report by the secretary of the National Building and Loan Association League in the United States shows that there are 12,626 units representing 10,665,705 members. The highest income amounts to $355,509,319.

In Illinois we have 881 units with 840,000 members. The 220 branches in Massachusetts represent the largest capital, $425,511,319. The capital of the entire organization amounts to $6,334,103,807.

Our Polish building, loan, and savings associations in Chicago and vicinity have over $40,000,000. The growth of our organizations during the past few years

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 13, 1928.

has been more favorably received and proportionately larger than that of any other financial institution.

These savings associations are operated in a businesslike manner. Strict economy of operation gives them a strong financial foundation. They are the schools of the people of the working class, who are taught that by saving their hard-earned money they will be able to build their own homes.

These associations are of value to the community in that they help build character and assist their members to construct their own homes, thereby making them good and useful citizens of this country.

Recognition should be given our Polish League of Building and Loan Associations, which has striven from the very beginning to bring all other similar organizations into its fold.



II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLIANCE NATIONAL BANK BRINGS ABOUT CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

At an annual meeting of stockholders of the Alliance National Bank, most of whom were from Holy Innocents', St. Stephen's, St. Helen's and St. John Cantius' parishes, held at the bank headquarters yesterday afternoon, changes were decided upon in the administration. Besides this, plans and problems for the good of the organization were discussed.

After the presentation of the directors who were on the board during 1927, reports were introduced. In the absence of Clayton F. Smith, chairman of the board of directors, who is in Washington on an important mission, Leon S. Mallek, president of the bank, gave a comprehensive report on the bank's business, administrators, and personnel. A table or index was given to every stockholder present, which showed the qualification of the directors.

The results of yesterday's elections showed that the following were chosen as directors:

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1928.

Leon S. Mallek, attorney; Peter Rostenkowski, former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and present cashier of the bank, who always takes an active part in Polish affairs; Clayton F. Smith, a financier who is well known to all the important banking institutions; John A. Biggio, realtor and owner of a subdivision in "Uptown"; Gustave D. Moldenhauer, physician; Francis J. Burns, proprietor of a wholesale lumber company; Edward Oplatka, co-owner of the Leader Stores; Mrs. Sophia Ruszkiewicz, wife of the late Joseph Ruszkiewicz, who organized the bank; and Nicholas A. Cummings, manager of the ice firm Reter Rusetos.

The following were chosen officers of the bank: Leon S. Mallek, president; Clayton F. Smith, vice-president; Francis J. Burns, vice-president; Robert F. Crowley, cashier; Anthony M. Adams and Valentine P. Kaszuba, assistant cashiers.

In the course of this annual report, Mr. Mallek pointed out that the assets of the bank have passed the five-million-dollar mark; the capital, accrued

PROJECT 3C049 W.P.A.

interest, and undivided income totaled $424,247.36, and the stockholders received a twelve per cent dividend in 1927.

"Credit for the growth of this institution," said Mr. Mallek, "must be given to the undivided co-operation of our clients, who are well aware of the financial strength of the Alliance National Bank and therefore consider it a sound place to deposit their savings."

The Alliance National Bank is on a par with the largest banking institutions of America. It is a member of the Federal Reserve Board and of Chicago's strongest financial institution, the Chicago Clearing House.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

AUGUST J. KOWALSKI INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF THE KIWANIS CLUB

/Half-tone, one column--eighth of a page, profile of August J. Kowalski./

Yesterday, at the Polish Alma Mater Hall, Milwaukee Avenue near North Avenue, a large number of members of the Kiwanis Club, consisting of business men of the Northwest Side, assembled at a dinner. This meeting was called for the purpose of installing a new president for the year 1928. This important post went to a well-known representative of the Polish people, August J. Kowalski, vice-president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, an institution largely serving, and managed by, Poles.

Mr. Kowalski, because of his work not only among the Polish people but also among people of other nationalities, has earned this distinguished position. He has been recognized for this work by the members of the Kiwanis Club, many of whom are not Polish.

Yesterday was indeed an eventful day in the life of Mr. Kowalski, who not only became president of this organization but also received a promotion

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

at his place of employment. He was appointed vice-president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, headed by John F. Smulski. Congratulations!

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

A NEW POLISH FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

/Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of Attorney Max A. Drezmal, president./

/Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of August Klimek, vice-president./

/Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of Dr. Leon P. Kozakiewicz, vice-president./

/Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of E. J. Odalski, secretary and cashier./

Of recent days, on the northwest side of Chicago, a new Polish financial institution has been established. The founders are persons who daily come across problems that require immediate assistance, but these honest people have no other form of security than their good character.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

This new financial institution is called the "Chicago Industrial Finance Corporation." The offices of this company will be found in the Milwaukee Avenue neighborhood, Division and Ashland Avenue. As soon as the offices are opened then the Polish people will be able to make loans and pay them back in installments to suit their purse.

The officers of this organization are as follows: Max A. Drezmal, president; Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, first vice-president; August Klimek, second vice-president; E. J. Odalski, secretary and cashier.

The directors are: Attorney M. A. Drezmal, Dr. F. A. Dulak, Dr. W. E. Gogolinski, August Klimek, August J. Kowalski, Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, Joseph Makarski, Ed. J. Odalski, and A. S. Wengierski.

From the above, it is self-evident that this new company is made up of well-known Polish individuals, who are prominent in the business world. Their names are a guarantee of success.

The capital of this financial institution has been based on the laws of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1928.

the State of Illinois, and amounts to $200,000. This sum will be deposited in the Northwestern Bank. This bank has also been asked to act as trustee.

The Chicago Industrial Finance Corporation is the twelfth of its kind in Chicago and vicinity. It is organized under the system known as the Security System, Inc. A. C. Schauer, vice-president of the Security System, Inc., took an active interest in getting this twelfth organization in order.

II A 2
III B 2
III H
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1923.

ALBERT WACHOWSKI'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Silver Cup Presented to Founder

The last day of the old year marked the celebration of the Albert Wachowski Building and Loan Association's silver anniversary at the main office, 3032 West 22nd Street. Many people of St. Casimir's parish gathered to congratulate the founder, Albert Wachowski, and to wish him health and prosperity for another twenty-five years. Along with these greetings words of appreciation were extended to the celebrant for his untiring work in the community, which has made it possible for thousands to own homes. Credit also was extended him for making possible the establishment of several Polish banks on the South Side.

At a special reception, John Czekala, president of the Polish Building and Loan Association League, gave the highlights of Mr. Wachowski's career. It was a worthy tribute to this highly popular Polish financier.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

"Mr. Jachowski," said J. Czekala, "well understood the plight of the Polish people, and he knew that only through savings could they find a place in the American scheme of things. That is why he organized a building and loan company, which enabled the Polish people to save money at a profit. In the twenty-five years of business, he has been able to build this organization into a million and a quarter dollar institution. True, from the beginning, like any other organization, many difficulties had to be faced, however, the future of this association was assured, for Mr. Jachowski knew how to convince the people of the necessity of saving."

"Several years ago, this organization became the mother of two Polish banks; namely, the Marshall Square State Bank and the Brighton Park State Bank; he is president of both. And, indeed, it is an honor for me to present this esteemed Polish financier with this beautiful silver cup in honor of his many achievements," concluded the speaker as he presented the cup to Mr. Wachowski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

Anthony Wlodarski, prominent businessman of Town of Lake, in offering felicitations, pointed out that Mr. Wachowski will celebrate his seventieth birthday on March 15.

The third speaker was J. P. Grzemski, secretary of the Polish Building and Loan Association League. He was followed by Roman Cieslewicz, who spoke about the barriers encountered in forming the entire organization.

"Thousands of persons have benefited by the generosity of Mr. Wachowski. Today, they own homes and other real estate property," pointed our Mr. Cieslewicz.

The following speakers followed: Paul Andricka, of Kensington; Albert Mazur, of Phoenix; Paul Szepietowski, also of Phoenix; and finally the celebrant, who has been a resident of Chicago for the past forty-eight years.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

After Mr. Wachowski's speech, a delightful dinner was served. Besides those mentioned, the following took part at the table: Attorney Leon Wachowski, vice-president of the Brighton Park State Bank; Ksawery Czastka, treasurer of the Marshall Square State Bank; Joseph T. Wachowski; Joseph Smuczynski, mayor and judge of Phoenix, Illinois; Albert Czarny; A. Mistarz; Valentine Jasienski; John Kamka; Stanislaus Szmergalski; John Daniel; B. Ostapczuk; and many others. Mr. Wachowski's organization has opened its hundredth series this week.

A Biographical Sketch of A. Wachowski

Albert Wachowski was born March 15, 1858 in Stara Wies (Old Village) at Gniezno (Gnesen) in the province of Posen. He left his parents, Francis and Josephine (nee Kwapiszewska) Wachowski, after serving in the German army and sailed for America. He found his home in Chicago. From the beginning,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

young Albert followed the carpenter's trade. Soon after he became interested in the building trade, and later he became a merchant.

For over forty years, he has occupied himself with the building and loan business. In 1892, the young immigrant organized the Pulaski Building and Loan Association at St. Casimir's parish. Seven years later, Albert Wachowski founded another such firm in Town of Lake under the name of Prince Witold (a famous Lithuanian prince). Two years later, he established the John Sobieski III Building and Loan Association in West Hammond, Indiana. In 1902, he incorporated the Albert Wachowski Building and Loan Association for ninety-nine years,with a capital of five million dollars. This organization played a big part in growth of Chicago and its environs. It helped many Polish people to build or purchase homes in Kensington, West Pullman, Blue Island, Phoenix, Harvey, West Harvey, South Chicago, Chicago Heights, and Posen, Illinois.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

In Town of Lake, another loan association was founded by Mr. Wachowski in 1903. It was a Lithuanian institution and named for Fr. Vincent Barzynski. Another was founded in Gary, Indiana in 1911, bearing his name. During that same year, he was instrumental in establishing the Polish Building and Loan Association League of Illinois. At present he is treasurer of this organization.

In 1906, A.Wachowski purchased a large tract of land on the Southwest Side of Chicago, called Crawford, and established a new community, Cracow. He also helped to found the parish of the Good Shepherd.

On Feb. 24, 1884, he married Miss Constance Korzeniewski, daughter of John and Frances Korzeniewski. Out of this marriage, there were nine children, five sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Leon A. Wachowski, is an attorney and vice-president of the Marshall Square State Bank; his second son, Stanislaus A. Wachowski, is a corporal in the United States Army.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

Eugene, his third son, is assistant cashier at the Marshall Square State Bank. The fourth son, Casimir, is attending Northwestern University, while his youngest son, Thaddeus, is studying medicine.

Joanna, his daughter, is the wife of the manager and treasurer of the Marshall Square State Bank, Ksawery Czastka. Another daughter, Veronica, married Mr. Polczynski; Mary, his third daughter, has become Mrs. Windham; and his fourth, Gertrude, is attending a musical school.

Albert Wachowski attained all his business achievements by working hard, and St. Casimir's parish can be rightfully proud of him for organizing the Marshall Square State Bank, 3113 West 22nd Street, and the Brighton Park State Bank, Archer Avenue, near Kedzie. As we said before, he is president of both.

For many years, Mr. Wachowski has belonged to many Polish societies, both

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

national and welfare. He is a member of long standing in the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Since he came to Chicago, he has taken active part in Polish affairs. Recently, he has been distinguished by the Polish government for his work in Polish affairs during the World War.

We hope that the celebrant will continue in good health, and reach his fiftieth anniversary in his organization.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

SZYMCZAK NAMED VICE-PRESIDENT OF POLISH BANK
Many People Call Personally to Offer Their Congratulations; Many Flowers Sent.

PROJECT WPA

/Half-tone-one column-eighth of a page, view of Kowalki, showing Szymczak bank vault/

At the "White House", located at Milwaukee Avenue and West Division Street, the home of the Polish banking institution, the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, hundreds of good wishers came to congratulate Professor M. S. Szymczak on his new appointment as vice-president of the bank. Crowds began to gather immediately after the business closing hours last Saturday afternoon to wish him well. Flowers and telegrams were sent throughout the day. Many friends, businessmen, and politicians called in person also.

The new vice-president passed out cigars to the men and chocolates to the ladies as a token of appreciation for their kind and generous wishes. This,

POST OFFICE 641 CHICAGO, ILL.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

indeed, was a great occasion for him to celebrate the Christmas holidays among his friends. Professor Szymczak, having held the position as Superintendent of the Cook County Forest Preserves, without doubt will be able to handle the various problems that may arise during his initiatory days of his new position. His wide popularity will be of great service to him.

Baskets of flowers in honor of the occasion were sent by: Anton J. Cermak, President of the Cook County Board; John Jaranowski, Mayor of Calumet City; Thaddeus Szymczak, brother of M. S. Szymczak; Francis J. Wilson, Cook County Commissioner; The Democratic Organization of the 41st Ward; The Cook County Forest Preserves' Police Department. Congratulatory telegrams were sent by: Dziennik Chicagoski; E. J. Hasten of the Chicago Journal; Charles Climer, president of the Illinois Building and Loan Association League; Dr. James J. Losty of De Paul University; T. L. Frankenthal of the Equitable Bond and Mortgage Company; Robert Boniel, director of the Edgewater Beach Hotel; Henry Fabian of the First National Bank; William E. Dever, former mayor; and others.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

Some of the city's leading citizens who called in person were: Thomas Gordon, business manager of Dziennik Chicagoski; A. F. Lakowka, advertising manager of Dziennik Chicagoski; Anton J. Cermak; Alderman J. Toman; Francis J. Wilson; Chick Evans, well-known professional golf star; John Jaranowski; A. Kingery, manager of the Chicago Regional Planning Association; Stanislaus H. Klarkowski, Municipal Judge; Peter Rostenkowski, treasurer of the P. R. C. U. and Albert Soska, president of the Polish Alma Mater.

August J. Kowalski, treasurer of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, wished Professor Szymczak the best of luck in his new position.

The Northwestern Trust and Savings bank is popularly known as Smulski's Bank.

II A 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 10, 1927.

A MEETING OF THE CHICAGO POLISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The next meeting of the Chicago Polish Chamber of Commerce, will be held on Friday October 14th in the board of directors hall, of the Ashland State Bank, at Eighteenth street and Ashland Ave., at 7:30 P.M. All members, and particularly those interested in making business contacts with merchants of Poland, are requested to be present.

Mr. K. Piatkiewicz, Secretary

W.P.A. 604

POLISH

II A 2
IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 13, 1927.

$37,8000,000, INVESTED IN POLISH BLDG. AND LOAN ASSN.

Polish building and loan associations have acquired a place of importance and influence in the Political and financial world. The Polish Building and Loan Assn. held its semi-annual meeting at the Piast Hall, 1700 West Twenty-first St. About 200 representatives of building associations of various parts of the city were present. The chairman of this meeting was Mr. John Czekala, and the function of secretary was performed by Mr. J. Niemiec. Following the reading of the minutes of the association, Mr. A. Wlodarski was requested to speak. As his subject he chose to analyze and clarify many new resolutions adopted by the National Bldg. and Loan Assn. during the convention in Ashville, N. C. In his address he emphasized the many important factors which will have a tendency to increase the volume of business in the coming year.

Mr. Wlodarski was followed by Mr. Rybicki, for the Polish Bldg. and Loan Assn, who said, that the association is daily increasing its influence and capital. Thanks to this association the Polish name is receiving favorable publicity in many financial journals. Mr. Rybicki said: "The American people claim, that every Pole is vested with a keen business knowledge, in addition to being very thrifty!" He also invited all to attend the state convention of the Bldg. and Loan Assn. which is scheduled to take place on October 11, 12, and 13, in Oak Park, Illinois.

FOLKLORE PROJECT SOC. SCI. W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 13, 1927.

Mr. Albert Wahowski who is known as the father of the Polish Bldg. and Loan Assn., and who is also a well-known banker in Marshall Square, submitted very interesting statistics showing the growth of the association. He said, "Twenty-two years ago I attended a similar convention in Peoria, Illinois, the Polish association then had a surplus capital of $1,500,000. Today, the financial statement reveals a balance of $37,800,000." At this point, those present, at the meeting, passed a resolution to appoint a speaker for the convention in Oak Park.

The Polish League offers a silver cup as a reward for the best address made at the convention. Following this meeting a dinner was served, after the dinner they danced into the wee hours of the morning.

II A 2
II A 1
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 179, Aug. 2, 1926.

PROJECT 10049 W.P.A.

OPENING OF POLISH HOTEL
MR. FRANK DEMETER, ENGINEER IS OWNER

The opening of the very beautiful Ashland Manor Hotel, 404 S. Ashland Ave., whose owners are Frank and Sophia Demeter, took place last Saturday.

Mr. Demeter made himself known to the Poles in Chicago as an outstanding engineer, who, in his time was entrusted with the building of the tunnel in the southern part of the city of Boston. He has conducted similar work in New York and other cities of the United States. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Zygmunt Stefanowicz, chief editor of the publications of the Polish R. C. Union.

Mrs. Sophia Demeter is the daughter of Mrs. M. Chodzinski, Director of the Polish Women's Alliance, and well known as a worker in the national and social plane.

The hotel has 160 large and beautifully furnished rooms, also an extraordinarily equipped lobby which is enhanced by furniture acquired from the

PROJECT 30047 W.P.A.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 179, Aug. 2, 1926.

Palmer House, as for example, a clock worth several thousand dollars; a set of furniture from a room which at one time was occupied by presidents of the United States, Grant and Cleveland, also the famous singers, Patti and Tetrazzini; and a mirror of artistic out, bought from a certain Protestant congregation. The lobby also has a fountain and numerous pictures, some of these brought over from Poland by Mrs. Chodzinski.

The hotel was built at a cost of $65,000. The popularity of Mr. Demeter among Americans is so great, that all of the rooms in the hotel were rented the very first day it was opened.

Mr. Demeter, as is becoming a good Pole, employs mostly Polish people.

Last Saturday, which was the opening day, a banquet was held in the diningroom of the hotel, to which all of Mr. Demeter's relatives and numerous friends were invited.

Mr. Demeter, as we are informed, intends to have two more similar hotels built in the near future.

PROJECT W.P.A. STUDIES

II A 2
III A
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 230, Nov. 29, 1922.

MEETING OF POLISH BANKERS AT CHICAGO.

Editorial.

Meeting of Polish bankers at Chicago! Is this a fable or is it not a fable? Because wherefore the Polish bankers? We have known only one or two. But why this meeting of Polish bankers in great numbers?

But, nevertheless, such a meeting took place last Monday, as we informed you in yesterday's edition of our newspaper. About forty six persons participated in this meeting. About thirty of these were bankers, or in the strict sense of the word, connected with the banking industry.

This was the first, as far as we know, meeting of this kind, and the first in the presence of an official representative of the Republic of Poland.

The bank generally is the foundation of the economical development of every community. Without a bank, neither commerce nor industry can be developed.

OCT 30 1922

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 280, Nov. 29, 1922.

The banks are the symbol of prosperity in every country, and the more solid banks a country has, the more powerful and richer it is.

If the Poles in America would have the right amount of rich banks in proportion to their population, it would not be swept around as it is today by other nationalities in America. We would occupy then higher offices in politics, commerce, and industry. We would be influential in directing the affairs of the country. We would offer proof of our vitality and independence. Without our own banks we are tools in the hands of others. Others are operating our money, in a great measure to our disadvantage, and we seem to be satisfied with any sort of percentage.

That is not all, if we would own more banks in America, we would be able to have stricter commercial and industrial relations with Poland, which is in great need of capital. The Polish banks could take over into their own hands control of export and import between Poland and America.

Not having any banks, our good desires in regard to Poland do not represent any meaning.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 280, Nov. 29, 1922.

And why do we not have as many Polish banks as we should? We see two reasons--the first is that the Polish community in America does not know the true value of Polish banks. They are not sufficiently informed; they do not possess any knowledge in this respect. The other reason is that the Polish bankers, which we have had up to this time, do not unite; did not support themselves mutually; did not make it easier for others to establish banks. The field for Polish banks is large, because there is a shortage of bankers.

The meeting of last Monday has this for itself. It brings closer, unites, and directs to one point the Polish bankers. Exchange of opinions, talk about Polish business and about tying relations on the financial path with Poland is so great and unusual in our relations that we do not hesitate to consider this fact as the beginning of a new era in our industrial and social life in America.

We place the meeting of the Polish bankers in Chicago, not among fables, but into the live history of the Polish emigration.

II A 2

POLISH

PROJECT 30043 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1922.

REPORTER'S NOTES

Several days ago a new Polish business concern was incorporated, the Chicago Pure Milk Company, 1727 West Division Street. At the head of this company are Mr. Alois Kwiatkowski, Mrs. Anne Prusinska, and Mr. Joseph W. Prusinski.

II A 2

POLISH

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1922.

/NEWS/ FROM THE TOWN OF LAKE

The building and loan association and savings bank which operates under the name of the Sherman Park Building and Loan Association holds its meetings every Thursday night at Messrs. Karwowski's and Jakubowski's place, 5159 South Racine Avenue.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1922.

REPORTER'S NOTES

A short time ago a new Polish business was opened at 4407 South Mozart Street. It is a large bakery, the owner of which is Mr. Joseph A. Buttny, the well-known son of old settlers of Bridgeport, Mr. Theophil Buttny and Mrs. Angelica Buttny.

W.P.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1922.

NOTICE

Another Polish business enterprise has been established in the Bridgeport district. It is a coffee and tea store at 1041 West 31st Place. The owner is Mr. Joseph Derdzinski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1922.

NOTICE

Not long ago the brothers Nowicki opened a shoe store at 3207 South Morgan Street. The store carries the latest styles and models of shoes. The manager is Mr. Stanislas Nowicki.

WPA (ILL.) Project 973

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1922.

REPORTER'S NOTES

Recently a new building and loan association was organized, the Julian Building and Loan Association, located in the real-estate office of Mr. Bruno Mindak, 1400 North Ashland Avenue, corner Blackhawk Street, second floor.

All wishing to become members of this newly organized Association are asked to come to the meeting which will take place on Tuesday, February 22, at the above-mentioned address. At this meeting the officers of the Association will be elected. [Editor's note: February 22, 1922, was Wednesday, not Tuesday.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1922.

/NEWS/ FROM BRIGHTON PARK

Mr. Francis Patka intends to move in the next few days to his own building especially constructed for an undertaking establishment, at 44th and South Richmond Streets. There will be a beautiful chapel on the first floor; he will live with his family on the upper floor.

WPA

II A 2
II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1922.

/News/ FROM BRIGHTON PARK

Mr. Francis Litoborski, who lived in the Town of Lake district for many years, has moved to Brighton Park, where he has opened a first-class bakery in his own newly constructed building at 4278 Archer Avenue. There is no larger, more modern bakery in the whole district.

WPA (ILL. ...)

II A 2
III D
I G

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Mr. Leo J. Winiecki was born in Chicago, April 24, 1876, in St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish. His elementary education was received in the parish school, but when his father died as a result or an unfortunate accident, young Leo had to look for work to help his mother support five small children, all his juniors. He was successful in finding employment in one of the larger print shops downtown, where he continued to work for fourteen years.

In 1906 he bought a half interest in the print shop of Wirmich and Dean, which thus became Wirmich and Winiecki. In 1918 he bought the rest of the stock of the company, and the firm, now under the name of the Security Printing Company, belongs only to him and is solely under his management. Thanks to the energy and the enterprise of Mr. Winiecki the business increases daily, patronized widely by Poles as well as by people of other nationalities.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

In civic and social life Mr. Winiecki is also very active. He is president of the Holy Name of Jesus Society in St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr's parish in Cragin, a trustee of the High Court of the Order of Catholic Foresters, and a member of many years' standing of the Polish Alma Mater, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the St. Casimir Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, the Knights of Columbus (fourth degree), the Ladislas Jagiello Citizens Club of Cragin, and the Oriental Circle. Mr. Winiecki is president of the North Side Printers' Association, president of the Polish Gold Star Mothers' and Fathers' Association, treasurer of Lodge Number 1020, Order of Catholic Foresters, and a director of the Fullerton State Bank.

In March, 1911, Mr. Winiecki was a candidate for alderman, but because he was not widely known, he suffered defeat. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Labor Arbitration Board by Governor Dunne. In this capacity he was able to render valuable services to the workingmen, who gained better working conditions and better wages. The best proof of his

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

popularity was his re-election as a trustee of the High Court of Foresters, in which, though there are only eighteen Polish delegates, he has always held fourth place among thirteen candidates for the office. During the Liberty Loan campaign he was very active, with the result that the Polish Foresters bought more than $50,000 worth of bonds.

On August 30, 1898, Mr. Winiecki married Miss Ottilia Szymanska in St. Josaphat's Church. The marriage was blessed with five children, of whom only three are alive. Their nineteen-year-old son Edward gave his life on the field of glory in the war against the Prussians.

Mr. Winiecki and his family are members of St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr's parish in Cragin. He lives at 4421 Altgeld Street, and his business is located at 2140 and 2142 Clybourn Avenue.

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1922.

CHIEF OF CURS

Mr. Francis Pawlowski was born on January 6, 1873, in Poland, in the province of Pomerania and in the village of Koniojady. When he was only seven years old, he had to work after school to help his widowed mother. Unwilling to submit to Prussian oppression, he emigrated to America when he was only fifteen. He came directly to Chicago where he worked for several years in various factories and stores. In the evenings he attended night school, since he had decided to learn the English language and secure a better place for himself in society.

A lover of music, he practiced this art in his spare time, and when a vacancy occurred in the post of organist in St. Stanislas Bishop and Martyr's Church, the pastor of the church, the Reverend John Obyrtacz, offered him the place, which he held for twelve years. When his salary in this position became insufficient to support his rather large family, he opened, as a sideline, a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1922.

real-estate office which proved to be so profitable a business venture that Mr. Pawlowski was forced to resign as organist; he was succeeded by his oldest son, Francis.

Meanwhile the Cragin district was growing rapidly, and the need for a Polish bank became more pressing. Our people had to do their banking business with bankers of other nationalities or were compelled to go downtown for this purpose. So Mr. Pawlowski formed a partnership with Attorney Zygmunt and opened in 1917 a mortgage bank, Pawlowski and Zygmunt. This financial institution does banking business in all branches. It enjoys the enthusiastic support and patronage not only of Poles but also of people of other nationalities. At present the bank is building ten three-story apartment buildings on Leamington Street, in the most beautiful location in the whole parish.

Mr. Pawlowski has always been very active in patriotic and civic affairs. His services were especially valuable during the campaign to raise a $10,000,000 fund, to which his parish contributed $22,000. As a delegate of the local

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1922.

citizens' committee he has attended every convention held by the Polish people in America.

In 1893 Mr. Pawlowski married Miss Catherine Michalska. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. Adalbert's church. In the same year he moved to the Cragin district, where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Pawlowski has reared quite a large family, always retaining his race-consciousness as a Pole and remembering his obligations toward the land of his forefathers. His oldest son, Francis, until recently the organist of the parish church, is at present working in his father's bank. The second son, Dr. Bernard Pawlowski, is a dentist, and the third son, Stanislas, is a student at the University of Illinois. Three daughters, Anne, Valerie, and Elizabeth, are home girls, and Rosalie goes to the parish school. The youngest son, Joseph, is a student at St. Stanislas Kostka College.

Since he was homesick for his native land, Mr. Pawlowski visited Pomerania

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1922.

in 1920, extending his visit to other parts of Poland.

For the last twenty-five years he has been a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. He is also a member of the Citizens' Club in the parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2127

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1922.

TOWN OF LAKE

Last Wednesday, February 1, a meeting of the board of directors of the Polish-owned White Eagle Dairy was held in Rusch's hall, 4800 South Wood Street. The following officers were elected: Michael Czworniak, president; Michael Zaczek, vice-president; Thomas Kozubowski, treasurer; and Louis Nowakowski, secretary. The following men constitute the board of directors: Messrs. Joseph Kukulski, F. Zaworski, S. Wollek, J. Wieduch, and F. Galecki. The attorney for the company is Mr. Stanislas Witmanski, brother of the Reverend Peter Witmanski of St. Josaphat's Church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF MRS. SLOMINSKA'S BADGE AND BANNER SHOP

Thanks to an enterprising Polish woman who would not give up, a new enterprise was launched a year after the great Chicago fire of 1871, which nearly destroyed the whole city. This business not only is still in existence but is well known all over America and even in Poland, where at the world's fair in the city of Lwow (Lemberg) Mrs. Slominska's establishment received two medals for its artistic embroideries.

It was in 1872, after the great fire. Our respected and patriotic, countrywoman had lost nearly all of her possessions in the conflagration. On top of that a protracted illness had incapacitated her husband Stanislas. However, this brave woman did not become discouraged but went to work and by efforts that would have exhausted even the strongest she finally succeeded in opening a little store at Halsted and Bunker Streets, in the so-called Bohemian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922

St. Venceslas parish. In this shop she received her first order for scarfs from one of the societies of St. Stanislas Kostka's Church. St. Stanislas was then the only Polish church in Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Slominski were members of this parish. From this small beginning, the little store in which for several years Mrs. Slominska also sold women's hats, grew the badge and banner shop of W. Slominska, one of the largest of its kind in America because of the honest and artistic work done by this purely Polish establishment.

With the increase of Polish immigration to America and the concomitant growth of Polish societies, the sideline of women's hats was discontinued, and all efforts were directed solely to the manufacture and distribution of banners, flags, badges, scarfs, and similar requisites of Polish societies, liturgical vestments of all kinds necessary for church ceremonials, and canopies for church processions.

In this business the late Stanislas Slominski was of great help to his wife

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

Waleria up to the date of his death in 1910. After her husband's demise Mrs. Slominska did not resign herself to despair but continued to work devotedly at her business. He asked her son-in-law, the well-known Adalbert J. Danisch, to come to work with her, which he did, managing the business up to July, 1917, when he bought it from his mother-in-law, who lived only fourteen months longer in retirement with her daughter Angeline Danisch in St. Venceslas' parish in the Avondale section of our city.

In the Badge and Banner Shop of W. Slominska were made most of the banners and Polish flags for Polish societies in America. Even the tiniest Polish community in the United States has some Polish organization which uses the products made by this well-known firm. But the larger Polish organizations also had their banners made in this establishment; for instance the very beautiful banner of the Polish National Alliance and those of the Polish Union in Buffalo, the Polish Union in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, the Alliance of Poles in the State of Ohio, the Polish Women's Alliance in America, and many other important organizations, leagues, and alliances, some of which

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

no longer exist.

In the fifty years of the existence of the Slominska Badge and Banner Shop more than three thousand Polish organizations, more than a hundred Lithuanian societies, and about two hundred societies of other nationalities, such as Bohemian, Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Irish, and German, have come to this shop with their needs. This firm has gained a reputation of "good as gold" among business houses operated by other nationalities and especially among wholesale houses because its word is as good as gold, in that the goods contracted for are delivered without fail at the time promised. This reputation has been maintained by the firm up to the present day. From this short history we can see that Poles also can conduct a business successfully if only they strive to satisfy their customers and to execute orders to their complete satisfaction.

We are confident that the Badge and Banner Shop of W. Slominska, under the management of so energetic and enterprising a countryman of ours as

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

Mr. Adalbert J. Danisch, will celebrate not only its diamond jubilee but also its centennial.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Mr. Joseph P. Michalski was born on March 1, 1877, in Sierpiec, Plock County Poland, then under Russian occupation. He received his elementary education in his native town and later some instruction in building and construction from his father, who was a builder. Discontinuing his studies, he emigrated to America, where he was forced to take up some practical trade. He chose bookbinding, in which occupation he became unusually proficient. He arrived in Chicago in 1896 and worked for various bookbinderies, among them the Canky Company of Hammond, Indiana, S. D. Childs, and Shea and Smith.

Accumulating a little capital and gaining a reputation as a first-class artisan, he decided to work for himself. He opened his own bookbindery in St. John Cantius parish on Carpenter Street. That was in 1917. Soon afterwards he became a partner in the large bookbinding firm of Olszewski and Company, the founder of which had just died. Mr. Michalski became a pillar of the concern and an organizer. He bought and installed the latest and most improved

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

machinery, so that this firm attained the highest development in its history. In 1919 the name of the firm was changed to American Bookbindery Company, with Mr. Michalski as president; the second partner, Mr. E. G. Mares, became vice-president, and the third partner, Mr. W. J. Andrzejewski, was secretary and treasurer. The business has remained under the same management up to the present time. The American Bookbindery Company is growing splendidly, thanks to the above-mentioned men and especially to Mr. Joseph Michalski, who is a master craftsman and without doubt, the best in his field in the whole Chicago Polonia.

Mr. Michalski is still a comparatively young man, energetic, a good worker, progressive, and enterprising. There is not the least doubt that the business which he is managing will achieve great success. Personally he enjoys great popularity and the friendship of many. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Falcons' Alliance, and the Alliance of Polish Military Societies.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

We wish to mention that the American Bookbindery Company does most of the work connected with bookbinding for our publishing firm, the Polish Publishing Company. Most of the schoolbooks and novels published by us are bound to our complete satisfaction by the firm managed by Mr. Michalski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Our attitude toward our young workers, the younger Polish-American generation, has always been one of the greatest interest and sympathy. After all, as we say, the future is theirs.

One of the younger generation, an unusually pleasant individual, is Anthony W. Barwig, a typical Chicagoan and a typical St. Stanislas parishioner. He was born on April 29, 1885, in St. Stanislas' parish, the son of St. Stanislas' parish secretary of many years' standing, Mr. Ladislas Barwig. He went to St. Stanislas' School and was married on September 11, 1907, in St. Stanislas' Church to Miss Mary Schlapka, daughter of Francis and Eve Schlapka, old settlers in St. Stanislas' parish.

They have three children; the oldest boy goes to St. Stanislas' College, and a

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30278

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

younger one attends St. Stanislas' parish school, even though their parents have been living for the last several years in a distant part of Chicago, Portage Park. In spite of that they belong to St. Stanislas' Church. It seems that the Barwigs could not get along without their old, beloved St. Stanislas' Church and parish; this is how Anthony and his family feel, and this is why they belong here to various societies and take part in all the social affairs and patriotic activities.

Mr. Anthony Barwig is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, St. Cecilia Lodge Number Fourteen, of which he has been secretary for the last fourteen years. He is also a member of the Polish Alma Mater, the Knights of Columbus, the Koszciuszko Citizens' Club, which he joined when it was organized, and the amateur dramatic club of St. Stanislas' parish. Because of his great interest in music and his love for it he has been a choir director of St. Stanislas' Church for the last eighteen years; he is also a choir director of the above-mentioned Citizens' Club. Finally, for the last several years he has been

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 3023

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

secretary and director of the Pulaski Bank. All these societies, clubs, choirs, and circles are naturally located in St. Stanislas' parish.

Mr. Anthony Barwig is a capable and energetic man. Although still comparatively young, he has acquired a great deal of business experience, which he used not very long ago to organize his own business, the Barwig Storage Battery Company, at 1355 Noble Street, where he manufactures and repairs batteries. Quite recently he enlarged his business by organizing the A. V. Barwig Manufacturing Company, which makes automobile parts and instruments. It is located at the same address. This concern is showing a healthy and rapid growth, and its owner is on the road to wealth, which we all most heartly wish him to attain.

As a great lover of music Mr. Anthony Barwig takes part with his quartet or his choir in many musical productions in our Polonia. In the recruiting for the Polish Army and in the American and later Polish loan drives his effective

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

help added much to the success of these patriotic campaigns.

Good children of St. Stanislas' Parish, loyally attached to it--that is the Barwig family. When we emphasize this warm attachment, we do not mean to say that Mr. Barwig could not make his living somewhere else, for a capable and popular man can do it anywhere, but we wish to show our appreciation for his truly filial sentiment of fidelity and loyalty to this Alma Mater of all Polish parishes in Chicago. We regard this trait of character in him and in his family as truly admirable.

Mr. and Mrs. Barwig live at 5045 Cullom Avenue.

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

THE UNIVERSAL MACHINE AND TOOL CORPORATION

The question of the Universal Machine and Tool Corporation, which declared itself insolvent on October 7 of last year, was again taken up yesterday in the receiver's office. The following witnesses were examined: Dr. Chrzan; Attorney Julius Kwasigroch; Commissioner Albert Nowak; Mr. Pontkowski, president of the firm; Peter Niemira, president of the Guaranty Mortgage and Security Company; and Miss Cartwright, witness for the State in matters of corporation law.

As is seen from the depositions of the witnesses so far examined, the chief causes of the bankruptcy were the irregularities in the financial management and the bookkeeping and the disregard of the State corporation laws. Exact bookkeeping records were not kept, and only occasional official entries were made in the books. Of course many mistakes and inaccuracies crept in, and finally the deficits became known. Even the articles of incorporation were violated as to the number of men on the board of directors, for there were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

nine directors instead of five, as the articles prescribe.

Commissioner Albert Nowak declared that he had accepted the offices of director and treasurer of this corporation believing that the corporation was organized and managed according to the laws of the State; that otherwise he would have had nothing to do with the business. And so far as his being treasurer was concerned, it was only an empty title, since he never even touched any of the company's money, his main function being the signing of checks drawn by Mr. Pontkowski. According to depositions of Peter Niemira, treasurer of the Politowski firm which was merged with the Universal Corporation last July, neither Mr. Szalaj nor anybody else ever received any compensation for bringing about the merger of these two concerns. Later it was shown that Mr. Szalaj received $4,000, of which $1,600 went to Dr. Chrzan, and an equal amount to Joseph Sochon; besides, Dr. Chrzan also received $250 for his speeches during the stock-selling campaign. Mr. Szalaj admitted that though he had not received any compensation from Politowski, he was to be paid $4,000 by the Universal Corporation for his promotional work leading to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

the merger of these two firms, which he with the help of others had succeeded in accomplishing. It was further shown that though Mr. Szalaj was agitating for the benefit of the company, he had never been connected with it in an official capacity, either as a manager or as a bookkeeper, as Mr. Pontkowski had declared at the inquiry last week. But he conducted his own business, the Universal Sales Company, which sold moving-picture machines made by the Universal Corporation. He had a right, therefore, to keep samples of the goods which he was selling. It was finally shown that Mr. Lemacki (or rather Gramacki) did not accuse either Commissioner Nowakowski or Dr. Chrzan of carrying away moving-picture machines; what he really was concerned about was the $250 that Dr. Chrzan received as his share for services rendered to the corporation.

The Universal Machine and Tool Corporation was organized in the year 1918 with a capital of $25,000. Shortly afterwards this sum was raised to $50,000 and later to $100,000. This corporation was at that time one of the largest Polish concerns, and its future looked quite promising.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

POLISH

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1922.

THE LATE THEOPHIL GORDON

We were just going to write about him in our section "One of Ours"; in fact we had his short biographical sketch ready, when suddenly--as it frequently happens with human plans that turn to dust--we are compelled today to write his obituary.

For the last several days a sincere and deep sorrow has been felt in the building of the Dziennik Chicagoski. For Theophil Gordon is dead: He died after several weeks' illness. For many years he was general manager of our firm and chief bookkeeper. He was liked by everybody for his warm and sympathetic heart and his pleasant, friendly, generous nature.

Truly, one cannot think, one cannot believe that our administration has lost such a representative figure, with his characteristic Polish features. For a long, long time will he be missed at his usual window by his fellow workers, who are deeply grieved by his death, and by all who have known him and held

PROJECT W.P.A. 6049

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1922.

him in high esteem. His loss will be felt by his many friends, and how many friends he had could be seen by the multitude which thronged and filled to capacity the gigantic Church of St. Mary of the Angels to pay him the last tribute yesterday. Deep sorrow for his passing is felt everywhere.

The late Theophil Gordon, the fourth child of Thomas and Anne Gordon, was born April 19, 1865, in Truszczyn, in the Prussian-occupied part of Poland. He received his elementary and secondary education in his native land. Having learned the leatherworkers' trade, he emigrated to Germany, where he became noted for his excellent work in his trade, being honored with orders for the German Kaiser's household in Berlin. After spending several years in Berlin he left for America with his brother Edmund and landed at Baltimore. Shortly afterwards he arrived in Chicago and settled here for good. Two years later he married Miss Stanislava Stabrowska. The marriage ceremony, was performed in St. Stanislas Kostka's Church by his brother, the Reverend Francis Gordon, the present pastor of St. Mary of the Angels' Church and the delegate general of the Ressurectionist Congregation. This marriage has been blessed with

PROJECT 3046 W.P.A.

eight children, of whom six are alive, one daughter, Helen, and five sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas, is also an administrative officer of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

His beloved wife died on May 27, 1914, and in less than eight years he has followed her himself, passing away on January 19 of this year at 11:30 P. M. in the Polish hospital, where, very seriously ill, he was taken by order of his physicians. In the Christmas holidays he became seriously ill with ptomaine poisoning, which weakened his system to such an extent that complications which developed in recent days have cut the thread of this good and honorable man's life.

The late Theophil Gordon was the best of husbands and fathers; he was, one may say, an example of the good citizen and the good worker in the community. His greatest care was his home and his family; he was thrifty and economical.

At first he worked for various concerns and even conducted his own business;

finally he associated himself with the Dziennik Chicagoski, where for more than twenty years he was one of the most useful and most dependable workers. He gave his children the best possible education; his daughter graduated from the Holy Family Academy, and his sons graduated from the St. Stanislas College. One son works in the offices of the Dziennik Chicagoski, another is studying dentistry, and the third is an electrotechnician.

His whole active and busy life was devoted to industrious and diligent work, to his nearest and dearest, and to his community. He belonged to a great many societies and organizations. At one time he was a vice-president of the Executive Board of the Polish Alma Mater, a member of which he had been from its foundation, belonging to the St. Aloysius Section Number Seven. He was also a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the St. Casimir Society, of the Order of Catholic Foresters, of the Mickiewicz Citizens' Club in St. Mary of the Angels' parish, in which he held the office of president, and of the church choir of St. Mary of the Angels'. Everywhere he was one of the most active and most highly esteemed of men; his

PROJECT 30 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1922.

opinions were always respected and appreciated. More than ten years ago he was one of the group of men who organized the Father Gordon Building and Loan Association, and he was president of its board of directors from its very beginning and one of those who contributed most to its present splendid development.

But his activities included also purely patriotic services rendered to this country. In the World War he was called to take part in the recruiting work, to help in creating our army of millions of men; he was even elected president of the Thirty-sixth Draft District, and his services were so distinguished and valuable that later he received a letter of thanks and appreciation from the Government of the United States.

This is a short summary of the active and industrious life of a well-deserving and noble citizen and countryman of ours.

Today, writing this biographical sketch, we are bidding him good-bye in deep

PROJECT 9046 W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1922.

sorrow, sorrow even greater because of his so sudden and completely unexpected departure. We firmly believed that his strong constitution would overcome this deadly illness, the more so because everything was done to save him. Alas, the complication of ills together with the exhaustion of his constitution frustrated all efforts.

Theophil Gordon has not left much of wordly goods; it will not be much for the little flock of children which he is leaving behind him. But he did leave them a priceless heritage in this world--a good name, the example of a noble and useful life, and the respect of his community and his countrymen. This treasure is more precious than temporal riches; it cannot be squandered over the earth but will remain the lasting possession of the family to which, because of the death of one of its oldest members, we hasten to offer our sincere and deep sympathy in its hour of sorrow.

Eternal peace to our beloved friand after a life of honest labor and great accomplishment!

II A 2
II B 2 d (3)
II B 1 c (1)
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 20, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Mr. Ladislas Sajewski was born in Congress, Poland, in 1873. He came to America in 1892, and five years later married Miss Helena Wykowska in St. John Cantius' Church, where he was at the time a very active parishioner.

Since 1906 Mr. Sajewski has conducted a music store. Two of his sons, Edmund and Alvin, work with him in the store, while the third son, Alexander, is studying dentistry.

Mr. Sajewski is regarded as one of the outstanding merchants in the Chicago Polonia. He is also known for his sincere willingness to relieve social wants; for instance, the musical club in the Polish college in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, is indebted to his generosity for its musical instruments and equipment. Children in the Polish orphanage of St. Hedwig will long remember him for his generous help in supplying their band and orchestra.

PROJECT 3(C) W.P.A.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 20, 1922.

Mr. Sajewski was one of the organizers of St. John Cantius' parish as well as one of its first parishioners. Through his efforts the St. Casimir the King Society for youth was organized.

For five years he lived in the Avondale section of our city, and since 1902 he has been living in Holy Trinity parish, where he is well known and well liked for his courtesy and his sincere, frank, happy disposition. He participates willingly in all patriotic affairs. In the bazaar held in the auditorium of the Polish Women's Alliance for the benefit of the victims of war in Poland he held the office of cashier.

Mr. Sajewski has been a member of the Polish National Alliance for the last eighteen years. He was also one of the founders of the Polish Businessmen's Club and of the Polish Chamber of Commerce in Chicago. He is an active member of the Modern Woodmen.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 20, 1922.

PROJECT

He has two sons besides those mentioned above and three daughters. He lives above his beautiful music store at 1017 Milwaukee Avenue. We must also mention that he has published a great deal of Polish sheet music and many Polish books. These works cover a wide range and are extensively used by Polish amateur dramatic clubs.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1922.

ONE OF OURS
John Ruszkiewicz

Mr. John Ruszkiewicz was born in Western Poland, in the province of Posen, in 1869. As a nine-year-old boy he came with his parents to America; they settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He received his elementary schooling in a Polish parochial school. When he was twenty years old, he came to Chicago. Working during the day and attending night school, he also found the opportunity to become acquainted with many outstanding Poles. In due course of time he entered the real-estate field, which business he has followed ever since.

In the lifetime of Messrs. /Peter/ Kiolbassa and Brodowski, who were the first Polish real-estate men in Chicago, he was superintendent of Humboldt Park and gave employment to many Poles; later he was employed as clerk in the tax collector's office in the County Building. His next appointment was that of State inspector of factories. In this capacity he helped to regulate the working

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1922.

hours in industry. It is well known that many Polish girls had to work fourteen hours or more a day for unscrupulous employers. For this humanitarian work John Ruszkiewicz earned the gratitude and the support of the Polish workers.

Mr. Ruszkiewicz married Mary Kowalska, daughter of a man well known for his various activities, a settler in Holy Trinity parish. There are three children, of whom the eldest boy goes to Lane Technical High School.

Mr. Ruszkiewicz is one of the founders of St. Helen's parish; he is also an organizer and the present secretary of the St. Helen Building and Loan Association. Only recently he was elected director of the Division Street State Bank, 2601 West Division Street; he manages the real-estate department of the bank, at the same time conducting his own real-estate business. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Brokers' Association, and many other organizations.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1922.

At the time of the last war he was very active in government loan campaigns, both American and Polish. He was even decorated by the Polish government for his efficient and effective work during the Polish Loan campaign.

At present Mr. Ruszkiewicz lives in St. Helen's Parish at 1038 North Hoyne Avenue. Kind, pleasant, obliging, courteous, a good Pole, and an honest businessman, Mr. Ruszkiewicz is widely known and successful.

II A 2
II E 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1922.

THE AFFAIR OF THE UNIVERSAL MACHINE AND TOOL CORPORATION

Yesterday afternoon, in the offices of Sidney Eastman, receiver, room 907, Monadnock Building, a second hearing was held in the case of the Universal Machine and Tool Corporation, which declared itself insolvent on October 7 of last year. The principal witnesses in yesterday's inquiry were Mr. Pontkowski, former president of the company, and Mr. Vincent Szalaj, former bookkeeper and office manager. Creditors and shareholders were represented by Attorney Leech of the law firm of Leech and Lutes, 5 North La Salle Street.

The matter, according to the sworn statements of Messrs Pontkowski and Szalaj, is as follows:

The Universal Machine and Tool Company was incorporated under the laws of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1922.

the State of Illinois on January 3, 1919, with a capital of $28,000. In September of the same year the capital was raised to $100,000, and in the following year to $500,000. The increase in capital was reported to the secretary of state in Springfield, Illinois, who made an audit of the assets of the company and placed it in class D. According to the Illinois blue-sky law the stock of such companies should be stamped distinctly as speculative stock. Officers of the corporation ignored completely this law, advertising the stock as absolutely guaranteed.

In July, 1921, the Universal Company merged with the factory of Mr. Politowski. At that time the Universal submitted the audited report of its assets, whereas Mr. Politowski did not. It was then that the enlarged corporation found itself in financial difficulties and took steps contrary to law. It advertised in a Polish newspaper for workmen who were willing to put some money into the business, promising steady work and high wages. Many men

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1922.

answered the ad, contributing from four hundred to two thousand dollars apiece. For their money they received notes. Shortly afterwards efforts were made to have them agree to exchange their notes for common stock, which many of them did. Some time later the factory closed, and the creditors and the shareholders found themselves without jobs. At the suggestion of Mr. Albert Nowak, one of the directors, it was decided to declare bankruptcy. The company's books showed liabilities of $124,600 and assets of $25,000, consisting of equipment and goods.

Mr. Szalaj emphatically denied the accusations made by the creditors that Dr. Chrzan and Albert Nowak had carted away the moving picture machines that the corporation was manufacturing. It was further said that before receivers took over the factory, machines, instruments, and boxes of tools were taken out. Mr. Lemacki affirmed under oath that he had seen two men carrying a moving picture machine to Mr. Szalaj's office on Milwaukee Avenue. Mr. Szalaj denied it. Attorney Leech cross-examined Szalaj and Pontkowski

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 17, 1922.

about the disappearance of the company's funds and condemned the irregularities in bookkeeping. At the next hearing, which will be held next Monday, Attorney Leech will endeavor to arrive at the truth and find out what really happened to the $23,000 which the corporation received when it merged with Politowski's factory, and further, what became of the $60,000 which at one time was in the company's possession. Finally, he expects to show what types of irregularity were being practiced by the company officials.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2027

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

REPORTER'S NOTICES

Recently the two brothers Anthony and Casimir Hopka and Mr. Oliph Knight incorporated a business under the name of the "Federal Cigar Company, located at 2894 Milwaukee Avenue. The capital of this corporation is $40,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

REPORTER'S NOTICES

Recently a new business enterprise was organized under the name of Champion Gasket Company, with a capital of $10,000. It is located at 2723 Prindiville Street. At the head of this enterprise are Messrs. John Walkowski, Joseph J. Romps, and John J. Romps.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

ONE OF OURS

Adalbert J. Danisch

Adalbert J. Danisch was born in Chicago in 1879. He received his elementary education in St. Adalbert's parish; later he attended St. Ignatius College. His first employment after finishing his schooling was that of post-office clerk. He held this job for nine years, later serving in the water bureau, in the city hall. Some time later Mr. Brady, the State auditor, appointed him auditor of building and loan associations, a position which he held only a short time, resigning to assume the management of a badge and emblem shop which had been under the direction of his mother-in-law since the death of her husband. In 1917 he bought this business of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Slominska, which he conducted to the present time with great success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

In 1917 Mr. Danisch married Miss Angela Slominska in Holy Trinity Church. They have five children.

Several years ago Mr. Danisch was a candidate for the State legislature but was defeated.

Mr. Danisch is widely known for his efficient work on behalf of the Polish community. He is president of the Citizens' Committee and of the local branch of the Polish National Committee in St. Wenceslaus' parish. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Knights of Columbus, and, of many other social, political, and patriotic organizations. His greatest interest is in the education and the success of the younger generation of Polish descent, the hope of the Polish community, He never misses an opportunity to encourage our young people to pursue higher studies because, as he says, only through education can Poles attain to the position which is now held by the Irish and the Germans. His services as secretary of the Students' Aid Society are well known, and they are the best evidence of his zealous endeavors to uplift the Polish Catholic youth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1922.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT
The Guaranty Mortgage and Security Corporation

A few days ago the annual meeting of shareholders in the Polish company, the Guaranty Mortgage and Security Corporation, well known in American circles as well as among Poles, took place in the Knights of Columbus hall downtown at 10 A.M. This corporation was organized many years ago by Mr. Peter Niemira and is located at 155 North Clark Street. The meeting was attended by a great number of shareholders and by the officers of the corporation. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. M. Szymczak, former president of the corporation, and the duties of the secretary were performed by Mr. Mielcarek. Officers of the corporation submitted detailed reports of the business, which were listened to with great interest and satisfaction. After expressive sentiments of appreciation to the retiring officers the shareholders elected Mr. Peter Niemira president, Mr. J. Martynowicz vice-president, Mr. T. Mielcarek secretary, Mr. Grzeszczyk assistant

secretary, and Mr. M. Szymczak treasurer.

The meeting lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon. It was learned that the business is growing very satisfactorily in spite of the last depression, the effects of which were felt in the whole country; while other firms went bankrupt, this Polish corporation is doing good business, and future prospects are even brighter. The shareholders are justified in expecting larger profits from the prospective improvement in the economic condition of the country.

In all fairness we must add that this firm also has suffered in the general business depression and by unfair competition. But because of efficient management and the unselfish devotion of its officers the company has successfully weathered the storm and is even able to show considerable profit. We should also mention that the legal matters are handled very successfully by the law firm of Gorman and Brundage.

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1921.

A NEW POLISH UNDERTAKER

Just recently, Thomas T. Tomczak passed the state examinations for embalmer and undertaker. Mr. Tomczak was born in Chicago, November 14, 1892. He attended the Polish elementary school at St. Casimir's parish. Later, he attended the public schools. He received his professional training at John Spry School of International Anatomy and Embalming.

Mr. T. T. Thomas is the son of Mr. & Mrs. Francis and Josephine Thomas, old settlers of St. Casimir's parish. He has opened a modern office at 2232 South Sacramento Street.

II A 2
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

THE AMERICAN TAILORING COMPANY--A POLISH CORPORATION

The American Tailoring Company, which was granted a charter on December 30, 1919 by the State of Illinois to do business in Chicago, Cook County, is a Polish organization. This concern is directly related to the American Tailoring Company in Poland. The employees of this Polish organization are Polish people who have had at least twenty years of experience in the tailoring business in America and Poland.

The American Tailoring Company manufactures ready-made clothes on a large scale in Poland. The directors, officers, and stockholders are individuals who have been in the tailoring business for many years. It was only after a long discussion that the leaders of this company agreed to start a branch on American soil. All of the stockholders were familiar with the fact that many American tailoring corporations have been established

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

for many years and have built up a steady clientele. They knew that a number of them became million-dollar concerns. In the light of this /knowledge/ they could not afford to experiment. Since Chicago harbored one of the largest Polish colonies in America, they chose to start their business here.

The progress of this organization has not been what the Polish brotherhood of tailors and the Polish people expected. There are many reasons for this, the major one being the war.

This company was organized in Warsaw during 1910. A solid foundation was placed under this enterprise. One of the finest buildings of its kind was built at 40 Zabkowski Street, Praga-Warsaw /a section of Warsaw/. Although this building was erected before the war, it contains many modern conveniences. It has three large workshops and houses thirty

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

other business concerns. A part of the building remained unfinished because of the war. However, it has been recently completed. This new section is five stories high. The four upper floors are used primarily for making clothes, while the ground floor is divided into four large stores. The building and property are controlled by the American Tailors Stockholders' Society.

Everything that has been accomplished by this company has been considered a great achievement. It must be realized that the stock issued never exceeded the value of the enterprise. A great deal of cooperation was necessary, together with enduring patience. Capital had to be raised, equipment had to be purchased, and many sacrifices had to be made in order to attain the desired goal.

The expenses of this company are comparatively small. All members of the administrative body work in the organization. No one receives a pension.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

The books are always open to the shareholders and, especially, to the representatives of the Polish press. The American Tailoring Company in Chicago has twenty-three members; it has a capital of $30,000. According to one of the directors of this company, it has never been the policy of this enterprise to float more stock than has been declared. This company is working for the interests of its organizers, the Polish people, and Polish manufacturing. It is hoped that success will continue to attend this Polish company.

II A 2
III A 4
II A 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

RECENTLY ORGANIZED POLISH BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH A SUCCESS

The recently organized Polish Business Men's Club in the neighborhood of St. Casimir's parish has played such an important part in the affairs of the locality that retailers are joining its ranks in order to garner some of the glory. The club is growing rapidly in membership and financial status. It is expected that within a few months all Polish merchants along Twenty-second Street will become members of this organization.

To the Polish Business Men's Club belong the outstanding buyers, manufacturers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists, etc. It is this banding together of outstanding professional men of this vicinity that not only added prestige to the club, but also is the drawing power that pulls new members to its fold. Their conscientious cooperation has made this newly organized association a success from the very beginning.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

An account of the activities of the Polish Business Men's Club is always found in the Polish press. Announcements are published periodically. This news helps the readers to familiarize themselves with the doings of this club.

The officers of this organization are as follows:

Leon Wachowski, banker	president
John Fruzyna, mortician	vice-president
Ksawery Czastka, banker	secretary
John Poprocki, druggist	treasurer
John Klimek, John Dygdon, and Dr. John Luczak	trustees

II A 2 POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

CONSUMERS DAIRY COMPANY IN BUSINESS OVER THIRTY YEARS

One of the oldest Polish dairies in the vicinity of St. Casimir's parish is the Consumers Dairy Company, 2216--22 South Sacramento Avenue. This dairy was founded by Sylvester Jaglowski in 1891. It has been in existence over thirty years.

The present officers of the company are:
Peter S. Jaglowski, president and cashier, Sylvester Jaglowski, vice-president, A. Jaglowski, secretary, Anthony Furmanek, assistant secretary and manager.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL MACHINE AND TOOL CORPORATION

(Announcement)

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Universal Projector and Machine Company to redeem their stock before December 7, 1921.

The committee formed by the old stockholders has taken the company out of the hands of the receiver for a stipulated sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and has turned it over to the stockholders who have suffered a loss. This notice is given to those persons incurring a loss so that they will not complain after this redemption period expires.

No stock will be sold until the expiration of the redemption period. Common stock will then be sold at twenty-five dollars a share. No preferred stock will be offered. Money should be sent to Theodore Giese, 1182 Milwaukee Avenue, and Albert Nowak, 2128 North Leavitt Street between the hours of six and ten P. M.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

Information pertaining to the company will be given at request.

The Committee.

II A 2
I D 1 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1931.

THE ILLINOIS CYLINDER GRINDING MACHINE COMPANY - A POLISH CORPORATION

From time to time we have given space to the spread of Polish corporations in Chicago. Not only do we give them publicity, but also support. One of these firms is the Illinois Cylinder Grinding Machine Company, located at 1005-09 N. Division Street. This firm possesses patents on two grinding machines that are being manufactured for grinding and polishing automobile cylinders. Plans are being made to enter the automotive field.

The patented "Ace" grinder has proved to be a useful product. The "Triumph" gasoline motor, also patented, has great possibilities in the automotive field. Recently this motor proved that it surpasses all others.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

It has been reported that at the present time it functions one hundred per cent better than any other motor on the market; parts can easily be replaced without the need of an expert mechanic or high cost.

At present all of the Polish industrial enterprises are suffering because of lack of capital. Because of this they cannot expand to any large extent. Besides this the appearance of low-priced machines and tools from Europe have also been important factors in retarding the growth of industry in this country.

The Illinois Cylinder Grinding Machine Company, with its patented equipment, can become an important producer of this type of machinery and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1931.

compete on a large scale with similar companies. Information has been received that this Polish concern will soon increase its capital by issuing a block of stock. This added money will be used to build a foundry. From a general point of view this company has a good opportunity to make good.

II A 2
I D 1 a
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 10, 1919.

FROM THE MEETING OF THE POLISH BUSINESS MEN'S ASS'N.

Conscious of their duties, the Polish Businessmen's Association, at their last meeting, organized two new institutions: The Merchant's Aid Bureau and a Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was held at Wawel hall, on June 4th. Many of the Polish merchants were present. To those who were not enlightened about our work and ideas, the chairman, Mr. A. Bush gave all necessary information and explanations. Many of the newcomers joined our ranks.

For trustees the following were elected: Mr. Z. Ulanowski, for three years; Mr. M. Idzikowski for two years and Mr. A. Bush for one year.

Elected to the board of directors of the Polish Chamber of Commerce were: Mr. S. Cislak, Mr. P. Krzeslowski, Mr. J. Markowicz, Mr. J. Hinski, Mr. S. Nowakowski, Mr. K. Tomkiewicz, Mr. F. Wachowiak, Mr. F. Pontkowski, Mr. S. Jakiel, Mr. W. Perlowski, Mr. M. Kaczmarek, Mr. J. Buchaniec, Mr. Z. Flaczynski, Mr. A. Kulesza and Mr. L. Sztycenberg.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 10, 1919.

The new officers of the board of directors are: Mr. K. Tomkiewicz, chairman; Mr. J. Buchaniec, vice-chairman and Mr. W. Perlowski, treasurer.

At the next week's meeting a special committee will be appointed to push our work ahead. After considering a few more business matters the meeting was adjourned until next week.

J. Buchaniec, Secretary.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 23, June 4, 1919.

UNION BANK OF SOUTH CHICAGO

A new Polish bank is being formed in the Calumet district, which includes South Chicago, Hegewisch, and all surrounding manufacturing districts.

It has been decided upon that the Union Bank of South Chicago, conducted until now as a private institution, should be transformed into a state bank.

A month ago, Mr. Julius F. Smietanka, president of the Polish Depositors Trust and Savings Bank in Town of Lake, was called upon to take over the directorship in putting through the procedure of change. Mr. Smietanka found this bank in an excellent financial condition.

The stockholders of the new state bank will be Mr. J. F. Smietanka, Mr. L. Paczynski, Rev. F. Wojtalewicz and other Poles. Polish stockholders will control the bank.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 23, June 1, 1910.

The deposits of the bank amount to over ,1,250,000, of which one half is deposited by the Poles.

II A 2
II D 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 9, Feb. 28, 1919.

SPLENDID DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH INSURANCE CONCERN
(Reprint from Dziennik Narodowy, 2-13-19)

The Chicago Evenin Post writes: "The Great Lakes new local Fire Insurance Concern makes a good start.."

Further we read in a relative article: "... the new fire insurance company, organized and backed by prominent local men, and makin rapid strides for the short time it has been in existence, had the confidence o' the public at the start and there is no question but that the company will row rapidly."

So writes a noted writer on economics who conducts in the Evening Post the commercial and financial department, in his report on insurance concerns.

Of course, he writes considerably more about Great Lakes because he points out a more particular title to the public confidence of the officers of this insurance concern, and particularly its president

W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1919.

M. L. Piotrowski, former city attorney under Mayor Harrison; also president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union and the Polish National Council and the treasurer of the Polish National Department. He says about him that he has an accomplished professional knowledge and experience, he has splendid qualifications for an officer of such a concern. Speaking about the vice president, Albert Wachowski, he remarks that he became prominent through his energy in the formation of the Alliance of Polish building and loans associations, which in Illinois alone represent $12,000,000 value. About the secretary of the Great Lakes, Julius Smietanka, he tenders that "the vast majority of the American public values him highly." Finally, about the treasurer of the firm, John F. Smulski, he writes about his character what all prominent Americans always maintained and which was the prop for the development of many Polish matters, as at present it is the support of the affairs of the Fatherland. He mentions also the renunciation of sums received in the office of State Treasurer.

In the report of the Evening Post the manager of the firm also came out well, a well-known friend of the Poles, one of the best accountants

POLISH ... W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1919.

and experts in book-keeping, Mr. A. C. Mack. We read about him. He distinguished himself in regard to principles of underwriting in the office of John Naughton and Company Insurance Exchange, in which firm he worked for ten years. Afterwards, he was secretary in the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company. Finally, he was for four years the right hand in both companies of Harold M. Leton and made for himself the name of an able, energetic and honest manager.

"Such men," writes the financial editor of the Evening Post, "have gained for the Great Lakes Insurance Company a host of friends and prepared for it an important success."

In figures the success so presents itself that the firm has in ready money a subscribed capital of $200,000, and in surplus equally $200,000, altogether $400,000

The number of shareholders of the firm exceeds 3,000, scattered throughout the United States.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIV, No. 8, Feb. 26, 1919.

At the January meeting of the shareholders, after the ratification of the books, and an expression of praise for the officers, it was resolved, in view of the rapid growth of the business, to raise the general capital of the company to a million dollars through issuing a third and final series of shares, which will be sold at $30 per share. As the second series at $25 is already sold out, the sale of the last series will begin at once.

The Polish Fire Insurance Company, having a capital of one million dollars, will be one of the most powerful companies doing business in the United States.

To date it has completed insurance of buildings amounting to the sum of over two and one half million dollars and because of such development it needs expansion and an increase in the subscribed capital.

The shares of the firm, undoubtedly in consequence of such further development, will rise, and the one who buys them assures for himself a

300

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII.I, No. 3, Feb. 23, 1919.

considerable profit.

This is guaranteed by the immense thriftiness in the conducting of the business. The above mentioned main officers, President M. L. Pietrowski, Vice President A. Jachowski, Secretary J. Smietanka and Cashier J. F. Smulski do not receive any salary. Likewise, the directors do not receive anythin when they meet. As a result of this the cost of administration is about 75% smaller than in any other insurance company.

The officers mentioned took into themselves the task of first placing the concern on such heights that it would serve as a model for other concerns and prove that the Poles are indeed excellent organizers.

The fact that the heads of this concern are people of such measure, is the best guarantee of the success of this enterprise and also that no shareholder need worry about his money.

The purchasing of Great Lakes shares under these conditions will pay

2003

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 8, Feb. 23, 1913.

everybody, and will be an honor to us if in addition to a Polish bank, which has reached resources up to 10,000,000, we will have a great insurance concern, rotating millions, bringing dividends to Polish shareholders and employing in the future hundreds of our fellow countrymen.

Anyone who does not belong to that Polish company and can, we would advise him to, believing that our countrymen never have had an opportunity to place their savings in a business so certain and paying (so well) as the above mentioned, with such prominent people at its head.

II A 2
II F

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1918.

THE POLISH PALATINE CORPORATION BUYS A BUILDING

The Polish Palatine Corporation has completed all the necessary transactions in the purchase of a large building occupying two corner lots in the heart of the Polish business district in the Town of Lake section, at 47th and South Paulina Streets. After the necessary alterations are completed, the corporation will open its own department stores. It might be mentioned here that in the purchase of this building the corporation has paid cash, so that there is no mortgage on the property.

This is a great step forward in the progress of this corporation. Hardly a year has elapsed since it opened its first store on Milwaukee Avenue, and today it has more than two thousand shareholders in its fold and owns its building. The officials state that if the corporation continues to progress as it has heretofore, by next year they hope to open five such Polish department stores.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
I C
I G
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF POLISH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF ILLINOIS

A meeting of the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of Illinois was held on Saturday, September 7, 1918, at Skarpinski Hall, 3059 West Twenty-second Street. More than thirty delegates were present, representing eighteen building and loan associations. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Albert Wachowski, president of the League, at 3:45 P. M. He directed Mr. Anthony Wlodarski to call the roll of officials and delegates. /Two/ officials were absent, Messrs. John Sakwinski, vice-president, and Stanley Strzelecki, treasurer. The following associations were represented /by delegates/ at this meeting: Albert Wachowski, Casimir Pulaski, John Sobieski, St. Hyacinth, White Eagle, Tenth Ward, St. Hedwig, Cracow, Skala Polska, King Casimir III., Chopin, King Walter Jagiello, St. John Cantius, Prince Joseph Poniatowski, St. Anne, Pioneer, St. James, Grunwald, and St. Casimir.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

The following new building and loan associations were admitted as members of the League: the Adam Mickiewicz Association of Hawthorne, Illinois, and the J. Kraszewski Association located in the vicinity of St. Adalbert's parish. Upon acceptance into the League the new associations paid their annual dues.

The secretary, Mr. A. Wlodarski, then read the minutes of the last regular meeting. They were accepted as read. He then presented some proposals which had been introduced at a special meeting. These were left for discussion as unfinished business. The president, Mr. Wachowski, then gave a report on the convention of all the building and loan associations throughout the United States, held in Newark, New Jersey, last month. In conclusion the president presented his written report, entitled "The Present War and Its Influence upon Humanity". Mr. Wlodarski first read this report in English, and the author himself then read it in Polish. The delegates accepted the report enthusiastically. Then followed a detailed report on the Polish convention recently held at

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

Detroit, Michigan. President Wachowski, who represented the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of Illinois, and Mr. W. Grzegorzewski, who represented St. Casimir's parish, presented their views. The report was accepted with acclain.

The president, Mr. Wachowski, next informed the delegates that on September 28, 1918 the drive for the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will begin. He declared that it is the duty and the obligation of every organization, corporation, association, and individual citizen of this country to give active support to this drive.

The next to speak on this topic was the secretary, Mr. A. Wlodarski, who urged every one to buy as many Government bonds as possible. He then made a motion that the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of Illinois take an active part in the purchase of these Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, as it did when the third series was being sold. He urged that all individual

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

building and loan associations belonging to the League make such investments and thus aid this country to defeat its foe and at the same time demonstrate our loyalty to the nation by giving active and concrete support to our adopted country, the United States of America.

A longer speech on the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds was delivered by Mr. Walter Grzegorzewski, a well-known leader in the Polish National Alliance groups and one of the most prominent and diligent workers in behalf of Polish building and loan associations. On his motion it was decided to empower the secretary of the League to direct every individual building and loan association belonging to it to purchase the greatest amount possible of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds through the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of Illinois. A committee was then selected of which the business will be to obtain from the proper authorities the printed matter, permit, receipt books, and advertisments necessary in the sale of these bonds. The following delegates were placed on

this committee: Messrs. Albert Wachowski, president, Anthony Wlodarski, secretary, and Stanley Strzelecki, treasurer.

Then followed an exhaustive discussion [to determine] whether or not the League should send delegates to the convention of the International League of Building and Loan Associations, to be held on September 11 and 12, 1918, at Streator, Illinois. Messrs. Grzegorzewski and Wachowski opposed sending delegates of the League to this convention. They based their arguments on the fact that the International League demands prohibitive membership dues. These fees have to be paid by the individual building and loan associations. The International League, moreover, is of no benefit to the Polish building and loan associations, since for the money obtained from Polish groups it advertises its building and loan associations in non-Polish newspapers. The Poles gain nothing by such advertisements, since such non-Polish newspapers never reach the hands of Polish readers. After a thorough consideration of this important matter it was unanimously decided to sever connections with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the International League and to cease making any future payments into its treasury. The money collected from individual building and loan associations affiliated with the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of Illinois and intended for the International League was to be retained by the Polish League. The administration of the Polish League is to use the money so collected to purchase advertising space in the Polish newspapers in Chicago. This will be of more benefit to all the individual building and loan associations. The administration of the Polish League was ordered to communicate immediately with all Polish building and loan associations of which representatives were not present at this meeting, warning such associations against making any direct or indirect payments to the International League. It was established that the officials of the International League were Germans and Jews, whose sole interest was not the welfare of the Polish building and loan associations but rather their own financial profit. It was also recommended that this warning be printed in all the Polish newspapers. The Polish reporters present at this meeting promised to have the warning published in the Monday editions of

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

their respective newspapers.

With respect to the question of refusing payment out of building and loan association funds to so-called alien enemies in accordance with the requirements of the law it was decided to comply with the demands of the federal authorities; with this reservation, however, that whenever a building and loan association fails to observe such regulations, it does so at its own risk. It was recommended that the secretaries of individual building and loan associations extend courteous treatment to members wishing to withdraw their savings. Such members should have the law against such withdrawals explained to them. This will prevent a feeling of ill will against the building and loan associations on the part of those to whom the law applies.

The question of fire insurance was left in the hands of the special committee

selected for this purpose. It will give a report of its accomplishments at the next regular session of the Polish League.

The final item in the order of the day was the question of the date when the Polish League shall hold its next regular session. It was seen from past experience that Saturday is not a very convenient day on which to hold such meetings. Many delegates and representatives have been unable to attend meetings [on Saturday] because of matters requiring their presence elsewhere. After thorough discussion it was decided to leave the disposition of the matter to the forthcoming annual meeting. It was also decided that the next regular session of the Polish League shall be held three months from now, on a Sunday, at 3 P. M.. The place of the next meeting is to be designated by the administration of the Polish League after coming to an understanding with the administration of one of the associations belonging to the League. Having completed the business of the day, the meeting was adjourned at 6:30 P. M.. The administration of the Casimir Pulaski Building and Loan Association, in

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

the quarters of which this meeting of the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations had been held, invited the delegates present to participate in an informal luncheon as guests of the Pulaski Association. The luncheon had been prepared at the personal expense of the administration.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1918.

A POLE'S INVENTION

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy takes pride in announcing a [new] invention [patented] by a Chicago Pole. The invention belongs to the sphere of aviation, an activity which is progressing with rapid strides, and the real value of which manifested itself during the World War of 1914.

The inventor is Mr. Gregory Chmielinski, of 2134 Irving Avenue. He obtained a patent at Washington, D. C., on August 20, 1918, protecting him against any infringements. Having the patent in his name, Mr. Chmielinski is now in a position to interest a wider public in his invention. Above all, our own larger Polish financial institutions should be interested in an invention of that type. They should offer all financial assistance possible to put Mr. Chmielinski's idea to practical use.

Mr. Chmielinski's invention is in connection with aeroplane motors of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1918.

WPA (illegible)

transport type. It solves the problem of the construction of aeroplanes capable of transporting a large number of passengers or heavy loads of freight. In short, Mr. Chmielinski is the creator of a whole aeroplane train, as it were, to transport both passengers and freight. In time of war an aeroplane of Mr. Chmielinski's type would be useful for the rapid transportation of soldiers and ammunition.

The Department of War in Washington will undoubtedly make use of this invention, the work of one of our own people. This is especially true in view of the fact that the cost of constructing an aeroplane of Mr. Chmielinski's type is not prohibitive. On the contrary, the cost of construction and the operating cost are more than reasonable, and its practicability exceeds that of any other transport plane of its type.

II A 2
I D 1 b
III A
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

REPORT ON THE ASSOCIATED POLISH TRADERS' AND IMPORTERS' CORPORATION

A meeting of stockholders of the Associated Polish Traders' and Importers' Corporation was held on Monday, August 19, 1918, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall.

The stockholders, informed in advance by mail and by the newspapers of the forthcoming meeting, began to gather even before half past seven. The attendance was so large that by eight o'clock nearly all the seats were already occupied.

The meeting was formally opened by the president of the corporation, Mr. Z. Ulanowski. He presented the charter granted to the corporation. He made a brief report on the present condition of the corporation and spoke of the great task that the organized shareholders have before them.

Mr. Eugene Monczynski, the financial secretary, was called upon to give a report on the present condition of the treasury. He gave an itemized report of receipts

and expenses. The number of shareholders still delinquent in their dues was also reported by the financial secretary. He urged those now in arrears to pay up their contracted debt to the corporation because the administration contemplates opening a wholesale grocery warehouse sometime in September. The report further disclosed that the corporation to date numbers 417 Polish grocers and bakers who have bought shares in this Polish merchants' corporation.

Messrs. A. Busch, J. Sejud, and S. Cielak, members of the revision committee, confirmed the financial secretary's report.

After this report questions were asked. The secretary and the president gave satisfactory answers to all the questions put to them.

The organizer, Mr. Stanley Jakiel, was called upon to give a report of his activities. He gave a detailed account of what has been accomplished. The members accepted the report with great enthusiasm and satisfaction. Following this the president issued certificates to those who have paid in full for their shares.

WPA (ILL.)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

The shareholders held a lively discussion on the site of the wholesale warehouse. They considered the propositions suggested by the directors. The arguments were settled when a motion was made and carried to leave the matter to the disposition of the directors.

A motion was made by one of the shareholders to discuss the matter of the Polish convention held in Detroit. A proposition that the corporation should send a delegate to this convention received due consideration.

It was finally decided that no delegate be sent by the corporation, but the directorate was to send a congratulatory telegram to the convention.

When the matter of Polish business was being considered, Mr. M. Golinowski made a motion to adopt a resolution calling all Poles to active work in the field of promoting Polish trade and commerce.

The resolution was summarily prepared and read to the members. It was adopted

unanimously, and it was recommended that it be published in all the Polish newspapers in Chicago.

Polish businessmen as well as private persons who have already purchased shares in this desirable and well-guaranteed enterprise, the wholesale grocery warehouse, express their appreciation to those who understand the needs of our people, and who organize for the purpose of forming greater business undertakings. These shareholders urge the co-operation of those who have thus far remained indifferent or neglectful of their own welfare and the betterment of Polish business conditions. Such businessmen take money from our Polish working people but turn it over to non-Polish wholesale houses. This may be attributed to the fact that there have been no Polish concerns to deal with. But on the other hand such businessmen are also to blame because in their failure to support the Associated Polish Traders' and Importers' Corporation they are hindering the good work already started.

Upon the completion of all business the president adjourned the meeting. The

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

members left the hall with this encouraging thought in mind, that better times are in sight for our Polish businessmen. They felt that although not all our people are as yet active in promoting Polish business, nevertheless those who support the movement contribute to the productive work of Polish enterprise. It is sincerely hoped that there will be more and more of such patriotically minded Poles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30[illegible]

II A 2
I D 1 b
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

RESOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATED POLISH TRADERS' AND IMPORTERS' CORPORATION

The members of the Associated Polish Traders' and Importers' Corporation, gathered on August 19, 1918, in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall at 1209 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, upon a motion made by Mr. M. Golinowski, do adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, The Poles of Chicago are predominantly of the hard-working class and are burdened with large families; and

Whereas, This same Polish populace is obliged to purchase its food at a price that is one-third higher than it would be in organized business; and

Whereas, In spite of the fact that this Polish populace pays higher prices, Polish business is unable to rise, since it does not possess its own enterprises or wholesale houses; and

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

Whereas, Polish businessmen, not having Polish wholesale houses, are obliged to purchase goods from people of non-Polish nationality and pay higher prices and by so doing are compelled to retail at a higher price; and

Whereas, Such conditions prevail because many Polish businessmen fail to recognize the benefits that might arise of such co-operative enterprises, which would prove to their advantage as well as to that of the purchasers; and

Whereas, Because of such failure to recognize the benefits /of such an enterprise/ businessmen abstain from co-operating with any such movement to better the business conditions of Polish retailers; and

Whereas, Such lack of good will or failure to understand what is for the general good annually causes to our people enormous financial losses; and

Whereas, It is high time that our people contemplate serious action to create bigger and stronger Polish trade and commerce; therefore, be it

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

Resolved, That we offer recognition and words of encouragement to those who understand this need, and who have given active support to create such Polish co-operative enterprises, and that we call upon our Polish people and urge them to support such Polish enterprises and all those Polish people who by the mere fact that they even think of co-operative trade and are not motivated merely by the thought of personal gain are deserving of the support of our buyers, since they create a better name for the Polish people among other nationalities; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to and spread upon every Polish newspaper in Chicago.

Zenon Ulanowski
Thomas Rolewicz
Eugene Honczynski
Al. Napiorkowski
Stanley Jakiel
Joseph Sejud

II A 2
I D 1 b
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 23, 1918.

Alexander Busch
Stanley Cielak
John Malek

Directors

WWII (RELEASED)

II A 2
I D 1 b

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 21, 1918.

CREATIVE WORK OF POLES IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Poles have finally applied themselves seriously to a rather important matter. They are combining and forming their own trade and commerce associations. They pool together their small savings and concentrate their ideas and their abilities, and in that way they create a new power--a power that thus far has been little known to exist among Poles.

Our people have finally come to realize that in this modern age an individual relying solely upon his own resources cannot accomplish a great deal. Other nations now have powerful and well-financed organizations in every branch of trade and commerce. Consequently we Poles must also build up our trade and commerce on a new pattern and in a different way than that which has been followed thus far.

Comments are heard from all parts of the world relative to the creative work

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 21, 1918.

of Poles in that direction. And so in Cracow, Poland, a Polish steamship line has already been organized. The purpose of this corporation is to get into Polish hands Poland's waterway trade. It has another aim also, and that is to create a Polish merchant marine when Poland gains access to the sea. A Polish import and export corporation is now being formed in Copenhagen, Denmark. It is expected that with the termination of the World War trade on a vast scale will begin between Poland and other nations. As a result of this the Poles can see that they should endeavor in every possible manner to make certain that at least a part of that trade shall come into Polish hands.

The Poles in Chicago are also making great strides forward. Several important associations and corporations have been formed in the last few years. In Chicago alone such corporations have been created as the Polish Wholesale Grocers' Corporation and the Polish Trade Corporation. This latter corporation conducts classes which are rendering hundreds of our people well versed in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 21, 1918.

matters of trade and commerce. The Polish Commercial and Industrial Circle is another example of our solidarity. Then, again, we have the Great Lakes Fire Insurance Company, the Providers' Life Insurance Company, and other corporations. This same organization movement in the field of trade and commerce is becoming more and more evident in other cities and towns in America with a large Polish population.

All this progress, however, is merely the proverbial drop of water in the ocean in comparison to the enormity of the task ahead of our people. We need literally hundreds of similar corporations.

If our people seriously contemplate accomplishing things in the world of trade and commerce, we must gradually embrace all the branches and spheres of the nation's business. The Polish convention held at Detroit has rendered our people an invaluable service in that respect by calling into being the Department of Polish Trade and Commerce. The task and the purpose

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 21, 1918.

of this Department are to encourage Poles to work in the field of trade and commerce. It will give our people instructions on how to create and organize associations and corporations. It will also teach the Poles how to conduct enterprises of trade and commerce in order to achieve the highest possible growth and development.

The Poles have already begun to work in that direction. Their endeavors are earnest and sincere. The only thing left for us to do is to make certain that this admirable work once started shall not die but on the contrary shall be allowed to grow and develop.

WPA HELP PROJ. 30275

II A 2

II D 2
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 29, July 17, 1918.

SPLENDID EVIDENCE OF POLISH ENERGY

POLISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IS DEVELOPING BRILLIANTLY

(Reprint from Dziennik Narodowy, May 16, 1918).

If anyone reproaches the Poles by saying that they are romantic, sentimental, not capable of sober thinking, calculating, he is wrong and let the brilliantly developing Polish fire insurance company, called Great Lakes Insurance Company, serve to him as proof. This company is conducted in a real business way, according to the newest systems, in a commendable well-ordered manner. Offices, which the company first occupied in a building on Monroe Street, were found to be too small. On this account they were moved to the gigantic Insurance Building, where all the largest firms of this kind in Chicago are located. In this building the Great Lakes Insurance Company occupies an entire wing on the ninth floor.

The business, conducted skillfully, dexterously, energetically, is

W.P.A.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 29, July 17, 1913.

producing unexpected results. The largest American firms in Chicago, like Swift, Morris, Thomas Wilson, Armour, Marshall Field, etc., have insured themselves against fire for gigantic sums in this Polish insurance company.

The present time is exceptionally beneficial for carrying on a fire insurance business. On account of the war the large European companies, German, Austrian, lost their right to conduct business here. Due to this, hundreds of thousands of fire insurance policies had to be turned over to American firms. These were so overburdened that new policies were being turned over to very many new insurance companies, the largest among them being the Great Lakes.

The Shares of the Company. The shares which the company is selling today for $25 each, are selling today at 100 per cent more than when they were $20 each. The management of the company likewise is of the opinion that the present price of the shares is too low and, according

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 29, July 17, 1918.

to the business that the company is doing, the price of the shares will soon have to be advanced to $30

The Great Lakes Insurance Company has already over 2,000 shareholders scattered all over America, and even in Canada.

It is generally known that the above mentioned firm has at its head people such as no other Polish interests in America can be proud of. The president of the firm is the universally known Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, the present president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, former attorney of the City of Chicago, an alderman and wealthy; the vice-president is our vigorous campaigner, Albert Wachowski, bank owner and founder of Polish loan companies; the secretary, Julius Smietanka, president of a bank in Town of Lake and government excise collector for Chicago, the cashier is the generally known and respected John F. Smulski, president of the Northwestern bank and former treasurer of the State of Illinois.

A business which has such men at its head, so wealthy, so well known

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 29, July 17, 1918.

to the Poles and repeated, must surely raise confidence in our people and have its general support.

It is known that there is no other business in America so great, which pays so well, that brings such great profits to its shareholders, as the fire insurance business. A man who bought a few years ago a share at $100 in the American Fire Insurance Company in Newark, N. J., has today in that company $5,000, from which he collects $600 interest annually. In other words, $100 placed in that company is bringing $600 annual interest.

Wanting to increase the company's business and spread it throughout all the states, the company has been lawfully authorized to increase its capital and surplus to $600,000.

At present the shares are being sold for $25.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 29, July 17, 1918.

One should remember that it is best to buy shares when they are being sold by a company just starting in business, because later on one has to pay high prices, and quite often the shares cannot be bought at any price. The Great Lakes Company has issued its second and last series of shares, and just as soon as they are sold, no more will be issued.

Those who would like to place $100 or more in this institution, which will not only bring great profits in dividends, but whose share value will increase many times, should sign the coupon below and send it to our office or call in person.

Great Lakes Insurance Company
175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

II A 2
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1918.

NEW AND IMPORTANT POLISH INVENTION

A few days ago, we had occasion to see Dr. L. S. Szumkowski's model of an extremely interesting and, in our opinion, very important invention he has just completed. It is an apparatus that will extend considerably the use of the motor truck in farm labor. It consists of a simple attachment to the wheels of an ordinary automobile, that is, a rim with wide blades, which makes it possible to use the automobile as motive power needed in plowing. These rims are in two sections for each wheel and are screwed together in such a way that it takes but a few minutes to attach them to each of the four wheels. The blades are very strongly placed. A plow with one, two, or three blades is then attached to the automobile that has been thus equipped, and the hardest plowing job can be done, work which would require the use of four horses. It should be added that not much of the automobile's speed and power is lost at this work, and considering the fact that horses tire easily and must stop to rest, the use of the machine will greatly increase the output of work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1918.

Dr. Szumkowski plans to form a company for the manufacture of motor trucks with this adaptation to farming. Actually, he will give the farmer two machines in one: motive power for farm labor, and an ordinary truck for transportation of farm products, since the bladed rims can be detached and the regular wheels used on roads.

Dr. Szumkowski plans to manufacture his new truck on a large scale, for exportation to Poland to facilitate the work of restoration. There can be no doubt that the machine will prove very useful in post-war farm work in Poland.

In talking to us of his plans, Dr. Szumkowski said: "Concern with Polish affairs is the duty of every Pole. In fulfilling this duty, I stopped to consider how best to help Poland after the war is over, and I came to the conclusion that the best thing I can do is to organize a company which would undertake to export to Poland on a large scale not only these inexpensive machines but also plows, motor trucks, and so on, all of which will be most immediately necessary in post-war Poland if agriculture is to be renewed to a large enough extent to feed the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 17, 1918.

people properly. I am not doing this for personal profit, and I will be ready to relinquish direction of the enterprise, even the few thousand dollars capital I have already invested, to any countryman, or, if at all possible, to any Polish firm that can guarantee export of at least five thousand of these machines to Poland within a given period of time, let us say, within a few years. I am willing to relinquish my patents also, since I will have attained my goal completely and achieved my ambition. To send five thousand such machines to Poland would not, after all, be anything extraordinary, and those machines could work enough ground to feed a million or more people! Taking this into consideration, one is willing to sacrifice, even to lose money, for the moral satisfaction gained is ample profit for the effort expended."

We hope that Dr. Szumkowski's plans are realized to the fullest extent.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
I D 1 a
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1918.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR BANKRUPT FIDELITY STATE BANK

The bankruptcy case of the Fidelity State Bank, located at 2954 Milwaukee Avenue, closed last February by the state authorities because of insolvency, has taken a new turn. M. Szrojda, well-known Pole and former county commissioner, was recently appointed receiver for the bankrupt institution. Szrojda was appointed by Superior Court Judge Foell on the recommendation of State Auditor Andrew Russell when the case was brought before him by State's Attorney E. J. Brundage.

The new receiver was placed under a $150,000 bond, the same amount as was required of his predecessor, Ralph Fairbairn, who resigned because of other duties. Szrojda was appointed chiefly for the reason that the depositors of the Fidelity State Bank were principally Poles who did not speak English. Szrojda's attorney, M. J. Moriarty, says that at the present time, nothing can be said as to the closed bank's financial condition.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1918.

At the time of its failure, the bank's liabilities totalled $225,007.64. What percentage of this sum the depositors will receive is as yet uncertain, but there are rumors that not more than fifty per cent will be paid.

Since we have repeatedly been asked as to what is to become of the first and second Liberty Loan bonds that were being paid up in this bank, we applied for information to W. Szrojda, the new receiver. According to him, those who were paying up on Liberty bonds at this bank should be patient, for this question will soon be clarified and information as to where further payments are to be made will appear in the press. "Purchasers of the first two Liberty bond issues have nothing to worry about," said Mr. Szrojda; "their money is safe. Whoever can do so ought to purchase Liberty bonds of the third issue and thus help the United States win the war with Germany." Depositors who had savings in the Fidelity Bank ought to be patient also, for now that a Pole has been appointed receiver, everything will be done to make satisfactory arrangements as soon as possible.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 24, 1918.

Those concerned can get all information by applying to M. Szrojda at the bank, where he can be found daily from eight o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon.

II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1918.

UNION LIBERTY FURNITURE COMPANY BUYS PROPERTY
ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE

One of the largest real-estate transactionsof recent times was made yesterday, and since the property passed into Polish hands, it is with pleasure that we note the fact here.

The Union Liberty Furniture Company, a corporation organized by the five Perlowski brothers thirteen years ago in Town of Lake, has, thanks to their energy and to the support of the Polish people, grown from one small store to such an extent that today it occupies five large stores in various parts of the city.

One of the largest stores located at 1327-33 Milwaukee Avenue, will be moved to the newly purchased property, at present occupied by the Moeller Department Store. The property is located at 1272-78 Milwaukee Avenue, 1257-59 Mautene Court, and 1257-59 Paulina Street. These four-story buildings were purchased

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3079

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 3, 1918.

by the Perlowski brothers.

Thirteen years ago, the Perlowski brothers, Wenceslaus, Sigmund, Francis, Michael, and Valentine, opened their first store in Town of Lake with the aid of their father, Joseph. It was the first Polish furniture store in that section of the city. Today their stores are the pride of Polish communities. Their stores are located at 47th Street and Ashland Avenue, 35th Street and Archer Avenue, and three stores on Milwaukee Avenue, of which one will be moved to the new location which was purchased at a cost of $100,000. Rent for the land over a period of ninety-nine years will amount to $1,950,000.

We wish our enterprising Polish businessmen every success in their new location.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
I D 1 b
I D 2 b
II D 1
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. '30, 1918.

WHAT WE COULD BE IN CHICAGO AND WHAT WE ARE

(Editorial)

In walking through the principal streets of the Polish communities in Chicago, we observe with sorrow the fact that, despite our increased nationalistic activity for the past few years, despite our incessant plea to "patronize your Polish merchants," despite continuous efforts in the direction of developing Polish business and industry in our communities, Polish enterprises form but tiny islands in the sea of business enterprise in this country. Polish business merely vegetates, and only an occasional person, after years of effort, achieves any amount of wealth. Generally speaking, we stay at the lowest level of business as well as industry; we are either without the courage to raise that level, or without the ability, or--as most often happens--we have not the necessary capital to develop any given enterprise on a large scale.

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

Certainly there is money among us; however, it serves, not us, but others. It is not true that we lack business ability or that we do not know how to invest capital. Proof that we do know how to invest money carefully and adequately is shown by our large organizations which, in their insurance departments, handle millions of dollars to the best interests of the people who have invested that money. Further proofs lie in our well-established building and loan associations, in which the money involved also runs into millions of dollars. If we can handle money to the investor's profit in these fields, we have passed our /business/ examination creditably--with cleaner hands than almost any other national group in the United States. Why, then, cannot we pass the same sort of examination in the fields of business and industry--organized on a co-operative basis?

Someone will say that we have had enough experiences in this sort of thing, enough bitter and costly trials which were at least not encouraging.

Did not more than one person lose money in the "Bell Corporation,"or in other

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

enterprises? Yes, there were losses. Even such enterprises as the Polish Milk Co-operative failed to develop, but in this case there were other reasons. On the other hand, there are Polish corporations that are really prospering. One need but mention the Polish casket factory.

But this is not what we intended to write about today; we were thinking of creating a "mutual aid" association for business and industry similar to the economic organizations of this sort in Poznan /Poland/. This article is not dedicated to great corporations, the direction of which requires considerable ability and business sense, but to the small Polish business and industrial enterprises with which we could cover Chicago if we adhered to a previously laid out program, from which small business and industrial enterprises would grow into a great and powerful Polish industry.

In this matter, we will return for a moment to a proposal made ten years ago in the White Eagle Association of Polish Businessmen of Chicago. Already at the first convention of this organization, a motion by delegate

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

III H Romanowicz was passed to create a mutual aid organization, patterned after the Poznan institution--which now controls millions of dollars--within the White Eagle Association. The idea was based on the principle that a fund should be created both for the Polish businessmen already engaged in business and for those who could operate a business successfully but lacked the capital to get started.

A start actually was made toward realizing the decision of the convention. About two hundred members of the associa ion began to make monthly payments which, in the course of a year's time, brought in about three thousand dollars. Loans were made from this source, on appropriate security, to a few Polish businessmen which were instrumental in developing their businesses; thanks to such loans, two Poles established a business enterprise which is prospering excellently today.

Unfortunately, our businessmen lacked perseverance. Instead of continuing the work that had started so excellently, developing and spreading it so that

Dziennik Kiazkowy, ... 3, 1.10.

it would include thousands of enterprising Poles in Chicago, the next convention discontinued it; for one depositor after another was withdrawing the money he had paid in in the previous years. A decision was made to liquidate the fund from which, after all money had been paid out, about a hundred dollars clear profit remained. Since nothing could be done with so small a sum, it was donated to charity. In this way, mutual aid for business and industry in Chicago collapsed. This institution, had it been maintained, would today be the mother of Polish business in Chicago, a powerful foundation for our industry. By today, ten years later, if this fund had been maintained, shrewder Poles, seeing the personal benefit to be derived from membership in such an organization, would have joined in great numbers. We are convinced that today it would have at least five thousand members. If every member had the privilege of receiving a loan after his first payment, and paid only five dollars a month, the fund in circulation among Polish businessmen would amount to at least two million dollars today.

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 30, 1918.

III H How many new and stable Polish enterprises could have arisen with the aid of this enormous sum of money? How many merchants of other nationalities could have been driven from Polish communities? How could existing corporations be developed? Only he can understand the answers to these questions who also understands the operation of the institution in Poznan, thanks to which the Poles there have won their economic war with the Germans. The same could have been done here in Chicago, but, because of lack of perseverance, it has not happened; it can happen in the future if we return to work along those lines. But it calls for effort and perseverance.

II A 2
II B 2 f

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

STOCKHOLDERS OF PALATINE
COMMERCIAL CORPORATION HOLD MEETING

On Monday, March 18, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Palatine Commercial Corporation was held in the large hall of the Polish Women's Alliance Building. Three hundred and thirty stockholders from all parts of Chicago and vicinity attended the meeting.

"A year ago," said Joseph Mierzynski, president of the corporation, "fifty-eight persons attended the meeting, by July of last year, there were a hundred and twenty of us, while today, our corporation has 337 full stockholders and more than six hundred additional members who will shortly become full stockholders. In the course of a little over a year, our corporation has grown to a membership of one thousand, and is the largest Polish corporation in the United States."

Francis Wyora, treasurer of the corporation, acquainted the stockholders with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5878

Dziennik Związkowy, Nr. 36, 1941.

a new corporation law, the purpose of which is to prevent the sale of worthless stock. The new law, known as the "Blue Sky Law", provides for very strict state control over corporation funds and strict control over the advertisement of the sale of shares; according to the law, no such advertisement can be published until it has been approved by the Secretary of State. The law also provides for a strict control of stock salesmen; every salesman must be licensed by the Secretary of State. The Palatine Corporation is the first Polish Corporation and one of the first American corporations to conform to this law, and it has already been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell shares. In order to give its shareholders still greater assurance of the safety of their investment, the directors and officers of the corporation have deposited their shares of stock with the Secretary of State with a signed statement that they will not withdraw, sell, or transfer these shares until such a time as the enterprise is completely organized and paying dividends. The stockholders accepted this information with thunderous applause.

The question of a name for the corporation was then discussed: whether to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1941

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

take a purely Polish name or to leave it unchanged; namely, the Palatine Commercial Corporation. The name "Palatine" is derived from the Latin title given to persons with royal rights and privileges in Roman times. After a short discussion, it was decided by a large majority to retain the name "Palatine".

A longer discussion arose over the question of opening new stores. Some were of the opinion that the store on Milwaukee Avenue should first be enlarged and brought to perfection before opening stores in other communities. The majority, however, was in favor of opening new stores, leaving the details to the Board of Directors. The directors explained that a store can be opened in Hawthorne, since the corporation will have two hundred and fifty stockholders there. At present, Hawthorne has several score stockholders in this corporation and over a hundred members [persons paying for shares]. A store will also be opened in Town of Lake, for this community will have five hundred stockholders.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible] r. 25, 1918.

The constitution of the corporation was supplemented by amendments and addition read to the gathering by Henry Niewolkiewicz, the corporation secretary.

Before the close of the meeting, the question was raised as to whether the school of commerce, maintained by the corporation for the use of members, should be continued. Some of the stockholders were of the opinion that it should be discontinued since it constitutes a considerable expense and brings no profit. When the directors explained, however, that the school is attended by two hundred members, some of whom have already made such progress as to be qualified to conduct business enterprises of their own and could be managers of newly opened stores, that the school is preparing people for employment in the corporation which, with its steady growth, will need them constantly, that the school has offered to the United States government forty-seven trained stock and bond salesmen, which offer was gratefully accepted, and that the Palatine Commercial Corporation is the only Polish organization which prepares its members to take part in the building of commerce and industry in free Poland, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30675

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 25, 1918.

stockholders voted unanimously that the school is the very soul of the corporation and should be maintained.

After acceptance of a resolution presented by M. Matusz, F. J. Kowalczyk and J. Bergel calling for ardent and persevering efforts toward continued expansion of the Palatine Corporation, the meeting was adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
III A
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

POLISH LOAN ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

The present condition of Polish building and loan associations is in all respects satisfactory. The present war has had no ill effects; in fact, building and loan associations throughout the United States have reported an increase in membership.

Our Polish building and loan associations deserve special recognition and support, for they have helped hundreds of people to raise their standard of living. There has been much co-operation, much time has been spent, and a great many difficulties have been overcome in persuading our countrymen to withdraw their savings from institutions other than Polish and hostile to them. A great deal of effort has been expended in convincing our people that Polish building and loan associations are able to conduct their affairs honestly and with profit to their members. Today it can be seen that our efforts have not been in vain, for they are already showing ample results.

The war has had no ill effects on this business. In fact, the present critical

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

times encourage people to greater savings and our associations are gaining more and more members. But in order that our organization should continue its development, it is necessary that every Polish building and loan association become a member of our League, so that we can all work together. The field before us is still a large one, for there are still many of our countrymen who belong to associations other than Polish. They cannot say that those associations are giving them greater profits; in fact, their profits are smaller than those they would realize in our associations. Co-operation is indispensible to our organization; our gathering of representatives of building and loan associations is a fundamental necessity to our business interests. If we did not have our organization, we would not be able to exist. The state League has now been in existence for more than thirty-eight years. In its first beginnings, Polish building and loan associations were small--they had just begun to organize. There was no basic law concerning building and loan associations then. Permission to conduct a business of this sort was granted by the judges of the Superior Court. After a large number of associations, organized by unscrupulous Jews, had arisen, these Jews began to close out, cheating the people.

(ILL) POL. 3073

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

Honest financial institutions, seeing that this was harming them, presented a bill in the State Legislature in 1887 making building and loan associations illegal. At this time, the State League /of Polish Building and Loan Associations/ sent a delegation to Springfield to prevent the passage of this bill. The bill was defeated.

In 1891, the State League presented a bill in the legislature providing for a state examiner for building and loan associations. The bill did not become law until 1893. All of the older residents remember how in 1903 and in the following few years a plague entered Chicago from St. Louis, Missouri. The company was incorporated in the state of Missouri, operating in Chicago, collecting money from house to house. The agents claimed to be members of our association. They promised mountains of gold, changing their company's name again and again. It seems that the last name used was "Teutonic." They had already cheated the people out of a large sum of money and would have continued their operations if it had not been for our State League, which saw to it that the State Auditor closed the corporation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

Every citizen of this country knows that he must give an account of all income over a thousand dollars, and if he is single that he must pay an income tax on such earnings. In the same way, financial institutions must pay a tax to the Government. Only building and loan associations are exempt from this tax, for they are recognized as benefit societies. Our State and National League is to be thanked for this exemption, for it is through the efforts of its representatives that the exemption was effected.

Our League of Polish Building and Loan Associations is always on guard over our rights. There should be no Polish building and loan association that is not affiliated with it, and there ought to be no Pole belonging to any but Polish associations. Every Pole should be a member of a Polish building and loan association; then our work would bring real results and would serve not only to promote prosperity among the American Poles but would serve as a foundation for prosperity in our newly risen /post-war/ Poland.

Albert Wachowski, 3032 West 22nd Street

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

The following is a list of Associations Affiliated with the League of Polish Building and Loan Associations of /Chicago/ Illinois for the Year 1918

Albert Wachowski Loan Association; Albert Wachowski, secretary.

Casimir Pulaski Loan Association of the 10th Ward; John Grzegorzewski, secretary.

The 15th Ward Loan Association; Walter Armknecht, secretary.

King Jagiello Loan Association; John Smorowski, secretary.

All Saints' Loan Association; F. Nowak, secretary.

Polonia Building and Loan Association; John Drzewicki, secretary.

Polish-Slavonic Loan Association; S. Szafranowski, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

St. Joseph Loan Association; T. Krolik, secretary.

Eagle Loan Association; J. Ruszkiewicz, secretary.

Sobieski Building and Loan Association; Chester A. Kiepura, secretary.

St. Hyacinth Loan Association; L. Pokornowski, secretary.

White Eagle Loan Association; A. J. Wlodarski, secretary.

Pulaski Loan Association; A. Barwik, secretary.

St. Hedwig Loan Association; V. Slusarczyk, secretary.

August Kordecki Loan Association; C. A. Kiepura, secretary.

Avondale Loan Association; F. Fijalkowski, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

The Reverend Gordon Loan Association; J. P. Mallek, secretary.

The 16th Ward Loan Association; M. Majewski, secretary.

Krakow Loan Association; F. Majka, secretary.

Rock of Poland Loan Association; F. Wlodarski, secretary.

King Casimir III Loan Association; A. J. Wlodarski, secretary.

Chopin Loan Association; A. R. Tysiak, secretary.

King Jagiello Loan Association; S. Bystrzanowski, secretary.

Polish-National-American Loan Association; Michael Drankiewicz, secretary.

St. Francis Loan Association; A. Raczynski, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Loan Association; Alexander Raczynski, secretary.

St. John Cantius Loan Association; Martin Pociask, secretary.

Polish Workingmen's Loan Association; A. Tysiak, secretary.

Boleslaus the Great Loan Association; W. Maniszewski, secretary.

Polish Crown Loan Association; Paul Czemski, secretary.

Zgoda Loan Association; A. Kaliczak, secretary.

Poniatowski Loan Association; S. Mikolajczak, secretary.

St. Helen Loan Society; J. F. Ruszkiewicz, secretary.

Henryk Sienkiewicz Loan Association; Albert Bona, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2077

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 20, 1918.

Polish Citizens' Loan Association; A. Kayczek, secretary.

Polish Union Loan Association; F. Kaliszewski, secretary.

King Sigmund Loan Association; N. Brzezinski, secretary.

St. Wenceslaus Loan Association; S. Tucholski, secretary.

Lake View Loan Association; S. Izdebski, secretary.

St. Anne Loan Association; S. Tyrakowski, secretary.

Pioneer Loan Association; F. J. Wlodarski, secretary.

Paderewski Loan Association; S. Bogdanski, secretary.

II A 3
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

REORGANIZED POLISH CORPORATION, ECCLESIASTICAL GOODS COMPANY

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Polish corporation, held yesterday, Ecclesiastical Goods Company, the first steps toward reorganizing the Company were taken. It is the only Polish firm of its kind not only in Chicago, but in America.

The following stockholders were present at yesterday's meeting: Mrs. H. Augustynowicz, A. Rush, County Commissioner A. [illegible], Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, A. G. Urbanski, B. P. Pstrong, Miss H. Augustynowicz, A. A. Kowalski, J. F. Sadkowski, and John S. Konopa. The new officers and directors are as follows: E. K. Jarecki, president; Miss H. Augustynowicz, vice president; B. P. Pstrong, secretary, and John S. Konopa, treasurer and manager. The firm was organized fourteen years ago by the late H. Augustynowicz and W. L. Piotrowski. Since the death of Augustynowicz two and a half years ago, the business has been managed by his daughter Helen, who resigned at last night's meeting. The new manager, J. S. Konopa, former secretary

Dziennik Związkowy, Mar. 15, 1918.

general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, has many years experience in this line of business. He worked for several years with a similar firm downtown, and when the Ecclesiastical Goods Company was organized, he became its chief representative, remaining in this capacity for seven years.

In order to expand the corporation's field of activity, the board of directors decided to increase its capital by several thousand dollars.

The store is located at 1113 Noble Street, not far from Milwaukee Avenue, and directly opposite the Holy Trinity rectory.

WPA

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

FIDELITY STATE BANK [illegible]
Avondale and South Chicago Businessmen Come to the
Polish Bank's Rescue

The Fidelity State Bank, which was closed on the first of February by the state auditor, will probably be reopened next week. This news will probably be greeted with great joy in Avondale, where everyone has waited with great impatience for the results of the work of the Citizens' Committee. The Committee was chosen by the depositors at several meetings held in Marszynski's hall.

Originally, the Committee consisted of five men: J. S. Bartkowski, chairman, Anthony Hojka, secretary, Ludwig Paczynski of South Chicago, Simon Sikorski, and J. Hirschner. Later, Stephen Nolanowski and Attorney Peter Schwaba were added.

After a week of arduous labor--labor from morning until late at night for

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

the last few days--the Committee can now assure the depositors that the bank will reopen and that no one will lose a penny. No one will receive all the money he has on deposit at one time. At the depositors' meeting, it was unanimously decided that half of all the savings deposits would remain in the bank for at least one year. Only on such conditions can the bank be reopened. The other half of the deposits are to remain in the bank for an indefinite period, until such a time as the new board of directors decides that the funds can be released. Those having checking accounts with the bank must leave half of their money on deposit for an indefinite period. The other half can be used for business purposes under certain conditions. In time, however, they will be able to draw out all of their money.

Through the Committee's efforts, the president of the bank signed over all his property to the institution. The value of this property completely covers the shortage, if any exists. The president's real-estate holdings could not be sold at the present time because of the general stagnation in

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

the real-estate market caused by the war. The Committee decided, therefore, to collect a large enough fund to cover the shortages and later, by the sale of the real estate, to return the money. A trust fund was created to which the depositors and Avondale businessmen can transfer that half of their deposits which is to remain in the bank for an indefinite period. To date, almost all of the Avondale businessmen have thus transferred their deposits. This was done in part at a meeting held the day before yesterday at the offices of Kolanowski and Krzykowski, and yesterday the Committee solicited the signatures of those who were unable to be present at the meeting. /List of depositors omitted by translator/.

The rest of the businessmen and others who have checking accounts with the Fidelity State Bank will be contacted by the Committee tonight and at the meeting to be held Monday. This meeting will be held at Narszinski's hall at the corner of Central Park Avenue and Wolfram Street. Every depositor should be present and must show his bank book upon entrance into the hall.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

The Committee also collected from businessmen and others a considerable sum for shares in the reorganization of the bank and to further strengthen the trust fund.

. . . . . .

/List of contributors omitted by translator. Total sum collected was $22,150./

Further purchases of shares in the new institution will be published on Thursday.

John M. Kleczewski, the wealthiest Pole in Avondale, pledged a thousand dollars. He is purchasing ten shares and will be a director of the new Fidelity State Bank.

Depositors having savings accounts with the bank ought to sign as soon as possible the agreement prepared by the Committee. The agreement will bind them to keep half of their deposits in the bank for a period of twelve months.

WPA (ILL.) 50275

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

Depositors may sign the agreement at the following places: /List omitted by translator./

In concluding this report, the depositors are hereby requested to attend the general meeting to be held on Monday.

MICROFILMED BY THE HOOVER INSTITUTION

II A 2
III G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1918.

A NEW POLISH INSTITUTION

After the last great effort to regain national independence in 1863, the Poles have been wandering about the wide world. The United States received the largest number of these emigrants.

Life on foreign soil was difficult for these wanderers. They did not know the customs, language, or laws of this country, and so the history of our immigrants is marked by our growth in business, industry, and social life. Our fathers established small shops, grocery stores, or saloons because they did not know how to conduct larger enterprises.

Our younger generation, born here and educated in the local schools, often goes on to higher institutions of learning, and upon graduation from these the young Poles already play an important part in our life here on American soil. Providers' Life Insurance Company is /a result of/ the work of these young Poles; it is an institution that has competed successfully with the largest institutions of this

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1918.

kind in America. Today, a similar institution has arisen in the fire insurance field, the Pioneer Fire Insurance Company of America, with its main office located at 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

After settling all the required formalities and depositing the required bond in the state treasury, this company was licensed to sell fire insurance in the state of Illinois. Poles can now insure their real and personal property with a Polish firm. The officers of this company are Peter Czaja, president, a pharmacist by profession, well known in St. Casimir's Parish; J. M. Justus, secretary; Peter Niemira, assistant secretary; and J. B. Brenza, treasurer.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 2875

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

CREDITORS OF FIDELITY STATE BANK MEET

A meeting was held yesterday by a considerable number of depositors and other persons interested in the affairs of the Fidelity State Bank, which failed, or rather was closed by the authorities.

The meeting, however, was an extremely stormy one. So far as is known at this time, the bank's deficit amounts to at least $140,000, although it was previously thought to be much smaller. Experts say that they see no way to save the institution, for its business was conducted in an unprofessional and unconscionable way.

Those directly concerned turned to John F. Smulski, president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank in hopes that he would take matters into his own experienced hands and save the situation, but Smulski refused, saying that he saw no hope for the /Fidelity State/ Bank.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

During yesterday's meeting, the president of the closed bank, Szajkowski /no initial given/, was threatened with prosecution for abuse of the people's confidence.

A financial report from the experts who are checking the bank's records was not yet complete. A receiver for the bank will undoubtedly be appointed in the very near future.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
III A
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1918.

POLISH BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
Polonia Soap Company, Largest Polish Soap Factory in Chicago

Slowly but steadily, various branches of Polish business are developing in Chicago, thus taking away the opportunities of other national groups to profit by the labor of our countrymen, and proving that by forming companies and corporations we can accomplish something. The motto "Swoj do Swego" /Patronize your own merchants/, ignored these many years, again stands before the eyes of our brethren, reminding them that the force that will place our nation in a high position among industrial nations depends upon the support we give to our own business interests.

A few months ago we wrote about the various branches of Polish industry in Chicago which, despite mounting difficulties, have established themselves on firm foundations. Again today, we would like to write a few words about a Polish soap factory, the Polonia Soap Company, which was visited by a representative of Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1918.

The Polonia Soap Company is located on the northwest side of the city, at 1420-22 Emma Street, in a large brick building of which it occupies two floors. The present owner of the factory is J. W. Koss, well-known member of the Polish Industrialists and Tradesmen's Society, Group 3, Polish National Alliance. Jews, Germans, Irishmen, and others have been doing good business among the Poles for many years. The factory was opened about two years ago by two Poles as the United States Soap Company, but because of a misunderstanding, the partners sold it to the present owner, who knew what initial difficulties had to be overcome, and what competition there would be with manufacturers belonging to other national groups. He was undaunted by the work, and at present the factory produces various types of soap and soap powder of a quality as high as or higher than those produced by other factories.

The Polonia Soap Company is incorporated for $10,000, but, as the owner explained to us, that sum will soon be raised to $25,000. The present employees of the factory are all well-known alliance members--J. Skowronski, John Szymanski, Martin Ziolkowski, Martin Kotwica, and Sigmund Krasinski. In addition to these

men, five girls are also employed.

Mr. Koss, the owner of the factory, conducted our representative through the building and showed him all of the machines and apparatus used in the manufacture of soap, and explained the use of each. First, we visited the lower floor where the great kettles in which the fats, brought in in large barrels, are melted. The fats, after being mixed with chemicals and then strained, are poured into an enormous iron vat and from here into specially constructed wagons, where the soap is left until it sets and hardens. The great pieces of soap, often weighing as much as two thousand pounds, are then taken by elevator to the second floor, where they are scraped. After a few days, the soap is cut into bars of the required size by a special machine, the knives of which are steel wires similar to the strings of a piano. The cut pieces of soap are again placed into wagons to dry for several days, after which they are cut into various shapes, such as oval, circular, square, octagonal, and so on. At the same time, the trade mark of the firm is stamped on each piece. As a final operation, the soap is wrapped, packaged, and packed into boxes for shipment. At the entrance to

the factory, we find a neatly arranged office; accounts are accurately kept according to the latest system of bookkeeping.

The Polonia Soap Company manufactures the best grades of perfumed soaps, shaving soaps, tar soaps, and facial and washing soaps. It also manufactures a "cleanser", upon the containers of which appears a white eagle with a Polish inscription. In a word, this factory, although it is not as large as some of the old, established soap factories here, yields to none in the quality or price of its products.

Polish Grocers Should Support Polish Manufacturers

A Polish soap factory is not at all to the liking of Jewish and German manufacturers, who think that they alone have the right to do business among the Poles, that they ought to extract money from the pockets of our countrymen, so that when the need arises they will have funds to carry on the struggle against them.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 4, 1918.

We have heard that agents of Jewish and German firms, like vultures circling over their prey, are circulating uncomplimentary statements concerning the Polish soap factory among the Poles. These tactics should be punishable; they should be condemned at every step.

A Word to Our Polish Housekeepers

To the Polish housekeepers in Chicago, we strongly recommend that when they are buying soap in a Polish grocery, they demand soap from the Polish factory, the Polonia Soap Company, and that they support only Polish industry.

The strength of our nation lies in the development of Polish industry. If we support Polish business, if we support ourselves mutually and remove from our midst the foreign leeches, then in a short time we will find ourselves among the strong and influential nations with whom everyone must reckon.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
The North Western Trust and Savings Bank

In previous Saturday issues of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, we have decribed a few Polish business enterprises in Chicago. We have not as yet brought in the Polish banks, for we desired first to acquaint our readers with less-known enterprises. Today we shall describe one of the best known Polish banks.

Who has never heard of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, the largest Polish financial institution in Chicago? Who has not had occasion, at one time or another, to do business with this bank? It is famous not only in Chicago, but all over the country.

The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank is located in the white building at the corner of Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue, in the very center of

WPA (ILL

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

Polonia. Thousands of Poles have accounts with the bank; thousands of Poles deposit their savings there, confident that they will be given their money, with interest, wherever they ask for it.

Bank Teaches Poles Thrift

Every bank that gains the reputation of never having lost its depositor's money earns the confidence of its depositors. They do not withdraw their savings, but instead, save more and more, taking pride in the fact that their bank balance keeps growing from year to year. Such a bank teaches thrift.

The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank has taught thousands of Poles to be thrifty, and has aided thousands in conducting their businesses. Those who have been saving a few dollars a month are well off today. They have been able to purchase real estate, they have gone into business, and they do not have to worry about poverty and bad times as do less thrifty people.

WPA (ILL.)

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

The history of this Polish bank reaches back a few years. It was founded in 1908, when several energetic and enterprising Polish citizens, seeing that private non-Polish banks were fleecing the Polish people (often taking from them everything they had,) gathered together and, after talking the matter over, decided to found a Polish bank. It was a great and difficult task, but the sincere effort and perseverance of its founders overcame all obstacles. On October 28, 1908, the new institution was duly incorporated for two hundred thousand dollars. There were a hundred stockholders. From that time on the bank has existed without interruption.

For the first few years, the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank was located at Milwaukee and Haddon Avenues, in the building which now houses the Polonia Clothing Company. Five years ago, it moved to the white building on the corner of Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue, a location which answers its purposes completely. The growth of the bank during the last few years has been little

WPA (Ill.) Ethnic Project

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

short of extraordinary.

Today, as we have already mentioned, the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank is the largest Polish financial institution, not only in Chicago, but in the entire United States. Its capital is now a half million dollars, with a surplus of two hundred and fifty thousand, and undistributed profits of more than sixty thousand dollars. Its deposits total more than six and a half million dollars, while its entire assets total more than seven and a half million. The bank building and the lot upon which it stands have been assessed at a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The bank has more than five thousand safety deposit boxes, all of which are rented at the time of writing. The rental rates for safety deposit boxes range from three to fifteen dollars per year.

The bank's books are conducted according to the very latest accounting system. It employs about sixty people, whose work is carefully supervised by the

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

bank's officers.

According to information given our reporter by T. M. Helinski, cashier of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, the bank is under state supervision and is a member of the Chicago Clearing House Association. The state examiners visit the bank twice a year, choosing a time most convenient for themselves. The officers of the bank never know in advance when the state examiners will come. Thus it is necessary for the bank's administration to be prepared at all times for inspection of their accounts. Customarily, the bank examiners first count the money in the bank's vaults and then check the records. In addition to this preceding, the officers of the bank are required to report upon the condition of the bank to the state controller five times a year. Small privately owned banks are not controlled in this way and, for that reason, depositors who place their money in such banks run a great risk of losing it.

Since the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, the

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank has been actively engaged in the sale of Liberty bonds. It sold more than three hundred thousand dollars worth of the first issue and will soon begin the sale of the second.

The present administration of the bank consists of the following: John F. Smulski, president; William Smith, Walter J. Raymer, and John A. Przybysz, vice presidents; T. M. Helinski, cashier; August J. Kowalski Jr., first assistant and Vincent Jozwin /Jozwiakowski/ second assistant cashier; and M. Foerster, secretary. The board of directors consists of well-known Polish citizens of the Northwest part of the city.

The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank has enjoyed the confidence of Poles and non-Poles alike. The great confidence of the Polish people in their bank is best shown by the fact that more than eighty per cent of its twenty-one thousand depositors are Poles from Chicago and neighboring towns.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 29, 1917.

Today, there is absolutely no distrust of the Polish bank. Even "old country" people who formerly kept their money hidden in trunks, mattresses, quilts, and other odd places, are bringing their saving to the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, and they no longer need fear either fire or theft.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1917.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION CREATES HUGE POLISH FOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Organized three years ago on a wide program of activity in the field of business and industry, the Polish Businessmen's Association of Chicago has now begun to realize some of the projects.

Having before it a well-defined aim--that of developing Polish business and industry in America, placing it upon the level it should occupy in view of the number of Polish people here, their state of enlightenment, and their economic means--the Association is moving boldly forward with full confidence that the Polish people of Chicago will support its efforts to the fullest extent.

The first project of the Association the formation of a huge wholesale food products corporation. The necessary capital will be raised through the sale of stock among the Polish people exclusively.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dept. 27, 1917.

The enterprise has already been incorporated in accordance with the laws of the state of Illinois, for one hundred thousand dollars under the name "The Associated Polish Businessmen's Corporation".

Zenon Ulanowski, as president, is at the head of the new corporation. Ulanowski is the proprietor of the Progress Clothing Company at 1165 Milwaukee Avenue. The corporation's offices are located at 1155 Milwaukee Avenue.

II A 2
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
The United Butchers Packing Company

The work of developing Polish business and industry which has been taken up by the Poles during recent years despite enormous difficulties that have often arisen, has not been in vain as our enemies would have desired, but on the contrary, has been rewarded with the establishment of many Polish companies, corporations, and other business enterprises. Everyone who is interested in business can see this for himself, as can everyone who sees in Polish business the power that will rebuild our homeland from its present ashes and ruins, and the means by which we can assure ourselves of an important place amongst the nations of the world.

In Saturday's issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, we acquainted our readers with the principal Polish business enterprises in Chicago. Today we shall write a few words about a Polish meat packing firm, of which it is possible not all of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 22, 1917.

our readers know. It would be well to add here that, according to our recently established custom, a reporter from this newspaper visited the firm personally, watched the processes of its work, and was given information as to its organization by the firm's officials.

The Polish meat packing firm, known as the United Butchers Packing Company, is the sole Polish enterprise of its kind in Chicago. It is located on Fulton Street near Halsted Street, in a district dedicated exclusively to the fruit, vegetable, and meat products trade. It can be distinguished from the other buildings because it is larger and more conveniently located.

Over its front door hangs a sign that reads, "United Butchers Packing Company". The smaller companies in the immediate vicinity are non-Polish--mostly German and Jewish. In their doorways one sees Jews, who do their best to attract Polish grocers. But the Polish grocer who has had several years of experience in the business always looks with contempt upon Jews, who try to sell inferior products for good money; instead, he deals with the Polish firm because he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 27, 1917.

knows that the meat there is kept under more sanitary conditions, and that he will be given honest weight and the best service.

Upon entering the building that houses the Polish packing firm, grocers see a large stock of every kind of meat, including hams, sausages, et cetera. The exemplary cleanliness strikes the eye. Meats are kept in the refrigerator at a temperature of thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Slaughtered stock hangs on hooks and is numbered in the order in which it was slaughtered. Naturally, it is not slaughtered here, for the law does not permit that. Slaughtering is done at the world-famous stock yards, for which the firm pays a previously agreed upon price per animal. In another, somewhat smaller building of the firm, situated next door to the first, live fowl, supplied by the farmers in the vicinity of Chicago, are sold.

Sausages and hams are produced on the first floor of the main building. Workers chop the meat, after which it passes to others who grind it to a mass in machines for this purpose, after which the meat is fed into carefully cleaned casings,

boiled, and sent to the refrigerator.

The odor of meats prepared with vinegar permeates the entire building.

There are not many Polish grocers in Chicago who do not buy hams, sausages, beef, and veal from this Polish firm. The firm delivers meat products to those grocers who cannot call at the warehouse themselves. The firm possesses a number of wagons and motor trucks for this purpose.

According to the information given our reporter by one of the officers of the company, the firm has a considerable number of steady Polish customers. Non-Poles also buy meat products there quite often. From the figures supplied by the officer, sixty per cent of the firm's customers are Poles, and the remainder are tradesmen of other nationalities. Germans, Jews, Americans, Czechs, Italians, and others.

After observing the manufacturing processes, our reporter interviewed the firm's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 25, 1917.

president, Jacob Sadowski, with respect to the company's financial standing and its prospects for the future. Sadowski gave detailed answers to all questions.

"Our firm," said he, "was organized eight years ago. In organizing a packing company to compete with similar Jewish-owned enterprises, we knew that a continuous struggle with unfair practices awaited us. This did not frighten us at all, however, for we believed in the saying that Fortune favors the bold. We incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois and, with faith in God, went to work. I will not attempt to describe all of our experiences. There were times when prospects were bright and cheerful, and again, there were times when everything was black and discouraging, as with every business enterprise.

"Our business increased slowly. By supplying products of good quality and by dealing honestly with our customers, our firm earned a good name throughout the city. Today, it is firmly established. We do not regret that we entered the

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1917.

struggle, and we would take every occasion to advise others to follow our example.

"At present, we employ twenty-two people in the preparation and delivery of our products. We would not sell our business for $25,000. You can judge for yourself how good our business is from the fact that we have a daily volume of over three thousand dollars. On certain days of the week trade is much more brisk than on others.

"Our corporation has twenty-two stocknolders. One share of stock costs a hundred dollars, and each of the stockholders possesses several shares. Dividends, of which we cannot complain, are paid annually."

The administration of the firm consists of: Jacob Sadowski, president; A. Kaczorowski, secretary; and W.Duzewski, treasurer. The board of directors

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1917.

consists of: M. Najdowski, J. Sadowski, W. Duzewski, J. R. Zielinski, Anthony Suchonski, Joseph Mallek, M. Sadowski, J. Smieniewicz, and A. Kaczdrowski.

Whoever desires further information concerning this Polish meat packing firm will find its administration always ready to answer any questions. The address is: United Butchers Packing Company, 33 Fulton Street. It can be reached by the Halsted street car line.

II A 2
III H
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

ASSOCIATION OF POLISH BUSINESSMEN AND INDUSTRIALISTS IN CHICAGO

For some time, we have been agitating in our columns for the support of Polish business and industry, but thus far, the results have been small. A certain portion of our countrymen regard the slogan "Buy from Poles" as a bait thought up by Polish businessmen to help fill their own pockets; others admit that it is a very good principle, but that it applies to others rather than themselves. As a result, Polish business in America as a whole, as well as Polish business in Chicago, is not making much progress.

On the conviction that the expansion of Polish business and industry is desirable and necessary from a nationalistic point of view, a group of Polish businessmen of Chicago who understand their duties to the Polish nation has decided, with the support of the Polish press, to conduct an energetic campaign for the promotion of Polish business and industry in Chicago. We shall try to show in our articles that the desire for personal gain is not

WPA (Ill.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

the most important factor by which those who call for support of Polish business are governed, and, at the same time, we shall advertise Polish stores, shops, and factories to the extent of our means.

It is not our intention to harm anyone; we have no desire to ruin businessmen of other nationalities. Our one aim is to create a harmonious co-operation between the various elements of our nation, so that collectively we can render the greatest possible service to Poland.

It is wrongly assumed by some people that a well-organized national group in America cannot do much to help its native land. Let us compare, for example, the sums of money collected for nationalistic purposes by the Jewish element here with that of the Polish. No one accuses the Poles of being less generous than the Jews, although it is quite probable that, after more than a hundred years of oppression by conquerors, we may have lost our sense of national duty to a certain extent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

.....But another factor should be taken into consideration--he who has very little or nothing himself cannot give much to others.

The wealthy Jews raised millions when their people required aid. At such a time, it was their duty to give, and to give proportionately more than can be given by people whose earnings are sufficient only for their own support. The Polish element had no such wealthy members who, upon necessity, could come forth with large sums of money. We must openly admit to ourselves that, although we have all been giving a little, the aggregate has not been very large.

It is time that we stopped complaining of disunion, that we lack harmony and because of this, strength. Let us try to do something to concentrate our forces and thus create strength. Political power goes hand in hand with economic power. Let us help to expand Polish business and industry by supporting Polish enterprise and create such economic power.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

Below you will find the advertisements of Polish merchants who recommend their stores to you, both for the quality of the merchandise offered and for the prices at which they sell. You have nothing to lose by patronising Polish stores; on the contrary, you may even gain, if you compare the merchandise they offer with that of stores owned by non-Polish people in the same community.

Poles! Support Polish business and industry!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 15, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
A. Dziadul and Company

It is certain that a great many of our countrymen do not know that there is a large Polish store selling medical instruments and orthopedic apparatus in Chicago. This establishment is further proof that Polish business in Chicago has been developing in recent years in every field, and that its future is good.

If the reader has ever walked down Milwaukee Avenue near Robey Street, he will have noticed the large building at the address 1562, with a sign on the door reading, "A. Dziadul and Company." Perhaps he has seen the display of medical and orthopedic apparatus in the window. It is a Polish store, and it is our purpose to devote some space in today's issue to acquaint our readers with it.

Our reporter called yesterday at the above-mentioned store, where A. Dziadul gave him the necessary information, and where he saw the instruments and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 15, 1917.

apparatus manufactured by Dziadul.

It should be mentioned here that Dziadul has always been an active worker in nationalistic affairs, and especially as a member of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, serving for some time as secretary-general of that organization. Our countrymen will probably remember him from a number of Falcon and Polish National Alliance conventions, for he was also a member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance. Whenever it was necessary to carry aid to the hungry and unfortunate, Dziadul was always among the first to contribute. At present, Dziadul works in the store, aided by his two sons.

A. Dziadul and Company is the only establishment of its kind on the Northwest side of the city. It has no competition, therefore, and is developing splendidly.

According to the information supplied by Dziadul, the firm was established in 1902. After many experiences which we will not take space to describe,

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 15, 1917.

it assured itself of its existence by selling good material at the lowest possible prices. Employed in the shop are Dziadul's two sons, two women to serve feminine clientele, a bookkeeper, and a boy.

The first thing one notices upon entering the store is its exemplary neatness and order. There is a long row of glass showcases on each side, in which one sees orthopedic apparatus of every description....much of which could be identified and described only by a specialist. In back of the store is the shop in which the above-mentioned articles are made. Several people are employed there. At the sides are two rooms, one for men and one for women, in which measurements are taken and necessary examinations made. Next to one of these rooms is the office of the bookkeeper and stenographer. As far as the reporter could see, the books are kept in exemplary order according to the latest system of accounting.

"And how's your store in the matter of customers?" asked our reporter. "Do you get much support from the Polish people?"

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 15, 1917.

"I cannot complain," answered Dziadul, "although I must admit that if not for the support of others than Poles, my store could not exist. I do not know why, but the majority of Polish physicians do not support me, while physicians of other nationalities, including Germans and Jews, are steady customers. Did you know that over six hundred non-Polish physicians scattered all over the city trade here regularly, and send us all their patients, while a great many Polish physicians patronize Jewish-owned establishments downtown? The same can be said of hospitals. Non-Polish hospitals buy their equipment here, but unfortunately, the same cannot be said of our Polish hospital. I cannot remember that the Polish hospital /St. Mary's/ has ever given us an order. In general, however, we are satisfied with our Polish trade, and it is with pleasure that we see it increase with each month.

"Business is good, which fact I owe first of all to my own hard work and my experience in this field. I have been engaged in this kind of work for many years, and I would not trade my experience for the experience of any-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

one else in the business."

Dziadul then described the financial condition of the firm. Its monthly turnover amounts to two thousand dollars, while the estimated value of the establishment exceeds ten thousand. It should be added here that the store is growing each year.

Much could yet be said about A. Dziadul and Company, but lack of space forces us to limit our remarks. Dziadul himself will give further information to anyone who desires it.

Polish physicians, druggists, and midwives who are supported solely by Polish people and who advertise, "Patronize your own countrymen," ought to support this enterprise and recommend it to their patients. If they do not do this, how can they hold it against Poles who do not support them?

II A 2
II [illegible]
III [illegible]
I [illegible]
III [illegible]
I [illegible]

POLISH

Dziennik [illegible], Oct. [illegible], 1917.

[illegible]

The need for a school in which our countrymen could learn the tailoring trade at a relatively low cost has long been felt among the Poles of Chicago. It is well known that Poles who aspired to learn cutting, which, dramatically speaking, is the most difficult part of tailoring work, have had to go to tailoring schools operated by non-Poles and pay large sums of money for the course. Very often, they have not been given their money's worth.

As the idea of returning to our homeland grows, the number of men desiring to learn the tailoring trade has increased considerably. Everyone who knows a little of tailoring, but who does not know how to cut, is hastening to learn cutting, for he knows that there will be plenty of work in Europe when the war is over. Thousands of tailors will find an extremely well-paying occupation in clothing Europe's denuded millions of people.

The Poles who intend to return to Poland, there to earn their living, would do

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1917.

best to learn the tailoring trade here in the United States.

All those desiring to learn cutting should take advantage of the school opened by the Polish Tailors' Society, Group 5, Polish National Alliance. Classes are held at the Falcons' Hall, 1863 Milwaukee Avenue. The few members who, as we learned recently, enrolled for the course were well pleased with themselves for doing so after attending a few classes.

We shall not take time here to give a lengthy description of this school of cutting. We must, however, commend this step taken by the Polish Tailors' society, for it is a means of increasing the usefulness of many of our countrymen who plan to return to Poland after the war, to earn their living there and to help rebuild the land from its present ashes and ruins.

The capable tailor, Ciechanski, has been appointed instructor of cutting. The cost of the course to members of the society is thirty dollars, to non-members, sixty dollars. One way to save thirty dollars is to join the Polish Tailors' society.

Further information will be cheerfully given by the secretary to all those who desire it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8215

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 8, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
Chicago Upholstered Furniture Company

As we have described in previous issues of Dziennik Związkowy, the Poles are represented in many different kinds of business and industrial enterprise in Chicago. Polish firms with a monthly turnover of several thousand or even several tens of thousands of dollars are no longer rare in Chicago. In every Polish community one finds a great many Polish business enterprises that did not exist ten or fifteen years ago.

One such Polish firm, dating from the year 1911, is the Chicago Upholstered Furniture Company, located in a large brick building at 406-12 North Leavitt Street. It is a factory district, as can be seen from the large masses of black smoke. In order to acquaint the readers of Dziennik Związkowy with this Polish furniture factory, our reporter paid it a visit, and thanks to the courtesy of one of the stockholders, he was able to tour the entire building and to see how the work there is done.

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 8, 1917.

The place hums with activity from morning until night. About forty-two people are employed in the factory. We shall not attempt to give the details of furniture manufacture here, for anyone who is sufficiently interested can visit the factory during working hours and see for himself how the furniture is made, painted, and upholstered, and the machines that are used in this work. The factory occupies two floors of the building in which it is located.

In answer to our reporter's question as to the number of Polish customers, S. S. Lesner, treasurer of the firm, replied:

"We cannot claim a large number of Polish customers. For all the large number of Poles in Chicago and, if I am not mistaken, the more than twenty large Polish furniture stores, only two or three Polish firms buy from us."

"How do you explain this seeming indifference of Polish furniture dealers to your firm?" asked the reporter. "Perhaps your prices are higher, or the work is not as well done as elsewhere."

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 8, 1917.

Without a moment's hesitation, Lesner replied: "Our prices are certainly not higher than those of other firms, and our work is not inferior. In my own opinion, our prices are lower, as a matter of fact, and our work is in every respect superior to others. I attribute the lack of support to an inherent indifference of Poles to mutual co-operation. There is a sort of jealousy toward the man who is a little better off, and then there is the popular misconception that a Jew can always sell things more cheaply. As far as our firm is concerned, I must confess that, if not for the support of non-Poles, we would have to shut down and seek our fortunes in other fields. The largest furniture stores in Chicago are among our best customers, which proves that our work is well done and our prices are right. Otherwise, the large dealers would have nothing to do with us."

"Business has suffered since the United States declared war on Germany," continued Lesner. "Our firm too is not so well off as before the war. The furniture business is best when many young people are getting married, and since Uncle Sam began calling all men into the army there are not many

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 8, 1917.

marriages, nor are many new homes being established.

"But despite various difficulties, we cannot complain of bad business. We have steady customers in almost every part of the city."

From further conversation with Lesner, our reporter learned a few facts concerning the financial condition of the firm. The Chicago Upholstered Furniture Company was incorporated in accordance with state law for $10,000 in 1911. Since that time, it has been slowly but steadily progressing, competing against Jewish-owned firms, the concern of which it is to keep Polish business from developing. Today the firm has assets totalling at least $30,000. During the present year, there has been no appreciable change in its sales volume.

The stockholders are: August Bibott, president; S. S. Lesner, treasurer; and Mrs. Frances Simon, cashier. Each of them takes active part in the firm's administration.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1917.

The factory does not take orders from retail customers; it deals only with furniture dealers, on a wholesale basis. Among its Polish customers are Perlowski Brothers /Union Liberty Furniture Company/ and W. Szymanski.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 3

II A 8
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 1, 1917.

PROGRESS OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
Avondale Clothing Company

During the last few years, a number of Polish business enterprises have been launched in Chicago which, despite the base machinations of competitors of other nationalities, are flourishing and are providing the Polish people with merchandise of a very high quality at the lowest possible prices.

One such enterprise is the Avondale Clothing Company, located at 1875-77 Milwaukee Avenue; it is a men's clothing store. A reporter from Dziennik Związkowy visited the establishment and, thanks to the courtesy of A. Abrozewski, the manager, was able to see how business is conducted there and to obtain information concerning the firm's financial status.

Taking the proverb "Fortune smiles upon the bold" as their watchword, four energetic Polish citizens, namely, J. Wrzeziarz, A. Abrozewski, Leon Wojcinski, and J. Nowicki put together their hard-earned money and, in March, 1913, opened

a men's clothing store in the community of Avondale, where Jews had been doing business among the Poles for many years. They incorporated, in accordance with state law, for twenty-five thousand dollars. It goes without saying that, at the prospect of a Polish clothing store, the Jewish competitors attempted underhandedly to ruin the new enterprise, so that they might continue to cheat the Polish people by selling inferior goods. We need not dwell upon the difficulties encountered by the new firm during its initial stage, for everyone who is at all familiar with conditions can easily imagine them for himself. We need but underline the fact that, thanks to the support of the Polish people, all initial difficulties were overcome, and today the firm is ranked as the best Polish men's clothing store in Chicago. During the course of this firm's existence, Jews tried five times to establish an enterprise of this sort in Avondale, but failed each time.

Whoever has had occasion to visit this Polish store will have noticed that the selection of clothing is very large. It has in stock several hundred ready-made suits of all prices. The carefully arranged racks contain summer suits, all-

season suits, hats, caps, shirts, ties, and shoes--in short, everything in men's clothing.

So far as our reporter could notice, this Polish firm charges lower prices than Jewish-owned stores, while its merchandise is of better quality.

"We buy most of our merchandise, "explained Ambrozewski, "from the Polish factory known as 'Wozniak and Company.' This factory uses good material and finishes the work properly. We also take orders for custom-made clothes, from twenty-eight dollars up.

"We cannot complain of lack of support from our countrymen. We have a great many steady customers who have deserted our Jewish competitors, convinced that they have been cheated by them for years. We have the good fortune that, when once anyone buys anything in our store, he becomes a steady customer. And we have more customers of other nationalities than we expected. Many

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Swedes, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, and even Germans and Jews trade with us. Some of those last mentioned are our best customers.

"We had some undesired customers a few weeks ago. They were burglars who entered during the night while the watchman was gone and stole 216 men's suits. The loss was a heavy one, but what could we do? We shall just have to be more careful in the future so that it does not happen again."

The members of this Polish corporation hold their meetings quarterly. Meetings are held for the purpose of determining income and expense, and to confer upon business methods. Every stockholder has the right to express his opinion and to present plans for the firm's future.

As is usually the case in this line of business, the busiest seasons are early spring and early autumn. Summer and winter are slack seasons, when there are days when costs are not even covered. In general, this Polish firm is prospering, and there is hope for a still better future.

NOV. 30 1925

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 1, 1917.

If the Poles finally come to understand that they must cease to patronize German and Jewish stores and support Polish enterprise instead, not only the Avondale Clothing Company, but many other Polish business establishments will prosper in the future.

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

PROGRESS OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
Union Liberty Furniture Company

Whoever has been in Chicago and has passed down Milwaukee Avenue could not have failed to notice the building of enormous proportions, with a "Statue of Liberty" a hundred and ninety feet high on its roof, near Paulina Street. At night, the statue presents an imposing sight. More than three thousand electric lights of various colors illuminate it.

The sign "Union Liberty Furniture Company" can be seen upon the building. It is a Polish furniture store--the largest Polish store of its kind in the United States--and it is owned by the five Perlowski brothers. The store at Paulina Street is not the only one owned by the Perlowski brothers (Wenceslaus, Sigmund, Francis, Michael, and Valentine). There are four other stores belonging to the Union Liberty Furniture Company. Two are located on Milwaukee Avenue, one on Archer Avenue, and one in Town of Lake, on South Ashland Avenue between 47th and 48th Streets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

Since a great many readers of Dziennik Związkowy are interested in the progress of Polish business in Chicago, a reporter from this paper visited the largest of these stores in order to describe it. Thanks to the good will of one of the Perlowski brothers, our reporter visited the entire building at Milwaukee and Paulina.

We shall not attempt to describe the furniture to be seen there. Their stock is so large that the display rooms occupy an entire three-story building. The store has everything in the line of furniture, baby carriages, tables, sofas, dressers, and so on, and everything is kept in exemplary order.

. . . . . .

"If we could make one building out of all of our stores," said Perlowski to our reporter, "we would have the largest furniture store in the United States."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

The Union Liberty Furniture Company has been in existence for twelve years. During the course of questioning, Perlowski gave our reporter a detailed account of the growth and present condition of the business.

"We opened this business in 1905," be said, "with our father Joseph and our brother-in-law, Stanislaus Szymanski. Our father was a manufacturer of furniture in Poland and was well acquainted with the business. We had no initial difficulties, despite the fact that we had only five thousand dollars capital to start with. Our business grew daily.

"In time, we bought out W. Nowaczewski, the oldest Polish furniture dealer in Chicago, and later bought out several German dealers and a Jew, expanding our business every year. Today, our business is worth a half million dollars. We have furniture in stock amounting to this sum. We have tens of thousands of dollars on open account.

"We have steady customers in all parts of the city, and about seventy-five

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

per cent of all our customers are Poles. The rest are Americans, Russians, Bohemians, Lithuanians, and even Jews and Germans. Jews from the kingdom in Poland, that is, from Russian-occupied Poland, support us the same as Poles, but German Jews would 'drown us in a spoonful of water' if they could. Sometimes a German or a German Jew buys something from us, thinking we are Americans or Germans. Later when they discover that we are Poles, theycannot regret their purchase enough. Such a customer never comes back a second time--he would even pay much more somewhere else. That is the way the Germans treat Poles everywhere.

"That we are able to offer furniture at lower prices than other stores is explained by the fact that we buy in large quantities and consequently pay much less ourselves. As an example of how we buy in quantity, let me cite the fact that we bought two whole carloads of baby carriages for Christmas. Before the European war began, we did considerable out-of-town business. When the war broke out, however, this business decreased to such an extent that we had to discontinue it. Our customers wrote, saying that they

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

could not buy because they needed the money to aid their relatives in Poland.

"Our success in business in Chicago is due largely to the fact that we sell the best possible furniture at the lowest possible prices. Another factor that contributes to our success is the harmony in which we work as brothers. No such misunderstandings and quarrels as usually occur between businessmen creep in among us. Each one of us has one store under his management. We hold a business conference once a month, at which each of us reports, and at which we confer among ourselves as to the best way to satisfy our customers.

"From our years of experience, we have come to the conclusion that advertising in newspapers pays well. Last year we spent more than eighteen thousand dollars for advertising.

"At present, our stores employ about ninety people, not including ourselves. Our accounts are kept according to the very latest system. No other

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 25, 1917.

furniture company in the United States can boast of such an office as we have."

This, more or less, was the information given to our reporter by Perlowski. Those who have ever had anything to do with the brothers will not doubt the truth of these statements. We, on our part, shall not praise the furniture that can be purchased in their store, being of the opinion that good merchandise is its own recommendation. The above has been written with the sole purpose of awakening among our readers an interest in the progress of Polish business and industry that will serve to rebuild our Poland from the ashes in which it now lies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, [illegible], [illegible]7.

[illegible]

During this week, the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois approved the Charter of the Polonia Fire Insurance Company. The incorporators of this company are all well-known Poles, namely: H.L. Piotrowski, Julius Chrietanka, federal collector of internal revenue, the Reverend [illegible]. Wojtalewicz, Joseph Laroziarz, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, John S. Horoma, secretary-general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Paul Irzynski, director of the Home Bank and Trust Company, Joseph Gadowski, Albert Lewis, county commissioner, Louis L. Krezynski, Frank A. Kwasigroch, Andrew Wyronik, [illegible]. Lanz, Stanley Wojtaszek, and John Jendrzejczyk.

H.L. Piotrowski, who is the organizer of this corporation and who is the highest offical of the Polish Union Fire Insurance Company, gave the representative of this newspaper the following explanation:

"The Polonia Fire Insurance Company will take the place of the Polish Union Fire

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 18, 1917.

Insurance Company, which has been organizing for some time. It is actually the same company with a new name. Stockholders of the former company will be stockholders in Polonia under the same conditions, and the stock will be of the same value. The reason why we changed the name is this: In October, 1915, the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois approved the Charter of the Polish Union Fire Insurance Company, with a reserve capital of one million dollars. According to the law, this capital must be collected within two years of the approval of the charter. Since the two-year period is almost up, and since the law does not permit reducing the reserve capital specified in the charter before the company begins to operate, we were forced to form a new company with a smaller capital and a different name.

"The law further requires that every stockholder give written permission for the transfer of his money inserted in the Polish Union Fire Insurance Company to the Polonia Fire Insurance Company. Up to this time, about eighty-five per cent of the stockholders have given such permission, which is absolutely essential. Those who have delayed in sending in their written statements to this effect are harming themselves and the other stockholders, and are postponing the time when the company

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1917.

may begin operating. Some of the stockholders have not yet paid in full for their shares. The law requires that all shares be fully paid for, and the state examiner will audit the company's books to see that this is so. As soon as we have the required written permission from every stockholder, and all outstanding money (or stock) is in, the company will begin operations. Let there be no more delay. In a week or ten days, the state inspector from Springfield will come to check our books, and by that time we must have everything ready. If he finds everything in order, the state authorities will issue us our license permitting us to open for business.

"The funds invested in stock are safely reinvested, in accordance with state law, in bonds and real estate mortgages. Thus the realization of this new financial institution, so necessary for American Polonia, is only a matter of a few days, and I am sure that the stockholders will delay no longer, but will do what is expected of them."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 11, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO
White Eagle Brewing Company Worth More Than Half Million Dollars

Here and there, one hears the remark that Buffalo is the only American city to posses a Polish brewery while Chicago, with a Polish population three times as large, does not. To those who say this, we can boldly say that they are in error, for Chicago has not one, but three Polish breweries.

Today we are dedicating space to one of these, in answer to a number of letters inquiring if it is really true that there is no Polish brewery in Chicago. We have in mind the White Eagle Brewing Company, the largest Polish brewery in Chicago, which is located in the Stock Yards district at 3755 South Racine Avenue.

The brewery building is made of concrete that looks like red brick. Black smoke rises to the skies from its tall chimney. The president of the firm,

WPA

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 11, 1917.

Leonard Rutkowski, conducted a reporter for this newspaper through the building, and showed him everything there is to be seen in a brewery. He was shown first the machinery for making ice, a great deal of which is used in all parts of the building. Then, there is an enormous machine that sets in motion all of the other smaller machines on all floors of the building.....

"All of the machines that you see," said the president of the firm, "represent an investment of about two hundred thousand dollars."

The first thing to attract ones' attention is a large coppor vat, with a capacity of three hundred barrels. "The beer is brewed in this vat," explained Rutkowski. "The beer is then cooled by coils containing ice water, and passes to a vat on one of the upper floors. Here it is strained of hops and sent to other vats, where it is filtered and then allowed to ferment. After it stands for a few days, it acquires the proper flavor. The finished product is poured into barrels in another

department. But let us move on, so that you can observe each of these processes."

In each department one sees something different. Here stand bags of hops, ready to be used in brewing; over there stand great vats, beside which a man looks the size of a pea. Rutkowski pointed to one of the bags of hops and said:

"This is the only bag of hops, imported from Europe, that we have left. Our old stock is all used up and no more can be imported. But there is no lack of hops in America. We get ours from New York, California, and Oregon, where the largest hop plantations are located."

The beer vats that one sees in every department are truly enormous. There are forty vats of three hundred barrels capacity, forty of eighty-five barrels, twenty of two hundred and fifty barrels, forty of a hundred and fifty barrels, and twenty of sixty barrels capacity. The beer must be

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 11, 1917.

in the vats three months before it may be consumed. At present, the price of beer is seven dollars per barrel.

On the top floor of the building is the stock of barley needed in the production of beer, and the machines which grind, measure out and, in general, turn the barley into beer.

Five Saloonkeepers Organize Corporation

The brewery was opened in 1902 by Maciejewski and Czaja. It was incorporated at that time for fifty thousand dollars. Six years later, five Polish saloonkeepers purchased the brewery from its original owners. The brewery's success dates from that time on. The saloonkeepers organized a corporation, secured a sufficient number of stockholders, and incorporated for $250,000. They cleared the firm of its debts and, to their own great satisfaction, found that they could pay a twenty-five per cent dividend. No enterprise could prosper to a greater degree. Commission houses,

Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 11, 1917.

groceries, restaurants, theaters were failing daily, but the Polish brewery grew and expanded, its foundations ever surer and firmer.

According to the report of the state assessor, the brewery is now valued at $541,413.22. Its income is large. The monthly turnover amounts to more than sixty thousand dollars. According to Rutkowski, the White Eagle brewery sold ninety thousand barrels of beer last year.

The brewery steadily employs forty men. It has four motor trucks and eight horse-drawn wagons for the distribution of its product.

According to the bylaws of the corporation, only saloonkeepers may be stockholders. At this time, the firm has one hundred and forty members. Of these, one hundred have purchased twenty shares each and forty possess ten shares each. The price per share of stock is now one hundred dollars. In order to become a shareholder in the corporation, one must purchase a minimun of ten shares.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 11, 1917.

The present administration of the corporation consists of: Leonard Rutkowski, president; M. Zaworski, vice-president; Henry Nowak, secretary, and Sylvester Wleklinski, treasurer. The board of directors includes J. A. F. Cichocki, Peter Niedzwiedzki, Theodore Giese, Joseph Kolbusz, John Czaja, Bernard L. Maciejewski, and Joseph Chmielewski.

Pulaski Hall, located on Ashland Avenue near Eighteenth Street, is also the property of the White Eagle Brewing Company.

In the opinion of the firm's president, the outlook for the future is very good, for the manufacture of beer has not been prohibited because of the war. Even should breweries be closed, the corporation has nothing to fear, for it would find an immediate buyer in Swift, Morris and Company. The latter company would like to acquire the property in order to erect a few buildings necessary to the expansion of the stock yards.

The brewery occupies a total area of sixty thousand square feet. As we

have heard, the packing company offered the brewery $2.50 per square foot, that is, $150,000 for the site alone. However, the Poles are not even considering selling the site.

In addition to the above-described Polish brewery, there are two others in Chicago, which proves that Polish business in Chicago is progressing in every field.

II A 2
I C
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1917.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO
Polish Casket Factory

The sole Polish casket factory in the United States is located in the three-story brick building at 1029 West Chicago Avenue. The large letters of the sign reading "Standard Coffin and Casket Company" can be seen at a distance of several blocks.....

With the desire of acquainting the readers of this paper with this sole Polish enterprise of its kind in America, Dziennik Związkowy sent its reporter to visit the factory personally, to see how caskets are made and to obtain details of the firms beginnings, its capital, and its prospects for the future.

In Existence Fourteen Years

According to the manager, L. Wolczynski, the firm was organized in 1902 by

Dziennik Związkowy, July 28, 1917.

Stanislaus Ambrozewski, B. Raclawski, Nicholas Kordel, and Anthony Ablamowicz, all enterprising and energetic men. A year later, that is, in 1903, it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois in the sum of $25,000. Since that time, the firm has progressed steadily, doing an ever increasing business among the Poles of Chicago and in outlying Polish communities.

The present administration of the firm consists of: J. Magdziarz, president: L. Wojczynski, vice-president and manager; F.P. Kujawski, secretary; M. Wojczynski, assistant secretary, and J.N. Nowicki, treasurer. The board of directors consists of these officers and Stanislaus Ambrozewski. The firm's salesmen are Ambrozewski and Raclawski. The well-chosen administration works together harmoniously, and the company does its best to satisfy all customers by the swift and adequate filling of orders and by using the best possible materials at the lowest possible cost.

Upon entering the building, the visitor first enters a large vestibule which opens upon the office and showroom. The showroom contains caskets of every description. Starting from the smallest size, they are larger by degrees

until finally one sees coffins that are wide enough and long enough to accommodate the bodies of the tallest and broadest people.

The choice of caskets is varied. There are richly decorated oaken caskets, less pretentious caskets, and caskets covered with velvet and lined with silk. The manager of the firm opened a door to another room and said, "Here we have one stock of crosses of every kind, and also trimmings for caskets." He displayed several kinds. Everything is beautiful, made by the most modern methods, but has something repellent about it, something that reminds one of the grave, of death. The stock room, in which a great many coffins await their tenants, is located on the top floor. Every person who enters this room can surely find a casket that would suit him admirably after death.

The third floor hums with activity. Some of the workmen cover caskets with velvet, others line them with silk. Girls working beside them cut the silk and sew the linings, using machines built for that purpose. Behind them is the stock of silks.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1917.

"In these packages," says the manager, opening a few of them and displaying the contents, "we have several thousands of dollars worth of silk. It is expensive material. In case of fire, our insurance company would have to pay out a considerable sum."

On the second floor--more coffins. They are not as decorative and attractive as the finished coffins, but wait until the workers finish them! They can make anything beautiful. They cover the wooden coffins with velvet and do it so skillfully that it is a pleasure to watch them. The wood is first covered with glue, and then the velvet is applied so fast that before a person has time to note the whole process, the already beautiful casket is set aside, ready to be sent upstairs.

"Here again," says the manager, "is our stock of candles, covering materials, and caskets ready for delivery. Those that you see wrapped in paper are the same as those you saw downstairs in the showroom."

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1917.

The greatest activity, however, is to be found on the first floor, among the cabinetmakers. The lumber passes from hand to hand, from machine to machine, is glued together and sanded until it becomes the last resting place for a man--a coffin. The wood-working machinery is worthy of notice. There are hand saws and planers, as well as machines for ornamental work. Still other machines are to be found in the basement, next to the stock of lumber. Each machine is run by electricity, the cost of which, according to the manager, runs into more than a hundred dollars per month.

After visiting all parts of the factory, our reporter asked Manager Wojczynski whether his firm recieves the support of the Poles. Wojczynski answered: "We cannot complain of lack of support from the Poles and Lithuanians. Not only have we the support of Chicago's Polonia, but of Polonia all over the United States. We have orders from Polish undertakers in Jersey City, South Bend, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and many other cities. Only the undertakers of South Chicago do not support us very well. They do business with other firms; despite that fact, they cannot get better merchandise than we offer. They

support Jews or Germans, seeming hardly to realize that a Polish firm exists."

It is indeed unfortunate that such a condition exists. Polish undertakers of South Chicago and Town of Lake should not support other factories when a Polish factory can supply them with merchandise that is just as good, or better, at the same prices.

Prejudice against everything that is Polish should--once and for all--be eradicated among the Poles. It should become a habit with us to support Polish enterprise.

The motto "Patronize your own countrymen" (Swoj Do Swego) should point the way.

II A 2
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 25, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE POLISH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 23rd of August, 1915, the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois approved the charter of the Polish Union Fire Insurance Company with a reserve capital of one million dollars. According to the law, this reserve was to be accumulated within two years of the approval of the charter. Since the two-year term is nearly ended, and we have accumulated only a hundred thousand dollars, plus interest, and since the state does not permit reduction of the reserve fund before the company begins to operate, we are forced to submit an application to form a new company under a different name and with a smaller reserve fund.

Acting upon the advice of the superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois, Mr. Potter, we have submitted an application for a charter under the name "Polonia Fire Insurance Company," with a reserve capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This new name seems to us even

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 25, 1917.

better than the first, and describes our aim perfectly.

The incorporators of this company are as follows: N. L. Piotrowski, J. F. Smietanka, federal collector of internal revenue, F. H. Helinski, cashier of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, the Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, Joseph Magdziarz, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, J. S. Konopa, secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Paul Drymalski, director of the Home Bank and Trust Company, Joseph Sadowski, Albert Nowak, County Commissioner, and others.

The law further demands that each person who purchased shares in the Polish Union Fire Insurance Company give his written permission that his money be transferred to the new company, that is, the Polonia Fire Insurance Company. This is mandatory. In view of this fact, we request the shareholders to sign, without delay, the document for this purpose which will reach them through the mail or through one of the company's agents. When this formality has been attended to, a meeting of stockholders will be held, at which a complete report

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 25, 1917.

of the trustees' activities will be given and a board of directors elected. The company will then be organized and ready to begin operations. The sooner these formalities are attended to, the sooner this new Polish enterprise will be an accomplished fact. The stockholders' funds are safely invested, according to the requirements of the law, in bonds and in real estate mortgages.

On this occasion, we would like to say that our enemies, to whom everything Polish is "salt in the eye," are spreading all sorts of false rumors about our company, often using Polish hirelings. Pay no attention to these lies. With the good will of our countrymen, we shall build an organization that will be the pride of American Polonia.

N. L. Piotrowski,
F. A. Kwasigroch,
J. J. Sadowski,
The Reverend F. Wojtalewicz.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275